they fland higher or neerer the top of the flalke; and at each of these leaves about the top of the fleur growes one small white floure consisting of fix little leaves joined together, and not opening themselves, which at length turne into little knobs, with foure little pointals standing out of them. Clufius calls this Myriophyllan aquaticum minus. 1

‡ 4 Millefolium tenuifolium. Fennel-leaued water Milfoile.



‡ 5 Millefolium palustre galericulatum. Hooded water Milfoile.



The Place.

They be found in lakes and standing waters, or in waters that run flowly: I have not found such plenty of it in any one place as in the water ditches adioyning to S. George his field neere London. The Time. They floure for the most part in May and June.

The Names .-

The first is called in Durch, moater association, that is to say, Piola aquasisis: in English, Water Gillossoure, or water Violetin French, Gyroffiest dease, Mathiolous makes this to be also Myriophyllis species, or a kinde of Yarrow, although it doth not agree with the description thereof, for neither hath it one finishes only, nor one single root, as Myriophyllon or Yarrow is described to have; for the roots are full of strings, and it bringeth forth many stalks.

The second is called in Greeke, Markown: in Latine, Millefolium, and Myriophyllon, and also Supercilium V cueris: in shops it is vaknowne. This Yarrow differs from that of the land: the rest are

A Water Yarrow, as Dioscorides saith, is of a dry facultie, and by reason that it takes away hot inflammations and swellings, it seemeth to be of a cold nature; for Dioscoride assumeth, That water Yarrow is a remedic against inflammation in green wounds, it with vineger it be applied greened dry, and it is given inwards with income and it is given inwards with income and it. Water Gillofloure or water Violet is thought to be cold and dry, yet hath it no vie in physick.

CHAP.

### CHAP. 301. Of Ducks meat.

Lens palustris. Ducks meat.

LIB. 2.



The Description.

Vcks meat is as it were a certain green moffe, with very little round leaues of the bignes of Lentils: out of the midst whereof on the nether fide grow downe very fine threds like haires, which are to them in stead of roots : it hath neither stalke, floure, nor fruit.

The Place. It is found in ponds, lakes, city ditches, & other standing waters every where.

The Time.
The time of Ducks meat is known to all.

The Names. Duckes meat is called in Latine, Lens lacustris, Lens aquatilis, and Lens paluftris : of the Apothecaries it is named Aque Lenticula : in high-Dutch, Meerlinten : in low-Durch, materlinten, & more viually Enden gruen, that is to fay, Anaum herba. Ducks herb, because Ducks do feed thereon, whereupon also in English it is called Ducks meat:some term it after the Greek, water Lentils, and of others it is named Graines. The Italians call it Lent di palude : in French, Lentille d'eaue : in Spanish, Lenteins

The Nature.

Galen sheweth that it is cold and moist after a fort in the fecond degree.

The Vertues. Dioscorides faith that it is a remedie against all A manner of inflammations, S. Anthonies fire, and hot Agust, if they be either applied alone, or elsevied with parched barly meale. It also knitteth rup-

tures in yong children. Ducks meat mingled with fine wheaten floure, and applied, prevaileth much against hot Swel-B lings, as Phlegmons, Etifipela's, and paines of the joints.

The same helpeth the fundament fallen downe in yong children.

CHAP. 302. Of Water Crow-foot.

I Ranunculus aquatilis. Water Crow-foot



#### M The Description.

Ater Crow-foot hath flender branches trailing far abroad, whereupon grow leaues vnder the water, most finely cut and jagged like those of Cammomill: those aboue the water are fomwhat round, indented about the edges, in forme not vnlike the small tender leaues of the Mallow, but lesser; among which doe grow the sources, small, and white of colour, made of sine little leaues, with some yellownesse in the middle like the sloures of the Strawberry, and of a sweet small: after which there come round rough and prickly knaps like those of the field Crowfoot. The roots be very small hairy strings.

† There is somtimes to be found a varietie of this, with the leaves lesse, and divided into three parts after the maner of an Luy lease, and the floures also are much lesser, but white of colour, with a yellow botton. I question whether this be not the Ranuncalus hederaceus Daleschampy, pag. 1031.

2 There is another plant growing in the water, of final moment, yet not amisse to be remembred, called Hedrula aquatica, or water luy; the which is very rare to finde, neuerthelesse I sound it once in a dirch by Bermondiey house neere London, and neuer elsewhere: it hath small threddie strings in stead of roots and stalks, rising from the bottome of the water to the top, whereunto are fashned small leaues swimming or floting youn the water, triangled or three cornered like those of barren luy, or rather noble Liuerwort, barren of floures and seeds.

#### 2 Hederula aquatica. Water Iuy.



‡ 3 Stellaria aquatica. Water Star-wort.



3 There is likewise another herb of small reckoning that floteth you the water, called Stellaria agnatica or water Starwort, which hath many small graffy stems like threds comming from the bottom of the water, unto the vpper face of the same, whereupon grow smal double flours of a greenish or herby colour. I take this Stellaria to be nothing else but a water Chickeweed, growing almost in euery ditch, with long narrow leanes at each joint, and halfe a dozen or more lying close together at the top of the water, in fashion of a star: in which shape it may be seen in the end of Aprilland beginning of May. I have not yet observed either the floure or seed thereof.

intoricoi Plants.

¶ The Place.

Water Crowfoot growes by ditches and shallow springs, and in other moist and plassy places.

¶ The Time.

It floureth in Aprill and May, and fomtimes in Iune.

Water Crow-foot is called in Latine Ranusculus aquatili, and Polyanthemum aquatile; in English; water Crow-foot, and white water Crow-foot. Most Apothecaries and Herbarishs doe erroniously name it Hepatica aquatica, and Hepatica alba, and with greater error they mix it in medicines in stead of Hepatica alba or grasse of Papassics, ± I know none that commit this great error here mentioned, neither haue I knowne either the one or the other euer vsed or appointed in medicine with vs in England; though Dodonaus (from whom our Author had this and most else) blame his countrymen for this miltake and error.

Water Crow-foot is hot, and like to common Crow-foot.

## CHAP. 303. Of Dragon.

Tanacomium majus. Great Dragons.

1050

O to F

LI B. 2.

† 2 Dracontium minus. Small Dragons.





¶ The Description.

The great Dragon rifeth vp with a ftraight stalke a cubit and a halfe high or higher, thicke, round, imooth, sprinkled with spots of divers colours, like those of the adder or finker the leaues are great and wide, consisting of seven or more injuned together in order, every one of which is long and narrow, much like to the leaves of Dock, smooth and slipperie: out of the top of the stalke groweth a long hose or husk greater than that of the Cuckow pint, of a greenish colour without, and crimson within, with his pestell which is blackish, long, thick, and pointed like a house; the skinne or silms whereof, when the seed waxeth big, beeing stretched or

3 Dracunculus aquaticus. Water Dragons.

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broken afunder, there appeareth the fruit, like to a bunch or cluster of grapes; the berries whereof at the first are green, afterwards red and ful of juice: in which is contained feed that is fomewhat hard: the root continueth fresh, thicke like to a knob, white, couesed with a thinne pilling, oftentimes of the bigneffe of a meane apple, full of white little threds appendant thereunto.

2 The leffer Dragon is like Aron or Wake-Robin in leaves, hofe or huske, pettle and berries, yet are not the leaves for inkled with blacke, but with whitish spots, which perish not so soone as those of Wake-Robin, but endure together with the berries euen vntill winter: thefe berries alfo be not of a deepe red, but of a colour inclining to faffron. The root is not writte to the Cuckow-pintle, having the forme of a bulb, full of ftrings, with diuers rude thapes of new plants, whereby it greatly increaseth.

‡ The figure which our Author here gaue by the title of Dracuntium minus was no other than of Aron which is described in the first place of the next Chapter: neither is the description of any other plant than of that fort thereof which hath leaues spotted either with white or blacke spots, though our Author fay only with white. I have giuen you Clusius his figure of Arum Byzantinum, in Read of that which our Author gaue. ‡

The root of Water Dragon is not round like a bulbe, but very long, creeping, jointed, and of mean bignesse; out of the joints whereof arise the stalks of the leaves, which are round, smooth, and spongie within, certain white and slender strings growing downwards. The fruit springs forth at the topypon a fhort flalke, together with one of the leaues, being at the beginning coursed with little white threds, which are in flead of the floures: after that it groweth into a bunch or clufter, at the first greene, and when it is ripe red, lesser than that of Cuckow-pint, but not lesse biting: The leaues are broad, greenish, glib, and smooth, in fashion like those of Ivy, yet lefter than those of Cuckow-pint; and that thing whereunto the clustered fruit growes, is also leffer, and in that part which is towards the fruit (that is to fay the vpper part) is white.

4 The great Dragon of Matthielus his description is a stranger not onely in England, but elsewhere for any thing that we can learne : my selfe have diligently enquired of most strangers skilful in plants, that have reforted vnto me for conference fake, but no man can give mee any certainetie thereof; and therefore I hold it vnfit to give you his figure or any description, for that I take it for a feigned picture.

The Place.

The greater and leffer Dragons are planted in gardens. The water Dragons grow in watery and marish places, for the most part in fenny and standing waters.

The Time.

The berries of these plants are ripe in Autumne.

¶ The Names.

The Dragon is called in Greeke agricult in Latine, Dracunculus, The greater is named Serpentaria major : of fome, Bifaria, and Colubrina: Cordus calleth it Dracunculus Polyphyllos, and Luph Criffum: in high Dutch, Schlangenbraut; in Iow Dutch, Spectmostele; in French, Sepentare: in Italian, Draconta: in Spanish, Targentia: in English, Dragons, and Dragonwort. Apuleius calls Dragon Draconta; and letteth downe many strange names thereof which whether they agree with the greater or the leffer, or both of them, he doth not expound; as Pythien, Anchomanes, Sandyromaton, Therion, Schenes, Dorcation, Typhonion, Theriophonon, and Eminion. Atthemas freweth, That Dragon is called Aronia, because it is like to Aron.

The Temperature.

The Temperature.

Dragon, as Galen faith, hath a certaine likeneffe with Aron or Wake-Robin both in leaner and also in root, yet more bitting and more bitter than it, and therefore hotter, and of thinner parts: it is Of the Historie of Plants.

also something binding, which by reason that it is adjoyned with the two former qualities, that is to fav. biting and bitter, it is made in like manner a fingular medicine of very great efficacy.

The Vertues.

The root of Dragons doth clenfe and fcoure all the entrailes, making thinne, especially thicke A and tough humours; and it is a fingular remedy for vicers that are hard to be cured, named in

It fcoureth and cleanfeth mightily, aswell such things as have need of scouring, as also white B and blacke morphew, being tempered with vinegre.

The leaves also by reason that they are of like quality are good for vicers and greene wounds: C and the leffe dry they are, the fitter they be to heale; for the dryer ones are of a more sharpe or biting quality than is convenient for wounds.

The fruit is of greater operation than either the leaues or the root : and therefore it is thought D to be of force to confume and take away cankers and proud flesh growing in the nosthrils, called in Greeke, Polypus: also the juyce doth cleanse away webs and spots in the eies.

Furthermore, Dioscorides writeth, that it is reported that they who have rubbed the leagues or E root voon their hands, are not bitten of the viper.

Pling faith, that ferpents will not come neere vnto him that beareth dragons about him, and these F things are read concerning both the Dragons, in the two chapters of Dioferides.

Galen also hath made mention of Dragon in his booke of the faculties of nourishments; where G he faith, that the root of Dragon being twice or thrice fod, to the end it may lose all his acrimony or sharpenesse, is somtimes given as Aron, or wake Robin is, when it is needfull to expell the more forceable thicke and clammie humors that are troublesome to the cheft and lungs.

And Diescorides writeth, that the root of the leffer Dragon being both sodde and rost with hony, H or taken of it selfe in meate, causeth the humors which sticke fast in the chest to be easily voided.

The juyce of the Garden Dragons, as faith Dioscarides, being dropped into the eies, doth clense 1 them, and greatly amend the dimnesse of the fight.

The distilled water hath vertue against the pestilence or any pestilentials seuer or poyson, being K drunke bloud warme with the best treacle or mithridate.

The smell of the floures is hurtfull to women newly conceived with child.

# CHAP. 304. Of Cuckow pint, or wake-Robin.

The Description.

Rum or Cockow pint hath great, large, fmooth, shining, sharpe pointed seaues, bespor-ted here and there with blackish sport, mixed with some blewnesse: among which riseth vp a stalke nine inches long, bespeckled in many places with certaine purple foots. It beareth also a certaine long note or hood, in proportion like the eare of an hare in the middle of which hood comment forth a peffle or clapper of a darke murry or pale purple colours which being paft, there succeedeth in place thereof a bunch or cluster of berries in manner of a bunch of grapes, greene at the first, but after they be ripe of a yellowish red like corall, and full of juyce, wherein lie hid one or two little hard feeds. The root is tuberous, of the bignesse of a large Oliue, white and fucculent, with fome threddy additaments annexed thereto.

2 There is in Ægypt a kinde of Arum which also is to be seene in Africa, and in certaine places, of Lustrania about rivers and flouds, which differeth from that which groweth in England and other parts of Europe. This plant is large and great, and the leaues thereof are greater than those of the water Lillie: the root is thicke and tuberous, and toward the lower end thicker and broader, and may be eaten. It is reported to be without floure and feed, but the increase that it hath is by the fibres which runne and spread from the roots. ‡ This plant hath also pestels and clusters of berries as the common Aron, but somewhat different, the leanes are not cut into the stalke, but joyned before the fetting thereto: the root also is very large. Those that defire to see more of this plant, and the question which some have mooued, whether this be the Colocasia, or Faba Azyptia of the Antients? let them have recourse to the first chapter of Fabius Columna, his Minus cognitarum firpium pars altera, and there they shall finde fatisfaction. ‡

The

I Arum vulgare.

† 2 Arum Agyptiacum. Ægyptian Cockow pint.





The Place.

Cockow pint groweth in woods neere vnto ditches vnder hedges, euery where in shadowie places,

The Time.

The leaves appeare presently after Wintersthe pestell the weth it selfe out of his huske or sheath in Iune, whilest the leaves are in withering; and when they are gone, the bunch or cluster of berries becommeth ripe, which is in Iuly and August.

The Names.

There groweth in Ægypt a kinde of Aron or Cuckow. pint which is found also in Assica, and likewise in certaine places of Portingale necre vnto riuers and streames, that different from those of our countries growing, which the people of Castile call Manta de naestra senses: most would have it to be called Colocasia, but Dioscorides slath that Colocasia is the root of Fabs & Egyptia, or the Beane of Ægypt. ‡ Fabius Columna (in the place formerly alledged) proones this not to be the true Colocasia, and yet Prosper Aspirus since in his second booke de somis existic, cap. 17, and 18, labours to prooue the contrary: let the curious have recourse to these, for it is to tedious for me in this place to insist youn it, being so large a point of controversie, which hath so much troubled all the late Writers. ‡

The common Cuckow pint is called in Latine, Arum: in Greeke, ion: in fhops Iuru, and BurbaAron: of others, Pervituli: of the Syrians, Lupha: of the men of Cyprus, Colosafia, as wee finde
among the baftard names. Plimy in his 24 booke, 16. chapter, doth witnesse, that there is great difference betweene Aron and Dracomium, although there hath been some controuersse about the same
among the old Writers, affirming them to be all one: in high Dutch it is called, Passen pint: in
Italian, Gigora: in Spanish, Turo: in low Dutch, Califotoet: in French, Pieddveau: in English,
Cuckow pint, and Cuckow pintle, wake-Robin, Priests pintle, Aron, Califos soot, and Rampe; and
of some Statchwort.

The Temperature.

The faculties of Cuckow pint doe differ according to the varietie of countries: for the root hereof, as Galen in his booke of the faculties of nouriflments doth affirme, is sharper and more biting in some countries than in others, almost as much as Dragons, contrariwise in Cyren acity in Africke, it is generally in all places hot and dry, at the least in the third degree.

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If any may would have thicke and tough humours which are gathered in the cheff and lungs to A be cleanfed and voided out by coughing, then that Cuckow-pint is best that biteth most.

It is caten being fodden in two or three waters, and fresh put to, whereby it may loofe his acri-B monie; and being so eaten, they cut thicke humours meanely, but Dragons is better for the same purpose.

Disforrides theweth, that the leaves also are preserved to be eaten, and that they must be eaten after they be dried and boiled; and writeth also, that the root hath a peculiar, vertue against the gout, being laied on stamped with Cowes dung.

Beares after they have lien in their dens forty daies without any manner of sustenance, but what D they get with licking and sucking their owne seet, doe as soone as they come forth eat the herbe Cuckow-pint, through the windie nature thereof the hungry gut is opened and made fit agains to receive sustenance; for by abstaining from food so long a time, the gut is shrunke or drawne so close together, that in a manner it is quite shut vp.as Aristole, Allianue, Platareh, Pliny, and others do write.

The most pure and white starch is made of the roots of Cuckow-pint; but most hurtfull to the B hands of the Laundresse that hath the handling of it, for it choppeth, blistereth, and maketh the hands rough and rugged, and withall smarting.

# CHAP. 305. Of Friers Cowle, or hooded Cuckowpint.

1 Arifarum latifolium. Broad leaued Friers Cowle.

L 1 B. 2.

2 Arifarum angustifolium. Narrow leafed Friers Cowle.





A The Description.

Road leaved Friers hood hath a leafe like Ivie, broad and sharpe pointed, but far less approaching neere to the forme of those of Cuckowpint: the stake thereof is small and slender: the huske or hose is slittle; the pestell small; and of a blacke purplish colour; the cluster when it is ripe is redde; the kernels small; the root white, having the forme of Aron or Cuckowpint, but lesser, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde.

Aaaa 2.

2 The

The fecond Friers hood hath many leaues, long and narrow, fmooth and glittering: The huske or hole is narrow and long; the peffell that commeth forth of it is flender, in forme like a great earth worme, of a blacking purple colour, as hath also the inside of the hole, youn which, hard to the ground, and sometimes a sittle within the ground, groweth a certaine bunch or cluder of berries, greene at the first, and afterwards red: the root is round and white like the others.

(\*\*The Place\*\*, \*\*Place\*\*, \*\*The Place\*\*, \*\*The Place\*

These plants are strangers in England, but common in Italy, and especially in Tuscane about Rome, and in Dalmatia, as Alossius Anguillara witnesseth: notwithstanding I have them in my Garden.

The Time.

The floures and fruit of these come to perfection with those of Cuckowpint and Dragons.

¶ The Names.

Friers hood is called Diofeorides, Names: in Latine, Arifarum: but Pliny calleth it Aou. Of Aris, for in his twenty fourth booke, ap. 16. hee faith, That Aris which growth in Egypt is like Aron or Cuckowpint: it may be called in English after the Latine name Arifarum; but in my opinion it may be more firly called Friers hood, or Friers cowle, rowhich the floures feeme to be like; whereupon the Spaniards name it Frailillos, as Dalefampius noteth.

3. The Temperature.

Friers Cowle is like in power and faculty to the Cuckow-pint, yet is it more biting, as Galen faith.

The Vertues.

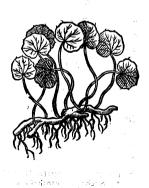
A There is no great vie of these plants in Physicke; but it is reported that they stay running or eating sores or vicers: and likewise that there is made of the roots certaine compositions called in Greeke Collyria, good against fishulas: and being put into the secret part of any living thing, it rotteth the same, as Dioscorides writeth.

† That which was formerly figured and described in the third place, wader the title of Ariform Inifilium Marchieli, was the same with that described by the name of Describing marchieli, was the same with that described by the

CHAP. 306. Of Asarabacta.

1 Afarum. Afarabacca. 2 Afarina Matthioli. Italian Afarabacca.





The Description.

LIB. 2.

THe leaues of Afarabacca are smooth, of a deepe greene colour, rounder, broader, and tenderer than those of Ivie, and not cornered at all, not vnlike to those of Sow-bread: the floures lie close to the roots, hid vnder the leaues, standing vpon slender foot-stalkes, of an ill-fauoured purple colour, like to the floures and huskes of Henbane, but lesse, wherein are contained small seeds, cornered, and somewhat rough: the roots are many, small and slender, growing allope vnder the vpper crust of the earth, one folded within another, of an vnpleasant taste, but of a most within a pleasing smell, having withall a kinde of biting quality.

2 This strange kinde of Asarabacca, which Matthiolus hath set forth creeping on the ground, in manner of our common Astrabacca, hath seases somewhat rounder and rougher, selegibily indented about the edges, and set vpon long slender soot-stalkes: the floures grow hard vnto the ground like vnto those of Cammomill, but much selection a mealy or dusty colour, and not without smell. The roots are long and slender, creeping vnder the vpper crust of the earth, of a shape taste, and bitter withall. ‡ This Asirina of Mathiolus, sulfus (whose opinion I here follow) hath sudged to be the Tussiage Asirina 2. of his description; wherefore I give you his figure in stead of that of our Author, which had the floures express, which this wants. ‡

The Place.

It delighteth to grow in shadowie places, and is very common in most Gardens.

¶ The Time.

The herbe is alwaies greene; yet doth it in the Spring bring forth new leaves and floures.

It is called in Greeke 'Amon, Afarum : in Latine, Nardus ruftica': and of divers, Perpenfa : Perpenfa is also Eucharis in Pliny, lib. 21. cap. 21. Macer faith, That Afarum is called Vulgago, in these words:

Est Asaron Grace, Vulgago dicta Latine.

This herbe, Asaron do the Gracians name;
Whereas the Latines Vulgago clepe the same.

This confusion of both the names hath been the cause, that most could not sufficiently expound themselues concerning Assume and Backharis; and that many things have been written amisses in many copies of Dissionides, in the chapter of Assume for when it is set downe in the Greeke copies a sweet smelling garden herbe, it belongeth not to the description of this Assum, but to that of Backharis: for Assume (as Pliny saith) is so called, because it is not put into garlands: and so by that meanes it came to passe, that oftentimes the descriptions of the old Writers were sound contented and consused which thing, as it is in this place manifest, so oftentimes it cannot so easily be marked in other places. Furthermore, Assume in called in French Cabares: in high Dutch, was relimined to the content of the content

The leaues of Afarabacca are hot and dry, with a purging qualitic adjoyned thereunto, yet not without a certaine kinde of afriction or binding. The roots are also hot and dry, yet more than the leaues; they are of thin and subtill parts: they procure vrine, bring downe the desired sicknesse, and are like in faculty, as Galen saith, to the roots of Asorus, but yet more forceable; and the roots of Asorus are also of a thinne essence, heating, attenuating, drying, and provoking vrine, as he affirment: which things are happily performed by taking the roots of Asarabacca, either by them-selves are mixed with other things.

The leaves draw forth by vomit, thicke phlegmaticke and cholericke humours, and withall a mooue the belly; and in this they are more forceable and of greater effect than the roots themfelues.

They are thought to keepe in hard swelling cankers that they encrease not, or come to exulceration, or creeping any farther, if they be outwardly applied upon the same.

The roots are good against the stoppings of the liner, gall, and spleene, against wens and hard C swellings, and agues of long continuance; but being taken in the greater quantitie, they purge slegme and choler not much lesse than the leaves (shough Galess say no) by vomit especially, and also by siege.

- One dram of the pouder of the roots given to drinke in ale or wine, groffely beaten, prouoketh vomit for the purpoles aforeiaid; but being beaten into fine pouder, and to given, it purgeth very little by vomit, but worketh most by procuring much vrine; therefore the groffer the pouder is so much the better.
- But if the roots be infused or boiled, then must two, three, or source drams be put to the infusion. and of the leaves eight or nine be sufficient : the juyce of which stamped with some liquid thing. is to be given. The roots may be steeped in wine, but more effectually in whay or honied water, as
- The same is good for them that are tormented with the Sciatica or gout in the buckle bones, for those that have the dropsie, and for such as are vexed with a quartane ague, who are cured and made whole by vomiting.

### CHAP. 307. Of Sea Binde-weed.

I Soldanella marina. Sea Binde weed. 1 2 Soldanella Alpina major. Mountaine Binde-weed.





The Description.

Coldanella or Sea Binde-weed, hath many fmall branches, formewhat red, trailing your the ground, befet with small and round leaves, not much valike Alarabacca, or the leaves of Aristolochia, but smaller, betwixt which leaves and the stalkes come forth sources formed like a bell, of a bright red incarnate colour, in every respect answering the small Bindeweed, whereof it is a kinde, albeit I have here placed the fame, for the reasons rendred in my Proeme. The feed it blacke, and groweth in round huskes: the root is long and small, thrushing it selfe fat abroad, and into the earth like the other Binde-weeds.

2 Soldanella or mountaine Binde weed hath many round leaues spred voon the ground, not much vnlike the former, but rounder, and more full of veines, greener, of a bitter tafte like fea Bindeweed; among which commeth forth a small and tender stalke a handfull high, bearing at the sop little floures like the small Bell-floure, of a sky colour. The root is small and threddy.

t a Soldanella Alpina minor. Small Mountaine Bindweed.

LIB. 2.



There is of this kinde another hauing all the parts smaller, and the leaves redder and rounder; the floures alfoblew, and compofed of one leafe divided into five parts, and fucceeded by a longish cod, round and sharp poin-

of The Place.

The first grows plentifully by the Sea shore in most places of England, especially neere to Lee in Effex, at Merley in the fame county, in most places of the Isle of Thanet, and Shepey, and in a any places along the Northerne coaft.

The feeond groweth your the mountaines of Germany, and the Alpes; it groweth vpon the mountaines of Wales not farre from Cowmers Meare in North-Wales.

These herbes doe floure in Iune, and are gathered in August to be kept for medicine.

The Names. The first called Soldanella is of the Apothecaries and the Antients called Marina Brafica. that is to fay, Sea Colewoort : but what reason hath moued them fo to do I canot conceincyn-

leffe it be penury and scarsitie of names, and because they know not otherwise how to terme it; of this I am lure, that this plant and Brafica are no more like than things which are most valike; for Braßica Marina is the Sea Colewort, which doth much refemble the garden Cabbage or Cole, both in thape and in nature, as I have in his due place expressed. A great fault and overlight therefore it hath been of the old writers and their fucceffors, which have continued the custome of this error, not taking the paines to distinguish a Binde weed from a Cole wort. But to avoid controversies, the truth is as I have before shewed, that this Soldanella is a Binde weed, and cannot be esteened for a Brafica, that is, a Colewort. The later Herbarit's call it Soldana, and Soldanella: in Durch Zertofin. that is to fay, Convolvulus Marinus of Diofcorides seiges sarante, (i) Braffica Marina in English. Sea Withwinde, Sea Binde weed, Sea Bels, Sea Coale, of fome, Sea-Fole-foot, and Scottiff Scur-

The second is called Soldanella Montana in English, Mountaine Bind weed.

The Nature.

Sea Bind weed is hot and dry in the fecond degree: the fecond is bitter and very aftringent. I The Vertnes.

Soldanella purgeth downe mightily all kinde of watrish humours, and openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and is given with great profit against the dropfie; but it must be boiled with the broth of some fat meat or flesh, and the broth drunke, or else the herbe taken in pouder worketh the like

Soldanella hurteth the stomack, and troubleth the weake and delicate bodies which do receiue it B in pouder, wherefore aduice must be taken to mix the said pouder with Annise seeds, Cinnamon, ginger, and fugar, which spices do correct his malignitie,

Practitioners about Aufpurge and Rauffpurge (cities of Germany) doe greatly boaft that they C haue done wonders with this herbe Soldanella Montana; faying, that the leaves taken and emplaifted woon the nauell and formewhat lower, draw forth water from their bellies that are hydropicke, that is troubled with water or the dropfie : this effect it worketh in other parts without heating. It doth alfo wonderfully bring fl in in wounds, and healeth them.

Diefcorides witneffeth, that the whole herbe is an enemy to the stomacke, biting and extremely E purging (both folden, and taken with meat) and bringeth troublefome gripings thereunto, and doth oftentimes more hurt than good.

\$ My friend M'. Goodyer hath told me, that in Hampshire at Chichester and thereabout they F make vie of this for Scuruic graffe, and that not without great errour, as any that know the qualities may cafily perceive. ± on the first of the control of the c

## CHAP. 308. Of the Graffe of Parnassus.

† 1 Gramen Parnassi. Grasse of Parnassus. ‡ 2 Gramen Parnassi flore duplici.
Grasse of Parnassus with double floures.





The Description.

THe Graffe of Parnaffus hath small round leanes, very much differing from any kinde of Graffe, much resembling the leanes of Ivie, or Alarabacca, but smaller, and not of so darke a colour: among these leanes spring up small stalkes a soot high, bearing little white floures consisting of sine round pointed leanes; which being salne and past there come up round knops or heads, wherein is contained a reddish seed. The root is somewhat thicke, with many strings annexed thereto.

2 The second kinde of Gramen Panasii doth answer the former in each respect, saving that the leaves are somewhat larger, and the floures double, otherwise very like.

The Place.

The first groweth very plentifully in Lansdall and Crauen, in the North parts of England; at Doncaster, and in Thornton fields in the same country: moreouer, in the Moore neer to Linton, by Cambridge, at Hesset also in Suffolke, at a place named Drinkstone, in the medow called Burchers mead. ‡ Mr. Goodyn found it in the boggy ground below the red well of Wellingborough in Northampton shire: and Mr. William Broad observed it to grow plentifully in the Castle fields of Berwicke you Tweed. ‡

The second is a stranger in England.

The Time.

These herbes do floure in the end of Iuly, and their seed is ripe in the end of August.

The Names.

Paleriue Cordus hath among many that haue written of these herbes said something of them to good purpose, calling them by the name of Hepatica alba (whereof without controuersie they are kindes) in English, white Liuerwoort: although there is another plant called Hepatica alba, which

for diffinction fake I have thought good to English, Noblewhite Liverwort.
The second may be called Noble white Liverwort the double floure.

The Temperature.

The feed of Parnassus Grasse, or white Liuerwort, is dry, and of subtill parts.

...The decoction of the leaves of Parnaftis Grantfe drunken, doth dry and ftrengthen the feeble And moift ftomacke, ftoppeth the belly, and taketh away the defire to vomit.

The fameboiled in wine or water, and drunken, especially the seed thereof, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and driueth it forth.

† The figure this was formerly in the first place of this Chapter was of Finfolium, defectived before, eq. 60.76, 406 char which was in the formed place belonged to the field defection of the first defectio

# CHAP. 309. Of white Saxifrage, or Golden Saxifrage.

The Description.

The white Saxifrage hath round leaues fpred vpon the ground, and somewhat jagged about the edges, not much valike the leaues of ground Ivie, but softer and smaller, and of a more faint yellowish greene: among which rifeth vp a round hairie stalke a cubit high, bearing at the top small white floures, almost like Stocke-gillosoures: the root is compact of a number of blacke strings, whereunto are fastened very many small reddish graines or round roots as bigge as pepper cornes, which are vsed in medicine, and are called Semen Saxifraga asset, that is, the seed of white Saxifrage, or Stone-breake, although (besides these forestaid round knobbes) it hath also small seed contained in little huskes, following his stoure as other herbes haue.

1 Saxifraga alba. White Saxifrage.

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‡ 3 Saxifrage alba petres. White Rocke Saxifrage.

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2 Golden Saxifrage hath round compafied leaues, bluntly indented about the borders like the former, among which rife vp stalkes a handfull high, at the top whereof grow two or three little leaues together: out of the middle of them spring small floures of a golden color, after which come little husks, wherein is contained the red seed, not vn like the former: the root is tender, creeping in the ground with long threds or haires.

‡ 3 Pona hath fet forth this plant by the name of Saxifraga alka petrea, and therefore I have placed it here; though I thinke I might more fitly have ranked him with Paronychia natacco folio formerly described. It hath a small single root from which arise divers fat longist leaves, somewhat hairy, and divided into three parts: among it those riseth up a round knotty stalke, roughish, and of a purplish colour, some halfe foot high, divided into sundry branches which carry white floures, consisting of five leaves apiece, with some yellowish threds in their middles: these saling, there remaines a cup containing a very small feed. It ssources at the end of lune in the shadowie places of the Alpes, whereas Pona sint observed it. ‡

The Place.

The white Saxifage groweth plentifully in fundry places of England, and especially in a field on the left hand of the high way, as you goe from the place of execution called Saint

Thomas Waterings vnto Dedford by London. It groweth alic in the great field by Ilington called the Mantles: also in the greene places by the sea side at Lee in Essex, among the rushes, and in fundry other places thereabout, and essewhere. ‡ It also growes in Saint Georges fields behinde Southwarke. ‡

The golden Saxifrage groweth in the moist and marish grounds about Bathe and Wels, also in the Moores by Bothon and Wisbich in Lincolneshire: ‡ and M. George Bowles hath found it growing in divers woods at Chiffelhurst in Kent: M. Goodyer also hath observed it abundantly on the shadowie moist rockes by Mapledurham in Hampshire: and I have found it in the like places in Yorkshire. ‡

The Time.

The white Saxifrage floureth in May and June: the herbe with his floure are no more seene vn-till the next yeare.

The golden Saxifrage floureth in March and Aprill.

The first is called in Latine Saxifraga also: in English, white Saxifrage, or white Stone-breake. The second is called Golden Saxifrage, or Golden Stone-breake.

The first of these, especially the root and seed thereof, is of a warme or hot complexion. Golden Saxiffage is of a cold nature, as the taste doth manifestly declare.

A The root of white Saxifrage boiled in wine and drunken, prouoketh vrine, elenfeth the kidnies and bladder, breaketh the flone and driueth it forth, and is fingular good against the firangury, and all other griefes and imperfections in the reines.

The vertues of golden Saxifrage are yet vato vs vaknowne, now it harding I am of this minde, that it is a fingular wound herbe, equall with Sanicle.

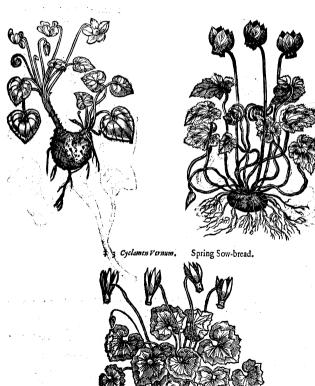
CHAP. 310. Of Sow-bread.

The Description.

I He first being the common kinde of Sow-bread, called in shops Panis precinu, and Arthania, hath many greene and round leaues like vnto Asarabacca, saving that the vp-per part of the leaues are mixed here and there consused with with white spots, and under the leaues next the ground of a purple colour; among which rife vp little stemmes like vnto the stalkes of violets, bearing at the top small purple floures, which turne themselues backward (being stall blowne) like a Turks capper Tulepan, of a small set or savour, or none at all; which being past, there succeed little round knops or heads which containe slender browne seeds; these knops are

I Cyclamenorbiculato felio.
Round Sow-bread.

2 Cyclamen folio Hedera. Ivie Sow-bread.



errapped after a few daies in the small stalkes, as thred about a bottome, where it remaineth so defended from the iniurie of Winter close you the ground, couered also with the greene leaves aforcfaid, by which meanes it is kept from the frost, even from the time of his feeding, which is in September, untill lune: at which time the leaves doe fade away, the stalkes & feed remaining bare and naked, whereby it injoyeth the Sun (whereof it was long depriued) the fooner to bring them vnto maturitie: the root is round like a Turnen, blacke without and white within, with many small ftrings annexed thereto.

2 The second kinde of Sowbread hath broad leaves spred vpon the ground, sharp pointed, formwhat indented about the edges, of a darke greene colour, with some little lines or strakes of white on the vpper fide, and of a darke reddish colour on that fide next the ground : among which rife up flender foot-stalkes of two or three inches long; at the tops whereof stand such floures as the precedent, but of a sweeter smel, and more pleasant colour. The feed is also wrapped up in the stalk. for his further defence against the iniurie of winter. The root is somewhat greater, and of more ver-

tue, as shall be declared.

# A Cyclamen Vernum album. White floured Sowbread. ± < An Cyclaminos altera, bederaceis felijs planta?





There is a third kinde of Sow-bread that hath round leaues without peaked corners, as the last before mentioned, yet fomewhat fnipt about the edges, and speckled with white about the brims of the leaves, and of a blackish colour in the middle; the stoures are like to the rest, but of a deeper purple: the root also like, but smaller, and this commonly floures in the Spring.

‡ 4 This in leaves and roots is much like the last described but the slours are smaller, snow white, and sweet smelling. There are divers other varieties of these plants, which I thinke it not necessary for me to infist upon: wherefore I referre the curious to the Garden of sources set forth

by M' Iohn Parkinson, where they shall finde fatisfaction. \$

5 There is a plant which I have fet forth in this place that may very well be called into queftion, and his place also, considering that there hath been great contention about the same, and not fully determined on either part, which hath moued me to place him with those plants that most do resemble one another, both in shape and name: this plant hath greene cornered seaues like to Ivie,

long and small gaping floures like the small Snapdragon: more hath not been said of this plant. either of stalke or root, but is left vnto the consideration of the learned.

# The plant which our Author would here acquaint you with is that which Lobel figures with this title which I here give, and faith it was gathered among other plants on the hils of Italy, but in what part or place, or how growing he knew not, and he only questions whether it may not be the Cyclaminos altera of Dioscorides, lib. 2.cap. 195. #

The Place. Sow-bread groweth plentifully about Artoies and Vermandois in France, and in the Forest of Arden, and in Brabant : but the second groweth plentifully in many places of Italie.

It is reported vnto mee by men of good credit, that Cyclamer or Sow-bread groweth vpon the mountaines of Wales; on the hils of Lincolnshire, and in Somerset shire by the house of a gentleman called Mr. Hales; ypon a Fox-borough also not far from Mr. Bamfields, neer to a town called Hardington. The first two kindes grow in my garden, where they prosper well. ‡ I cannot learne that this growes wilde in England. ‡

Sow-bread floureth in September when the plant is without leafe, which doth afterwards fpring

vp, continuing green all the Winter, couering and keeping warme the feed until Midsommer next, at what time the feed is ripe as aforefaid. The third floureth in the fpring, for which cause it was called Cyclamen vernum and fo doth also the fourth. The Names.

Sow-bread is called in Greek, washim : in Latine, Tuber terra, and Terra rapum : of Marcellus, Orbicularis : of Apuleius, Palalia, Rapum percinum, & Terra malum : in (hops, Cyclemen, Panis Percinus, and Arthanita : in Italian, Pan Percinu : in Spanish, Mazan de Puerce : in High Dutch, Sethmeints potition Low Dutch, Electring by octsin French, Pain de Perceau : in English, Sow-bread. Pliny calleth the colour of this floure in Latine, Colosinus color : in English, Mustey colour. The Nature.

Sow-bread is hot and drie in the third degree.

L 1 B. 2.

The Vertues. The root of Sow-bread dried into pouder and taken inwardly in the quantitie of a dram and a A halfe, with mead or honied water, purgeth downeward tough and groffe flegme, and other sharpe

The same taken in wine as aforesaid, is very profitable against all poison, and the bitings of ve- B nomous beafts, and to be outwardly applied to the hurt place.

The pouder taken as aforefaid, cureth the jaundife and the stoppings of the liver, taketh away C the yellow colour of the bodie, if the patient after the taking hereof be caused to sweat.

The leaves stamped with honic, and the juice put into the cies, cleareth the fight taketh away D all spots and webs, pearle or haw, and all impediments of the fight, and is put into that excellent ointment called Vnquentum Arthanita.

The root hanged about women in their extreme travell with childe, causeth them to be delivered incontinent, and taketh away much of their paine.

The leaves put into the place hath the like effect, as my wife bath propued fundry times upon F divers women, by my aduife and commandement, with good successe.

The juice of Sow-bread doth open the Hemorrhoids, and caufeth them to flow being applied G with wooll or flocks.

It is mixed with medicines that confume or waste away knots, the Kings cuill, and other hard H fwellings: moreouer it clenfeth the head by the nosthrils, it purgeth the belly being anoisted therwith and killeth the childe. It is a frong medicine to defroy the birth being purypas a peffary.

It scoureth the skin, and taketh away the Sun-burning, and all blemishes of the face, pilling off I the haire, and marks also that remaine after the small pocks & melels : and given in wine to drink, it maketh a man drunke.

The decoction thereof ferueth as a good and effectuall bath for members out of joint, the gout, K and kibed heeles.

Theroot being made hollow and filled with oile, closed with a little wax, and rofted in the hot L embers, maketh an excellent ointment for the griefes last rehearsed.

Being beaten and made vp into trochisches, or little flat cakes, it is reported to be a good amo- M rous medicine to make one in love, if it be inwardly raken.

The Daunger.

It is not good for women with childe to touch or take this heine, or to come neere vnto it, or stride over the same where it groweth, for the natural attractive vertue therein contained is such, that without controversic they that attempt it in manner about faid, shall be delivered before their

time: which danger and inconvenience to avoid, I have (about the place where it groweth in my garden) faithed flicks in the ground, and some other flickes I have fastned also crosses waies over them, least any woman should by lamentable experiment finde my words to be true, by their stepping over the same.

‡ I judge our Author fomthing to womanish in this, that is, led more by vaine opinion than by any reason or experience, to confirme this his affertion, which frequent experience shews to be vaine and frivolous, especially for the touching, striding over, or comming neere to this herbe. ‡

### CHAP. 311. Of Birthmoorts.

#### The Kindes.

BIrthwort, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sorts, long, round, and winding: Pliny hath added a fourth kinde called Pistalechia, or little Birthwoort. The later writers have joined vnto them a fifth named Saracens Birthwoort.

1 Ariftolochia longa. Long Birthwoort.

a Ariffelechiaretunda.
Round Birthwoort.





I Description.

Ong Birthwoort hath many simal long slender shakes creeping vpon the ground, tangling one with another very instricately, befet with round leaues not much valike Sowbread or Ivic, but larger, of a light or ouerworne green colour, and of a grieuous or lothfome simell and sauour: among which come forth long hollow floures, not much valike the flours of Aron, but without any pettell or clapper in the same; of a datke purple colour; after which follow small fruit like vano little peares, containing triangled seeds of a blackish colour. The root is long, thicke, of the colour of box, of a strong sauour and bitter taste.

a Theround Birthwoort in stalkes and leanes is like the first, but his leanes are rounder: the floures differ onely in this, that they be somewhat longer and narrower, and of a faint yellowish colour, but the small slap or point of the floure that turneth backe againe, is of a darke or blacke pur-

ple colour. The fruit is formed like a peare, that proward the top, more ribbed and fuller than the former; the root is round like vnto Sow-bread, in tafte and fauor like the former.

3 Ariftolochia clematitis. Climing Birthwort.



‡ 4 Aristolochia Saracenica.
Saracens Birthwort.

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3 Climing Birthwort taketh hold of any thing that is next onto it, with his long and claiping falls, which be oftentimes branched, and windeth it felfe like Bindeweed : the fialks of the leaues are longer, whose leaues be smooth broad, sharp pointed, as be those of the others; the flours likewise hollow, long, yellow, or of a blackish purple color: the switch differs not from that of the other, but the roots be slender and very long, sometimes creeping out the top of the earth, and sometimes growing deeper, being of like colour with the sometimes.

4. There is a fourth hinde of Birthmorr refembling the selvin leaves and branched stalkes, yet Bbbb 2 higher

higher, and longer than either the long or the round: the leaues thereof be greater than those of A-farabate, the floures hollow, long, and in one fide hanging ouer, of a yellowish colour: the fruit is long and round like a peare, in which the feeds lie feuered, of forme three square, of an ilfauoured blackish colour: the root is somewhat long, oftentimes of a mean thicknesse, yellow like Box, not inferior in bitternesse either to the long or round Birthwort: and sometimes these are sound to bee small and slender, and that is when they were but lately digged up and gathered: for by the little parcels of the roots which are lest, the yong plants bring forth at the beginning tender and branched roots.

5 Small Birthwort is like to the long and round Birthwort both in stalkes and leaues, yet is it lesse and tenderer; the leaues thereof are broad, and like those of luy; the source is long, hollow in the vpper part, and on the outside blackish; the fruit something round like the fruit of round Birthwort; in stead of roots there grow forth a multitude of slender strings.

#### \$ 6 Peftelechia Cretica, fine Virginiana. Virginian Snake-root.



‡ 6 Clusius figures and describes another smal Pistolochia, by the name of Pistolochia Cresica, to which I thought good to adde the Epithit Virginiana alfo, for that the much admired Snakeweed of Virginia seems no otherwise to differ from it than an inhabitant of Candy from one of the Virginians, which none I think wil fay to differ in fecie. I wil first give Cluster his description, and then expresse the little varietie that I have observed in the plants that were brought from Virginia and grew here with vs: It fends forth many flender stalks a foot long, more or lesse, and these are cornered or indented, crested, branched, tough, and bending towards the ground, or spred thereon, and of a darke green colour, vpon which without order grow leaues neruous, and like those of the last deferibed, but much sharper pointed, and after a fort refembling the shape of those of Smilax aftera; but leffe; and of a darke and lasting greene colour, fastned to longish stalks; out of whose bosomes grow long and crooked floures in shape like those of the long Birthwort, but of a darker red on the ontfide, but somewhat yellowish within; and these are also fastned to pretty long stalkes, and are fucceeded by fruit not valike, yet leffe than that of the long Birthwort. This hath aboundance of roots like as the former, but much smaller, and more sibrous, and of a stronger smel: it flours in July and August. Thus Clusius describes his: To which that Snake weed that was brought from Virginia, and grew with M' lohn Tradescant at South Lambeth, An. 1632, was agreeable in all points, but here and there one of the lower leaves were somewhat broader, and rounder pointed than the rest: the floure was long, red, crooked, and a little hairy, and it did not open the top or flew the inner fide, which I judge was by reason of the coldnesse and unseasonable nesse of the later part of the somer when it floured: the stalks in the figure should have bin express more crooking or indenting, for they commonly grow fo. How hard it is to judge of plants by one particle or faculty may very well appeare by this herb I now treat of : for fome by the similitude the root had with Afarum, and a vomiting quality which they attributed to it (which certainly is no other than accidental) would forthwith pronounce and maintaine it an Afarum : some also refer it to other things, as to Primrofes, Vincitoxicum, &c. Others more warily name it Serpentaria Virginiana, & Radix Virginiana, names as it were offering themselues, and easily fitted and imposed upon fundry things, but yet too general, and therfore not fit any more to be vied, seeing the true and specifique denomination is found. ¶ The Place.

Pling theweth, That the Birthworts grow in far and Champian places: The fields of Spaine are

full of these three long and round Birthworts :: they are also found in Italy and Narbone or Languedoc a country of France. Petrus Bellonius writeth, That he found branched Birthwortvpon Ida a mountaine in Candy. Classus faith he found this about Hispalis, & in many other places of Granado in Spain among bushes and brambles. They grow all in my garden.

(It The Time.

They floure in May, June, and July.

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The Names.

Birthwort is called in Greeke 'Annaya: in Latine likewife Arifolochia, because it is time with about that is to say, good for women newly brought to bed or deliuered with childe: in English, Birthwort, Hartwort, and of some Arifolochia,

The first is called Arislochia longa, or long Birthwort, of the formeof his root, and also Arislo. lochia mas or male Birthwort: the second is thought to be Famina, or semale Birthwort, and is called Retunda Arislochia, or round Birthwort; of diumers also, Terra Malum, the Apple of the earth: yet Cyclaminus is also called Terra Malum, or Earth Apple.

All these Birthworts are of temperature hot and dry, euen in the third degree, having power to clense.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides writeth, That a dram weight of long Birthwort drunke with wine and so applied, is A good against serpents and deadly things: and that being drunke with Myrrhe and pepper, it expels what source is left in the matrice after the childe is deliuered, the flowrs also and dead childe; and that being put in a pessage is personned that being put in a pessage is personned to the same.

Round Birthwork ferues for all these things, and for the rest of the other poisons it prevails also B against the stuffing of the lungs, the hicket, the shakings or shiverings of agues, hardnesse of the milt or spleen, burstings, cramps, convulsions, and pain of the sides, if it be drunk with water.

It plucketh out thornes, splinters, or shiuers, and being mixed in plaisters or pultesses, it drawes C forth scales or bones, remoueth rottennesse or corruption, mundistert and scoureth soul and filthy vleers, and filter them you with new sleeth, if it be mixed with Ireos and bony.

Galen faith, That branched Birthwort is of a more fweet and pleasant smell, and therefore is vied D in ointments; but it is weaker in operation than the former.

Birth-wort, as Pliny writeth, being drunke in water, is a most excellent remedie for cramps, con- E vullions, bruifes, and for such as haue fallen from high places.

It is good against short windednesse and the Falling sicknesse.

The round Arifolochia doth beautisie, clense, and fasten the teeth, if they be often fretted or rub.

bed with the pouder thereof.

\* The root of the Virginian Piftelschia\*, which is of a firong and aromatick fent, is a fingular and H much vied antidote against the bite of the Rattle-snake, or rather Adder or Viper, whose bite is very deadly<sub>3</sub> and therefore by the prouidence of the Creator hee hath vpon his taile a skinny dry substance parted into cels, which contain some loose hard dry bodies that rattle in them (as if one should put little stones or pease into a stiffe and very dry bladder) that so he may by this notice gine warning of his approch, the better to be auoided but if any be bitten, they know nor stand in need of no better antidote than this root, which they chew and apply to the wound, & also swallow some of it downe, by which means they quickly ouercome the malignitie of this possonous bite, which otherwise in a very short time would proue deadly. Many also commend the vie of this against the plague, small pox, measeles, and such like maligne and contagious diseases. ‡

# CHAP. 312. Of Violets.

The Kindes.

There might be described many kindes of floures under this name of Violets, if their differences (flould be more curiously looked into than is necessaries for we might joine hereunto the flock Gillostoures, Wall-soures, Dames Gillostoures, Marian violets, & likewise some of the bulbed floures, because some of them by Theophrassure termed Violets. But this was not our charge, holding it sufficient to distinguish and divide them as neer as may be in kindred and neighbourhood; addressing my selfe wrote the Violets called the blacke or purple violets, or March Violets of the garden, which have a great prerogative above others, not only because the mind conceiveth a certain pleasure and recreation by smelling and handling those most odoriferous floures, but also for that very many by these violets receive ornament and comely grace; for there be made of them garlands for the head, no segaics and poesies, which are delightfull to looke on and pleasant to sure to, speaking nothing of their appropriat vertues, yea gardens themselves receive by these the greatest services.

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teft ornament of all, chiefest beauty, and most excellent grace, and the recreation of the minde which is taken hereby cannot be but very good and honest; for they admonish and firre vp a man to that which is comely and honest; for floures through their beauty, sariety of colour, and exquisit forme, do bring to a liberall and gentle manly minde, the remembrance of honestie, comlinesse, and all kindes of vertues: for it would be an unfeemly and fifthy thing (as a certain wise man saith) for him that doth looke vpon and handle faire and beautiful things, to have his mind not faire, but filthy and desormed.

#### ¶ The Description.

He blacke or purple Violet doth forthwith bring from the root many leaues, broad fleightly indented in the edges, rounder than the leaues of luy; among the midfi wher-of foring vp fine flender stems, and vpon euery one a beautifull flour fweetly fmelling, of a blew darkish purple, consisting of fiue little leaues, the lowest whereof is the greatest: after them do appeare little hanging cups or knaps, which when they be ripe do open and divide themfelues into three parts. The seed is smal, long, and some hat round withall: the root consistent of many threddy strings.

1 Viola nigra siue purpurea. The purple garden Violet. 2 Viola flore albo.

The white garden Violet.





The white garden Violet hath manymilke white floures, in forme and figure like the precedent; the colour of whole floures effectally letterhforth the difference.

3 The double garden Violet hath leaves, creeping branches, and roots like the garden fingle Violet; differing in that, that this Violet bringeth forth most beautifull sweet double floures, and

4 The white double Violet likewife agrees with the other of his kinde, differing onely in the colour; for as the laft deferibed bringeth double blew or purple flours, contrariwife this plant beaton the property of the contrariwife this plant beaton the property of the p

5 The yellow Violet is by nature one of the wilde Violets, for it groweth feldom any where but vpon most high and craggy mountaines, from whence it hath been divers times brought into the garden, but it can hardly be brought to culture or grow in the garden without great industrie. And by the relation of a gentleman often remembred, called Master Thomas Hesketh, who found it

3 Viola martia purpurea multiplex. The double garden purple Violet.

L I B. 2.



† 6 Viola canina fyluestris. Dogs Violets, or wilde Violets.



5 Violamartia lutea. Yellow Violets.



growing vpon the hils in Lancathire, neere vnto a village called Latham; and though he brought them into his garden, they withered and pined. The whole plant is deferibed to be like vnto the field Violet, and differeth from it, in that this plant brings forth yellow floures, yet like in forme and figure, but without (mell.

6 The wilde field Violet with round leaues rifeth forth of the ground from a fibrous roor, with long flender branches, whereupon do grow round fimooth leaues. The floures grow at the top of the flalkes, of a light blew colour; and this growes commonly in woods and fuch like places, and floures in Iuly and August. There is another varietie of this wilde Violet, having the leaues longer, narrower, and flarper pointed and this was formerly figured & deferibed in this place by our Author. ‡

7 There is found in Germany about Noremberg and Strasburg, a kind of Violet altogether a stranger in these parts. It hath (saith my Author) a thick tough root of a wooddy substance, from which riseth up a stalk dividing it self! into diuers branches of a woody substance: whereon grow long jagged leaves like those of the pansy the flours grow at the top, compact of suc leaves apiece, of a watchet colour.

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The Place.

The Violet groweth in gardens almost every where : the others which are strangers have beene touched in their descriptions.

The Time.

The floures for the most part appeare in March, at the farthest in Aprill.

The Names. The Violet is called in Greeke, In : of Theophrastus, both In who, and whom: in Latine, Nigraviola or blacke Violet, of the blackish purple colour of the floures. The Apothecaries keepe the Latine name Viola, but they call it Herba Violaria, and Mater Violarum : in high-Dutch, Blan UR! in low Dutch Mioleten : in French, Violette de Mars : in Italian, Viola mammola : in Spanish, Violeta : in English, Violet. Nicander in his Geoponicks beleeueth (as Hermolaus sheweth) that the Grecians did call it to, because certain Nymphs of Ionia gaue that floure first to Impiter. Others say it was called to, because when Inpiter had turned the yong damosell to, whom he tenderly loued, into a Cow, the earth brought forth this floure for her food, which being made for her fake, received the name from her and thereupon it is thought that the Latines alfo called it Viola, as though they should fay Vitula, by Motting out the letter t. Sermins reporteth, That for the same cause the Latines also name it Vaccinium, alledging the place of Virgit in his Bucolicks;
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.

Notwithstanding Virgil in his tenth Eclog sheweth, that Vaccinium and Viola do differ:

Et nigra viola sunt, & vaccinea nigra. † Vitravius also, lib. 7. of Architecture or Building, doth distinguish Viola from Vaccinium: for he theweth, that the colour called Sile Atticum or the Azure of Athens, is made ex Viola; and the gallant purple, ex Vaccinio. The Dyers, faith he, when they would counterfeit Sile or Azure of Athens, put the dried violets into a fat, kettle, or caldron, and boile them with water: afterwards when it is tempered, they poure it into a linnen strainer, and wringing it with their hands, receive into a mortar the liquor coloured with the Violets; and steeping earth of Erethria in it, and grinding it, they make the Azure colour of Athens. After the same maner they temper Paccinium, and putting milk unto it do make a gallant purple colour. But what Vaccinia are we will elsewhere declare.

The Temperature. The floures and leaves of Violets are cold and moift.

The Vertues.

A The floures are good for all inflammations, especially of the fides and lungs; they take away the hoarsenesse of the chest, the ruggednesse of the winde-pipe and jawes, allay the extreme heate of the liuer, kidnies, and bladder, mitigate the fiery heate of burning agues, temper the sharpnesse of choler, and take away thirft.

There is an oile made of Violets which is likewife cold and moift. The same being anointed vpon the tefficles doth gently prouoke fleep which is hindred by an hot and dry distemper:mixed or labored together in a woodden dith with the yelke of an egge, it affwageth the pain of the fundament and hemorrhoids: it is likewise good to be put into cooling clisters, and into pultesses that coole and ease paine.

But let the oile inwhich the Violets be steeped be either of varipe Oliues, called Omphacinum, or of fweet almonds, as Mesues faith; and the Violets themselves must be fresh and moist, for being dry and having lost their moisture they do not coole, but seem to have gotten a kinde of heate.

The later physitions thinke it good to mix dry Violets with medicines that are to comfort and strengthen the heart.

The leaves of Violets inwardly taken do coole, moisten, and make the belly soluble. Being outwardly applied, they mitigate all kinde of hot inflammations, both taken by themselues, and also applied with Barley floure dried at the fire, after it hath lien foking in the water. They are likewife laid upon a hot stomacke, and on burning eies, as Galen witnesseth. Dioseorides writeth, that they be also applied to the fundament that is fallen out.

They may help the fundament that is fallen out, not as a binder keeping backe the fundament, but as a suppler and a mollifier. Befides, Pliny faith that Violets are as well vsed in garlands, as for fmell, and are good against surfeting, heavinesse of the head; and being dried in water & drunk, they remoue the Squinancie or inward swellings of the throat. They cure the falling sickenesse, especially in yong children, and the seed is good against the stinging of scorpions.

There is a syrrup made of Violets and sugar, whereof three or source ounces taken at one time, fosten the belly and purge choler. The manner to make it is as followes:

First make of clarified sugar by boiling, a simple syrrup of good consistence or meane thickenesse, whereunto put the floures cleane picked from all manner of filth, as also the white ends

nipped away, a quantitie according to the quantity of the fyrrup, to your owne difcretion, wherein let them infuse or steep source and twenty houres, and set vpon a sew warme embers; then strain it. and put more violets into the same syrup: thus do three or soure times, the oftner the better, then fet them vpon a gentle fire to fimper, but not to boile in any wife: fo haue you it fimply made of a most perfect purple colour, and of the smell of the floures themselves. Some do adde therto a little of the juice of the floures in the boiling, which maketh it of better force and vertue. Likewife some do put a little quantitie of the juice of Lymmons in the boiling, which doth greatly increase the beauty thereof, but nothing at all the vertue.

There is likewise made of Violets and sugar certaine plates called Sugar violet, Violet tables, I or Plate, which is most pleasant and wholesome, especially it comforteth the heart and the other inward parts.

The decoction of Violets is good against hot feuers, and the inflammation of the liver, and all K other inward parts: the like propertie hath the juyce, fyrrup or conferue of the same.

Syrrup of Violetts is good against the inflammation of the lungs and brest, against the plurisse L. and cough, against feuers and agues in yong children, especially if you put vnto an ounce of fyrrup eight or nine drops of oyle of Vitrioll, and mix it together, and give it to the childe a spoonefull at once.

The same given in manner aforesaid is of great efficacie in burning severs and pestilent disea. M fes, greatly cooling the inward parts : and it may feeme strange to some that so sharpe a corrosiue as oile of Vitrioll should be given into the bodie; yet being delayed and given as aforesaid, sucking children may take it without any perill.

The fame taken as aforefaid cures all inflammations of the throat, mouth, uvula, squinancy, and N the falling cuill in children.

Sugar-Violet hath power to cease inflammations, roughnesse of the throat, comforts the heart; O

affwageth paines of the head, and caufeth fleep.

The leaues of Violets are vsed in cooling plaisters, oiles, and comfortable cataplasmes or pul- Ftestes; and are of greater efficacie among other herbs, 4s Mercurie, Mallowes, and such like, in clafters for the purpofes aforefaid.

## CHAP. 313. Of Hearts-ease, or Pansies.

¶ The Description.

"He Hearts-ease or Pansie hath many round leaves at the first comming up; afterward they grow somewhat longer, sleightly cut about the edges, trailing or creeping vpon the ground : the stalks are weake and tender, whereupon grow sloures in form & figure like the Violet, and for the most part of the same bignesse, of three sundry colours, whereof it tooke the fyrname Tricolor, that is to fay, purple, yellow, and white or blew; by reason of the beauty and braueric of which colours they are very pleafing to the eye, for finel they have little or none at all.

The feed is contained in little knaps of the bigneffe of a Tare, which come forth after the floures be fallen, and do open of themselves when the seed is ripe. The root is nothing else but as it were a bundle of threddy ftrings.

2 The vpright Panile bringeth forth long leaves deeply cut in the edges harpe pointed, of a bleake or pale green colour, fet vpon flender vpright stalkes, cornered, jointed, or kneed a foot high or higher; whereupon grow very faire floures of three colours, viz. of purple, blew, and yellow, in thape like the common Hearts-eafe, but greater and fairer; which colours are fo excellently and orderly placed, that they bring great delight to the beholders, though they have little or no fmell at all: for oftentimes it hapneth that the vppermost floures are differing from those that grow you the middle of the plant, and those vary from the sowermost, as Nature list to dally with things of fuch beauty. The feed is like that of the precedent.

3 The wilde Panfie differeth from that of the garden, in leaves, roots, and tender branches: the floures of this wilde one are of a bleak and pale colour, far inferior in beauty to that of the garden, wherein confisteth the difference.

4 Stony Hearts-ease is a base and low plant: the leaves are rounder, not so much cut about the edges as the others: the branches are weak and feeble, trailing upon the ground: the flours are likewife of three colours, that is to fay, white, blew, and yellow, void of fmell: the root periffeeth hauing perfected his feed.

There is found in fundry places of England a wilde kinde hereof having floures of a feint yellow colour, without mixture of any other colour, yet having a deeper yellow foot in the lowest 1 Violatricolor. Hearts cafe.



3 Violatricolor filveftris. Wilde Paunfies



2 Viola affurgens tricolor. Voright Hearts eafe.



Violatricolor petras. Stony Hearts eafe.



leafe with foure or fine blackith purple lines, wherein it differeth from the other wilde kinde ; and this hath been taken of some young Herbarists to be the yellow Violet.

The Place.

The Hearts case groweth in fields in many places, and in gardens also, and that oftentimes of it selfe: it is more gallant and beautifull than any of the wilde ones.

Matthiolus reporteth, that the vpright Paunsie is found on mount Baldus in Italy. Lobel saith that it groweth in Languedocke in France, and on the tops of some hills in England; but as yet I have not feene the fame.

Those with yellow floures have beene found by a village in Lancashire called Latham, foure miles from Kyrcham, by M'. Thomas Hesketh before remembred.

The Time.

They floure not onely in the Spring, but for the most part all Summer thorow, even untill Autumne.

The Names.

Heart's ease is named in Latine Viola tricolor, or the three coloured Violet; and of divers, lacea; (yet there is another Iacea syrnamed Nigra: in English, Knap. weed, Bull-weed, and Matfellon) of others, Herba Trinitatis, or herbe Trinitie, by reason of the triple colour of the floures: of some others, Herba Clauellata; in French, Pensees: by which name they became knowne to the Brabanders and others of the Low-countries that are next adiopning. It feemeth to be Viola flammea, which Theophrastus calleth wire, which is also called wire: in English, Hearts-ease, Paunsies, Liue in idleneffe, Cull me to you, and Three faces in a hood.

The vpright Pansie is called not unproperly Viola as urgens, or Surretta, and withall Tricolor, that is to fay, ftraight or vpright Violet three coloured : of some, Viola arborescens, or Tree Violet, for that in the multitude of branches and manner of growing, it refembles a little Tree;

The Nature.

It is of temperature obscurely cold, but more evidently moift, of a tough and slimie juice, like that of the Mallow , for which cause it moistneth and suppleth , but not so much as the Mallow

The Vertues.

It is good, as the later Physitians write, for such as are sicke of an ague, especially children and A infants, whole convulfions and fits of the falling ficknesse it is thought to cure.

It is commended against inflammations of the lungs and cheft, and against scabs and itchings B

of the whole bodie, and healeth vicers.

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The diffilled water of the herbe or floures given to drinke for ten or more daies together, three C ounces in the morning, and the like quantitie at night, doth wonderfully ease the paines of the French disease, and cureth the same, if the patient be caused to sweat fundry times, as Costaus reporteth, in his booke denatura Vniner (.ftirp.

# CHAP. 314. Of Ground-luy, or Ale-hoofe.

The Description.

Round Ivy is a low or base herbe; it creepeth and spreads upon the ground hither and Tthither all about, with many stalkes of an vncertaine length, slender, and like those of the Vine, fomething cornered, and fometimes reddift: whereupon grow leaves fomething broad and round, wrinckled, hairy, nicked in the edges, for the most part two out of eueric joint : among it which come forth the floures gaping like little hoods, not valike to those of Germander, of a purplish blew colour: the roots are very threddy: the whole plant is of a strong smell and bitter taste.

‡ 2 Vpon the rockie and mountainous places of Province and Daulphine grows this other kinde of Ale hoofe, which hath leaves, stalkes, stoures, and roots like in shape to those of the former, but the floures and leaves are of a light purple colour, and also larger and longer. This by Lobel is called Afarina, five faxatilis hedera. ‡

The Place.

It is found as well in tilled as in untilled places, but most commonly in obscure and darke places, upon banks under hedges, and by the fides of houses.

It remaineth greene not onely in Summer, but also in Winter at any time of the yeare : it floureth from Aprill till Summer be far spent.

4 The

‡ 2 Hedera [axatilis. Rocke Ale-hoofe.





I The Names.

It is commonly called Hederaterrestris : in Greeke, sengulon : also Corona terra : in High-Dutch, Gundelteb : in Low-Dutch, Dnderhaue : in French, Lierre terrefire : Hedera bumilis of fome, and Chamacifum: in English, Ground-Ivy, Ale-hoofe, Gill go by ground, Tune-hoof, and Cats-foot. # Many question whether this be the Chamaciss of the Antients : which controversie Dedanaus hath largely handled, Pempt . 3. lib. 3.cap. 4. #

The Temperature. Ground Ivie is hot and dry, and because it is bitter it scoureth, and remoueth stoppings out of the intrals.

The Vertues. Ground-Ivy is commended against the humming noyse and ringing found of the cares, being put into them, and for them that are hard of hearing,

Matthiolus writeth, That the juice being tempered with Verdugrease, is good against fissulaes

and hollow vicers. Dioscorides teacheth, That halfe a dram of the leaves being drunk in four ounces and a halfe of fairewater, for fortie or fiftie daies together, is a remedie against the Sciatica, or ache in the huc-

The same taken in like fort six or seuen daies doth also cure the yellow jaundise. Galen hath attributed (as we have faid) all the vertue vnto the floures: Seeing the floures of Ground-Ivy (faith he) are very bitter, they remoue stoppings out of the liner, and are given to them that are vexed with the Sciatica.

Ground-Ivy, Celandine, and Daisses, of each a like quantitie, stamped and strained, and a little fugar and rose water put thereto, and dropped with a seather into the eies, taketh away all manner of inflammation, spots, webs, itch, smarting, or any griese whatsoeuer in the eyes, yeaalthough the fight were nigh hand gone : it is proued to be the best medicine in the world.

The herbes stamped as aforesaid, and mixed with a little ale and honey, and strained, take away the pinne and web, or any griefe out of the eyes of horse or cow, or any other beast, being squirted into the same with a syringe, or I might have said the liquor injected into the eies with a syringe, But I list not to be outer eloquent among Gentlewomen, to whom especially my Workes are most

The women of our Northerne parts, especially about Wales and Cheshire, do turne the herbe Ale-hoof into their Ale; but the reason thereof I know not : notwithstanding without all controLIB. 2.

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uersie it is most singular against the griefes aforesaid; being tunned up in ale and drunke, it also purgeth the head from rheumaticke humors flowing from the braine.

Hedera terrestris boyled in water staieth the termes; and boyled in mutton broth it helps weake 1 and aking backes.

They have vied to put it into ointments against burning with fire, gunpouder, and such like. Hederaterrestris, being bound in a bundle, or chopt as herbes for the pot, and eaten and drunke in L thin broth staieth the flux in women.

### CHAP. 315. Of Iny.

There be two kindes of Ivie, as Theophrastus witnesseth, reckoned among the number of those plants which have need to be propped up, for they stand not of themselves, but are fastined to frone walls, trees, and fuch like, and yet notwithstanding both of a wooddy substance, and yet not to be placed among the trees, shrubs, or bushes, because of the affinitie they have with climbing herbes; as also agreeing in forme and figure with many other plants that climbe, and are indeed simply to be reckoned among the herbes that clamber vp. But if any will cauill or charge me with my promife made in the beginning of this hiftory, where we made our dinifion, namely, to place each plantas neere as may be in kindred and neighbourhood; this promife I have fulfilled, if the curious eie c in be content to reade without rathnesse those plants following in order, and not only this climbing lvie that lifteth her selfe to the tops of trees, but also the other lvie that creepeth vp-

Of the greater or the climing Ivie there are also many sorts; but especially three, the white, the blacke, and that which is called *Hedera Helix*, or *Hedera sterius*.

I Hederacorymbofa. Clymbing or berried Ivie.



2 Hedera Helix. Barren or creeping Ivie.



The Description. He greater Ivie climbeth on trees, old buildings, and walls : the stalkes thereof are wooddy, and now and then so great as it seemes to become a tree; from which it sendeth a multitude of little boughes or branches every way, whereby as it were with

armes it creepeth and wandereth far about: it also bringeth forth continually fine little roots, by which it fastneth it selfe and cleaueth wonderfull hard vpon trees, and vpon the smoothest stone which it fainteen is refreshed to the walls: the leaves are fmooth, shining especially on the vpper fide, cornered with sharpe pointed corners. The floures are very imall and mossie; after which succeed bundles of black berries, every one having a small sharpe pointall.

There is another fort of great Ivie that bringeth forth white fruit, which some call Acharnicam irriguam : and also another leffer, the which hath blacke berries. This Plin calleth Selinitium.

We also finde mentioned another sort hereos spread abroad, with a fruit of a yellow Saffron colour.called of divers, Dionysias, as Dioscorides writeth : others Bacchies, of which the Poëts vsed to make garlands, as Pliny teftifieth, lib. 1 6.cap. 34.

2 Barren Ivie is not much vnlike vnto the common Ivie aforefaid, fauing that his branches are both smaller and tenderer, not lifting or bearing it selfe vpward, but creeping along by the ground vnder moist and shadowie ditch bankes. The leaues are most commonly three square, cornered of a blackish greene colour, which at the end of Summer become brownish red upon the lower side. The whole plant beareth neither floures nor fruit, but is altogether barren and fruitleffe.

‡ 3 There is kept for noueltes sake in divers gardens a Virginian, by some (though vnfitly) termed a Vine, being indeed an Ivie. The stalkes of this grow to a great heighth, if they be planted nigh any thing that may sustaine or beare them up : and they take first hold by certaine small ten. drels, ypon what body foeuer they grow, whether stone, boords, bricke, yeag lasse, and that so firmely, that oftentimes they will bring pieces with them if you plucke them off. The leaves are large, con. fifting of foure, fiue, or more particular leaves, each of them being long, and deepely notched about the edges fo that they fomewhat refemble the leaues of the Cheinut tree: the floures grow clustering together after the manner of Ivie, but never with vs frew themselves open, so that we cannot iustly say any thing of their color, or the fruit that succeeds them. It puts forth his leaues in Aprill. and the stalkes with the rudiments of the floures are to be seene in August. It may as I said be fitly called Hedera Virginiana. ‡

The Place.

Ivie groweth commonly about walls and trees; the white Ivie groweth in Greece, and the barren Ivie groweth voon the ground in ditch bankes and shadowie woods.

The Time.

Ivie flourisheth in Autumne: the berries are ripe after the Winter Solftice.

The Names.

Ivie is called in Latine, Hedera: in Greeke, Miles, and Miles: in high Dutch, Cohen: in low Dutch, Meple: in Spanish, Yedra : in French, Liarre.

The great Ivie is called of Theophraftus, the thore in Latine, Hedera attalkens, or Hedera affurgens:
GaZa interpreteth it Hedera excelfa. The later Herbarishs would have it to be Hedera aborta, or tree Ivie, because it groweth upon trees, and Hedera muralis, which hangeth upon walls.

Creeping or barren Ivie is called in Greeke, Faight Kings: in English, Ground-Ivie: yet doth it much differ from Hedera terrestris or Ground Ivie before described of some it is called Clasicula, Hedera Helix, and Hedera sterilis; and is that herbe wherein the Bore delighteth, according to Iohannes Khuenius.

The Temperature.

Ivie, as Galen faith, is compounded of contrarie faculties; for it hath a certaine binding earthy and cold substance, and also a substance somewhat biting, which even the very taste doth shew to be hot. Neither is at without a third faculty, as being of a certaine warme watery substance, and that is if it be greene : for whileft it is in drying, this watery substance being earthy, cold, and binding confumeth away, and that which is hot and biting remaineth.

¶ The Vertues.

The leaues of Ivie fresh and greene boyled in wine, do heale old vicers, and perfectly cure those that have a venomous and malitious quality joyned with them; and are a remedy likewise against burnings and scaldings.

Moreouer, the leaves boiled in vinegre are good for such as have bad spleenes; but the floures or fruit are of more force, being very finely beaten and tempered with vinegre, especially so vsed they are commended against burnings.

The juyce drawne or fnift vp into the nose doth effectually purge the head, staieth the running of the eares that hath beene of long continuance, and healeth old vicers both in the eares and also in the nofthrils: but if it be too sharpe, it is to be mixed with oile of Roses, or sallad oyle.

The gum that is found vpon the trunke or body of the old stocke of Ivie, killeth nits and lice, and taketh away haire: it is of so hot a quality, as that it doth obscurely burne: it is as it were a certaine LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

certaine waterish liquor congealed of those gummie drops. Thus farre Galen.

The very same almost hath Diescorides, but yet also somewhat more: for ouer and besides he faith. E that flue of the berries beaten small, and made hot in a Pomegranat rinde, with oyle of roses, and dropped into the contrary care, doth ease the tooth-ach; and that the berries make the haire blacke.

lvie in our time is very seldome vsed, saue that the leaues are laid vpon little vlcers made in the F thighes, legs, or other parts of the body, which are called iffues; for they draw humors and waterish substance to those parts, and keepe them from hot swellings or inflammations, that is to say, the leaves newly gathered, and not as yet withered or dried.

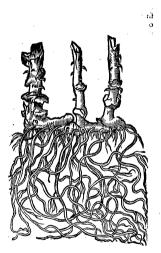
Some likewise affirme that the berries are effectuall to procure vrine; and are given vnto those G that be troubled with the stone and diseases of the kidnies.

The leaves laid in steepe in water for a day and a nights space, helpe fore and smarting waterish H eies, if they be bathed and washed with the water wherein they have beene insused.

# CHAP. 316. Of rough Binde-weed.

I Smilax Peruviana, Salfa parilla. Rough Binde-weed of Peru.

2 Smilax aftera. Common rough Bindeweed.





The Description.

L though we have great plenty of the roots of this Binde-weed of Peru, which we viu-A ally cally Zarza, or Sarfa parilla, wherewith divers griefes and maladies are cured, and that these roots are very well knowne to all, yet such hath beene the carelesnesse and small providence of such as have travelled into the Indies, that hitherto not any have given vs instruction sufficient, either concerning the leaves, floures, or fruit : onely Monardus saith, that it hath long roots deepe thrust into the ground; which is as much as if a great learned man should tell the simple, that our common carrion Crow were of a blacke colour. For who is so blinde that feeth the root it selfe, but can easily affirme the root to be very long? Notwithstanding, there is in the reports of fuch as fay they have feene the plant it felfe growing, fome contradiction or contrarietie: some report that it is a kind of Bindweed, and especially one of these rough Bind weeds:

3 Smilax aftera Lufitanica. Rough Bind-weed of Portugall.



others, as one Mr. Where an excellent painter, who carried very many people into Virginia (or after fome Norembega) there to inhabit, at which time he did fee thereof great plenty, as he himfelfe reported vnto me, with this bare defeription; It is (faith he) the root of a fmall fhrubby tree, or hedge tree, fuch as are those of our country called Haw. thorns, having leaves refembling those of Iuy, but the floures or fruit he remembreth not. ‡ It is most certaine, that Sarfa parilla is the root of the Americane Smilax alpera, both by confent of most Writers, and by the relation of fuch as have feene it growing there. ‡

2 The common rough Bind-weed hath many branches fet full of little sharpe prickles, with certaine clasping tendrels, wherewith it taketh hold voon hedges, fhrubs, and whatfoeuer standeth next vnto it, winding and clasping it selfe about from the bottome to the top:whereon are placed at every joint one leafe like that of Ivie, without corners. sharpe pointed, leffer and harder than those o fmooth Binde-weed, oftentimes marked with little white spots, and garded or bordered about the edges with crooked prickles. The floures grow at the top of crooked flalks of a white colour, and sweet of smell. After commeth the fruit like those of the wilde Vine, greene at the first, and red when they be ripe, and of a biting tafte; wherein is con-

tained a blackish feed in shape like that of hempe. The root is long, somewhat hard, and parted into very many branches.

3 This rough Binde-weed, found for the most part in the barren mountaines of Portugall, differeth nor from the precedent in stalkes and floures, but in the leaues and fruit; for the leaues are ofter, and less prickly, and sometimes have no prickles at all, and they are also oftentimes much narrower: the fruit or berry is not red but blacke when as it commeth to be ripe. The root hereof is one single root of a wooddy substance, with some sibres annexed thereto, wherein consistent the difference.

The Place.

Zarza Parilla, or the prickly Binde weed of America, groweth in Peru a prouince of America, in Virginia, and in divers other places both in the East and West Indies.

The others grow in rough and vntilled places, about the edges and borders of fields, on mountaines and vallies, in Italy, Languedoc in France, Spaine, and Germany,

The Time.

They floure and flourish in the Spring: their fruit is ripe in Autumne, or a little before.

¶ The Names.

It is named in Greeke, عهمة معية معية معية معية معية الدون الله الله this translator) names it Hedera Cilicia 3 as likewise Pliny, who is 24, cap, 10. writeth, that it is also syrnamed Nicophorom. Of the Hetrurians, Hedera simos, and Rubus Cervinus: of the Castilians in Spaine, as Lacuna saith, Zarza parilla, as though they should say, Rubus criticula, or Bramble little Vine. Sarsa as Matthiolus interpreteth it, doth significa Vine; and Parilla, a mall or little Vine.

Diversaffirme that the root (brought out of Perua Province in America) which the later Herbariths do call Zarza, is the root of this Bindeweed. Garcius Lopius Lufitanus granteth it to be like thereunto, but yet he doth not affirme that it is the same. Plants are oftentimes found to be like one another, which notwithstanding are proued not to be the same by some little difference; the diverse constitutions of the weather and of the soile maketh the difference.

Zazza parilla of Peru is a strange plant, and is brought vnto vs from the Countries of the new world called America, and such things as are brought from thence, although they also seems and are like to those that grow in Europe, notwithstanding they do often differ in vertue and operation: for the diversitie of the soile and of the weather doth not only breed an alteration in the some

but doth most of all prevaile in making the vertues and qualities greater or lesser. Such things as grow in hot places be of more force, and greater smell; and in cold, of lesser. Some things that are deadly and permitions, being temoued wax milde, and are made wholesome: so in like manner, although Zarzaparilla of Perus be like to rough Bind-weed, or to Spanish Zarzaparilla, notwithstanding by reason of the temperature of the weather, and also through the nature of the soile, it is of a great deale more force than that which groweth either in Spaine or in Africke.

The roots of Zarza parilla of Peru, which are brought alone without the plant, be long and flender, like to the leffer roots of common liquotice, very many oftentimes hanging from one head, in which roots the middle firing is hardeft. They haue little tafte, and so small a smell that it is not to be perceiued. These are reported to grow in Honduras a prouince of Peru. They had their name of the likenesse of orough Binde weed, which among the inhabitants it keepeth; signifying in Spanish, a rough or prickly vine, as Garciae Lepisae witnesseth.

The roots are of temperature hot and dry, and of thinne and fubtill parts, infomuch as their decodion doth very eafily procure five at.

The vertues.

The roots are a remedie against long continual paine of the joynts and head, and against cold A diseases. They are good for all manner of infirmities wherein there is hope of cure by sweating, so that there be no ague joyned.

The cure is perfected in few daies, if the discase be notold or great, but if it be, it requireth a B longer time of cure. The roots here meant are as I take it those of Zarza parilla, whereof this Sminkas aftersor rough Binde weed is holden for a kinde: notwithflanding this of Spaine and the orher parts of Europe, though it be counted less worth, yet is it commended of Dissorties and Pliny against poytons. The leaves hereof, saith Dissorties, are a counterpoys on against deadly medicines, whether they be drunke before or after.

† The second and fourth were both formerly of one plant, I meane the historie; for the fighte in the fourth place should have beene in the third, and the figure in the third was the same with the second, and should have beene in the fourth place.

## CHAP. 317. Of Smooth or gentle Binde-weed.

I Smilax lenis five lauis major. Great smooth Binde-weed.

LIB. 2.

2 Smilax lenis minor. Small Binde-weed.





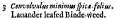
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The Description.

T T is a strange thing vnto me, that the name of Smilax should be so largely extended as that it should be assigned to those plants that come nothing neere the nature, and scarsly vnto any part of the forme of Smilax indeed. But we will leave controversies to the further confideration of fuch as loue to dance in quag-mires, and come to this our common smooth smilax. cailed and knowne by that name among vs, or rather more truly by the name of Convolvulus major. or Volubilis major : it beareth the long branches of a Vine, but tenderer, and for the length and great foreading thereof it is very fit to make shadows in arbors: the leaves are smooth like Ivie, but somwhat bigger, and being broken are full of milke: among ft which come forth great white and hollow floures like bells. The feed is three cornered, growing in small huskes coucred with a thinne skin. The root is small, white, and long, like the great Dogs grasse.

2 Smilas lanis minor is much like vnto the former in stalkes, leaves, floures, feed, and roots, fauing that in all respects it is much smaller, and creepeth vpon the ground. The branches are small and smooth; the little leaves tender and soft; the floures like vnto little bells, of a purple colour:

the feed three cornered like vnto the others.





Convolvulus argenteus Althea folio. Siluer leafed Binde-weed.



3 This Bindweed Pena faith he never faw but in the brinks of quicke-fets and Olivers in Province, Sauoy, and Narbone; notwithstanding I found it growing in the come fields about great Dunmow in Effex, in fuch abundance, that it doth much hurt vnto their corne, This kind of Bindweed or Volubilis is like vnto the small Bindweed before mentioned, but it hath a finer floure, plaited or folded in the compasse of a bell very orderly, especially before the Sun rise (for after it opens it selfe the welts are not so much perceived) and it is of a darke purple colour: the seed is not valike the rest, cornered and flat, growing out of slender branches which fland woright and thicke together, proceeding out of a wooddy white root. The leaves are long and narrow, retembling tringing both in colour and hairinesse, in taste drying, and somewhat heating.

5 Volubilis nigra. Blacke Bindweed.

LIB. 2.



‡ 4 The stalkes and branches of this are fome cubite long, flender, weake and hairy, fo that they lie yoon the ground, if they have nothing to fustaine them: voon these without any order grow leaves, shaped like those of Ivie, or the Marsh Mallow, but lesse, and couered ouer with a filuer-like downe or hairinesse, and diuided somewhat deepe on the edges, sometimes alfo curled and otherwhiles onely fnipt about. The floure growes youn a long stalke like as in other plants of this kinde, and confifts of one folding leafe, like as that of the last mentioned, and it is either of a whitish purple, or els absolute purple colours The root is small and creeping. It growes in many places of Spaine, and there floures in March and Aprill. Cluffus calls this Convolvulus Althea folio, and faith that the Portugals name it VerdeZilla, and commend it as a thing most effectuall to heale wounds. Our Author gaue the figure hereof (how fitly let the Reader judge) by the name of Papaner cornutum luteum minu, making it a horned Poppy, as you may fee in the former Edition, pag.

This kind of Bindweed hath a tough root full of threddy strings, from which rise vp immediatly divers trailing branches, whereon grow leaves like the common field Bindweed, or like those of Orach, of a black green colour. whereof it tooke his name: the floures are fmal. and like those of Orach: the seed is black, three fourre, like, but leffe than that of Buck-wheat,

The whole plant is not onely a hurtfull weed, but of an cuill smell also, and too frequently found among & corne. Dodoneus calls this Convolvulum nigrum : and Helxine Ciffampeles : Tabernamontanus, Volubilis nigra : and Lobel Helxine Ciffampelos altera Atriplicis effigie.

The Place.

All these kindes of Bindweeds do grow very plentifully in most parts of England. ‡ The third and fourth excepted. ‡

The Time.

They do floure from May to the end of August. The Names.

The great Bindweed is called in Greeke, onlast asia: in Latine, Smilax Lauis : of Galen and Paulus Agineta, where this furnamed Lauss or smooth, because the stalkes and branches thereof haue no prickes at all. Dolichus called alfo Smilax hortensis, or Kidney beane, doth differ from this : and likewife Smilar the tree, which the Latines call Taxes: in English, the Yew tree. The later Herbarifts do call this Bindweed Volubilis maior, Campanella, Funis arborum, Convolvulus albus, and Smilax lauis major : in like manner Pliny in his 2 1. booke, 5. chap. doth also name it Convolvalue. It is thought to be Ligustrum, not the shrub princt but that which Martial in his first booke of Epigrams speaketh of, writing against Procillus.

The small Bindweed is called Convolvulus minor, and Smilax lauk minor, Volubilis minor : in high Dutch, moindhraut : in low Dutch, mozange; in French, Liferon : in Italian, Vilucchio : in Spanish.

Campanella Terua: in English, Withwinde, Bindeweed, and Hedge-bels.

¶ The Temperature.

These herbes are of a hot and dry temperature.

The leaves of blacke Bindeweed called Helxine Ciffampeles, stamped and frained, and the juyce A drunken,doth loofe and open the belly exceedingly.

The leaves pound and laid to the grieved place, diffolue, wafte, and confume hard lamps and B Wellings, as Gales faith.

i he reft of the Bindweeds are not fit for medicine, but vnprofitable weeds, and hurtfull vnto each ing that groweth next vnto them.

The definition which our Arther intended in the fiftl place for Fadriis riges, and tooke out of the 1944-1948 of the Adampina but to confusely and imperit-e e the 1940-1941 in the intended, I have consisted as imperitigat, and made his later, though also imperied deficiption, somewhat more complear and agreetion the plant given and understand.

### CHAP. 318. Of Blew Bindweed.

#### The Description.

I Dew Bindweed bringeth forth long, tender, and winding branches, by which it climeth upon things that fland neere vnto it, and foldeth it felfe about them with many turnings and windings, wrapping it felfe against the Sun, contrary to all other things what focuse, that with their elasping tendrels doe embrace things that fland neere vnto them; whereupon doe grow broad cornered leaues very like vnto those of Ivie, something rough and hairy, of an overwore unfer greene colour: among which come forth most pleasant floures bell sashion, fomthing cornered as are those of the common Bindweed, of a most shining azure colour tending to purple: which being past, there succeed round knobbed seed westers, wherein is contained long blackish feed of the binnesses of a like vnto those of the great hedge Bindweed. The root it threddy, and perisheth at the first approach of Winter.

I Convolvulus Carulaus.
Blew Binde weed.



‡ 2 Convolvalus carulem folio rotundo. Round leaued blew Bindweed.



‡ 2 There are also kept in our Gardens two other blew floured Bindweeds. The one a large and great plant, the other a leffer. The great sends vp many large and long winding branches, like those of the last described, and a little hairie: the leaues are large and roundish, ending in a sharpe point: the floures are as large as those of the great Bindweed, and in shape like them, but blew of colour, with sine broad purplish veines equally distant each from other: and these shores commonly grow three neere together vpon three severall stalkes some inch long, sastened to another.

‡ 3 Convolvalus caruleus minor, folio oblongo.
Small blew Bind-weed.

I B. 2.



stalke some handfull long: the cup which holds the source, and afterwards becomes the seed vesself; is rough and hatrie-the seed is blacke, and of the bignesse of a Tare: the root is stringie, and lasts no longer than to the perfecting of the seed. I have onely given the figure of the leafe and source largely express, because for the root and manner of growing it resembles the last described.

3 This small blew Bind weed fendeth forth divers long flender creeping hairie branches, lying flat vpon the ground, vnleffe there be fomething for it to rest vpon: the leaves be longish and hairy, and out of their bosomes (almost from the bottome to the tops of the stalkes) come small foot stalkes carrying beautifull floures of the bigneffe and shape of the common smal Bindweed, but commonly of three colours; that is, white in the very bottome, yellow in the middle, and a perfect azure at the top; and thefe twine themfelues vp.open and thut in five plaits like as most other floures of this kinde doe. The feed is contained in round knaps or heads, and is blacke and cornered: the root is small, and perishes every yeare. Bauhine was the first that fet this forth, and that by the name of Convolvulus peregrinus carulem folio oblongo. ‡

#### ¶ The Place.

The feed of this rare plant was first brought from Syria and other remote places of the world, and is a stranger in these Northerne parts, yet haue I brought up and nourished it in my Garden unto stouring, but the whole plant perished before it could perse this seed.

#### . The Time.

The feed must be sowness Melons and Cucumbers are and at the same time: it source with me at the end of August.

#### The Names.

It is called Campana Lazura, and Lazura: of the later Herbarists Campana Carulea, and also Convolvulum Caruleum: it is thought to be the Ligustrum nigrum; of which Columella in his tenth booke hath made mention:

Fer calathis violam, & nigro permista ligustro Balsama cum Casia nectens & c.

In Baskets bring thou Violets, and blew Bindweed withall, But mixed with pleasant Baulme, and Cassia medicinall.

For if the greater smooth Withwinde, or Bindweed be Ligustrum, then may this be not unproperly called Ligustrum nigrum: for a blew purple colour is oftentimes called blacke, as hath beene said in the blacke Violet. But there be some that would have this Bindweed to be Gramma mid suicerum, of which he writes in the 306, chapter, the which different from that Nil that is described in the 512, chapter. For this is Isain Gracorum, or the Grecian Woad: but that is a strange plant, and is brought from India, as both Avicen and Serapiv do testifie: Avicen in this manner: what is Gramma Nil? It is Gramma Indam: and Serapiv thus, Habal Nil, is Gramm Indicum, in eap. 183, where the same is described in these words: [The plant hereof is like to the plant of Leblas, that is to say of Covus Vaulus, or Bind weed, taking hold of trees with his tender stalke: it hath both green branches and leaues, and there comment out by every lease a purple shoure, in sashioo of the Bell-shoures: and when the sloure doth sall away, it yeeldeth a seed in small cods (I read little freads) in which

which are three graines, leffer than the feeds of Stauelaker] to which description this blew Binde. weed is answerable.

There be also other forts of Bindweeds, which be referred to Nil Auicenna; which no doubt may be kindes of Nil3 for nothing gaine-faith it why they should not be so. Therefore to conclude, this beautifull Bind-weed, which we call Convolvulus Caruleus, is called of the Arabians Nil: of Serapio. Hab ab Nil: about Alepo and Tripolis in Syria the inhabitants call it Hafmisen: the Italians, Campa. na la Zurea: Of the beautifull azured floures, and also Fior de notte, because his beauty appeares most in the night.

The Temperature.

Convolvulus Caruleus, or Nil, as Auicen faith, is hot and dry in the first degree: but Serapio maketh it to be hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

It purgeth and voideth forth raw, thicke, flegmaticke, and melancholy humours: it drives one all kinde of wormes, but it troubleth the belly, and caufeth a readineffe to vomit, as Avicen faith; it worketh flowly, as Serapio writeth; in whom more hereof may be found, but to little purpofe, wherefore we thinke good to passe it ouer.

## CHAP. 319. Of Scammonie, or purging Bindweed.



† 2 Scammonea Valentina.

1 Scammonium Syriacum. Syrian Scammonie.

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The Description.

Cammonie of Syria hath many stalkes rising from one root, which are long, slender, and like the clasping tendrels of the vine, by which it climeth and taketh hold of such things as are next vnto it. The leaves be broad, sharpe pointed like those of the smooth of hedge Bind-weed: among which come forth very faire white floures tending to a blush colour, bellfashion. The root is long, thicke, and white within : out of which is gathered a juyce that being

hardned, is greatly vied in Phylicke: for which confideration, there is not any plant growing woon the earth, the knowledge whereof more concerneth a Physicion, both for his shape and properties, than this Scammonic, which Pena calleth Lacturia scanforiaque volvula, that is, milky and climbing Windweed, whereof it is a kinde; although for diftinction fake I have placed them as two feuerall kinds. And although this herbe be suspected, and halfe condemned of some learned men, yet there is not any other herbe to be found, whereof fo fmall a quantity will do fo much good: neither could those which have carped at it, and reproved this herbe, finde any simple in respect of his vertues to be nut in his roome: and hereof ensueth great blame to all practitioners, who have not endeaoured to be better acquainted with this herbe, chiefely to avoid the deceit of the crafty Drug-feller and Medicine-maker of this confected Scammony, brought vs from farre places, rather to be called I feare infected Scammony, or poyfoned Scammony, than confected. But to avoid the inconveniences hereof, by reason of the counterfeiting and ill mixing thereof: I have therefore thought good to set downe what I have taken out of the diligent, and no lesse learned observations of Pena, con-

Of the Historie of Plants.

‡ 3 Scammonum Monspeliense. French Scammonie.



cerning this plant, Anno 1561. Or 1562. Vid. adner ( pag .272. Sequinus Martinellus an Apothecary of Venice, being a most diligent searcher of Simples. that he might have the right Scammony of Antioch, trauelled into Syria, where from the citie of Aleppo he fent an 100. weight of the juyce of Scammony of Antioch, prepared and hardned into a lumpe, at the making whereof he was present himselfe. This man sent also of the feeds thereof, which in all points answered the cornered feed of Volubilis; which being fowne in the beginning of the Spring at Padua and Venice, grew vp to the form of a braue & goodly Convolvalus, in leaves, floures, and fhew fo like vnto our Cissampelos, that a man would have taken it for the fame without controuerfie, fauing that the root was great, and in bigneffe equall to the at Brionie, as also in tenderneffe. The outward park of the root was of a dusky colour, and white within : the inner pith beeing taken forth feemeth in all mens judgements to be the fame and the best allowed Turbith officinarum ; and yet it differeth from Turbith, in that, that it is more brittle, and will more easily bee broken, though the pith in Scammony be no leffe gummie and full of milkie juyce, than Turbith. Further Pena reporteth, that afterward he fent of this feed vnto Antwerpe, where it grew very brauely, the climing strings and branches grow-ing up to the height of fine or fix cubits, not differing from that which was fowne in Italy. Also William Dries of Antwerpe, a most excellent Apothecary, did cut of the branches of his Antwerpian Scammonie from the root, and dri-

ed them, planted the feeds in his Garden, and conferred the superfluous branched roots with the Turbith of Alexandria, and could not find them to differ or disagree the one from the other in any point. But he that will know more concerning the making, difference, choise and vie of Scammony, let him read Pena in his chapter of Scammonie, in the place formerly cited, where he shall finde many excellent secrets worthy the noting of thosewhich would know how to vse such rare and excellent medicines.

2 Scammony of Valentia (whereof I have plenty in my Garden) is also a kinde of Bindweed, growing naturally by the sea side upon the grauelly thore, by the mouth of the river Rhodanus, at the waters called Aquas Marianas, where the Apothecaries of Montpellier gather of it great plentie, who have attempted to harden the milkie juyce thereof, to vie it in stead of Scammony of Antioch. This plant bringeth forth many flender branches, which will climbe and very well run vpon a pole; as being supported therewith, and mounteth to the height of five or fix cubits, climbing and ramping like the first kinde of Scammony. The leaves are greene, smooth, plaine, and sharpe

pointed, which being broken do yeeld abundance of milke: the floures are white, small, and starrefalhion: the roots white and many, shooting forth sundry other roots, whereby it mightily increa-

† 3 This strange kinde of Scammony, which Clusius maketh rightly to be Periplaca species. hath very many long branches ramping and taking hold of fuch things as do grow neer vnto them. of a darkish ash colour: whereupon do grow leaves sharp pointed, crooked at the setting on of the stalke like those of the blacke Bryony, and likewise of an ashe colour, set together by couples: from the bosome whereof thrust forth small tender foot-stalkes, whereon are placed small white sloures ftar fashion: the seeds are contained in long cods, and are wrapped in downe, like as those of Swallow-wort. The root is very long, slender, and creeping, like that of the small Bindweed, to that if it once take in any ground, it can hardly be destroied.

#### The Place.

It doth grow in hot regions, in a fat foile, as in Misia, Syria, and other like countries of Asia; it is likewise found in the Island of Candia, as Bellon, witnesseth; from whence I had some seeds, of which feed I received two plants that prospered exceeding well; the one whereof I bestowed upon a learned Anothecary of Colchester, which continueth to this day, bearing both sloures and ripe seed. But an ignorant weeder of my garden plucked mine vp, and cast it away in my absence, in stead of a weed : by which mischance I am not able to write hereof so absolutely as I determined : it likewife groweth neere vnto the sea side about Tripolis in Syria, where the inhabitants doe call it Mendheudi.

#### I The Time.

It floured in my Garden about S. lames tide, as I remember, for when I went to Briftow Faire I left it in floure; but at my returne it was destroied as aforesaid.

#### The Names.

The Greekes call it, Tomaname: the Latines, Scammonium, fo naming not onely the plant it felfe, but also the hard and condensed juyce: of the Apothecaries, Scammonea; and when it is prepared, Diagridium as though they should say, souther which signifieth a little teare: both the herbe and juyce are named Scamony : of Rhafis Coriziola.

#### The Temperature.

The juvce doth mightily purge by the stoole, and is the strongest purge what soeuer; for as Oribasing faith, it is in no part ouercome by those things which stir and moue the body. It worketh the fame not vehemently by any hot quality, but by some other hid and secret property of the whole fub stance : for there is no extremity of heat perceived in it by taste : for with what liquor or thing focuer it is mixed, it giueth vnto it no bitternesse, biting, or other unpleasant taste at all, and therefore it is not to be accounted among the extreme hot medicines, but amongst those that are moderately hot and dry.

The Vertues. It cleanseth and draweth forth especially choler: also thinne and waterish humours, and oftentimes flegme, yet is it as Paulus teacheth, more hurtfull to the stomacke than any other medicine,

Mefues thinketh that it is not onely troubletome and hurtfull to the flomacke, but also that it shaueth the guts, gnawing and fretting the intrails; openeth the ends of the veines, and through the effence of his whole substance, it is an enemy to the heart, and to the rest of the inward parts if it be vsed immoderately and in time not convenient, it causeth swounings, vomitings, and overturnings of the stomacke, scouring, the bloudy flux and vicers in the lower gut, which bring a continual defire to the stoole.

These mischieses are preuented if the Scammonie be boiled in a Quince and mixed with the flime or mucilage of Pfillium, called Fleawoort, the pap or pulp of Prunes, or other things that have a slimie jnyce, with a little masticke added, or some other case binding thing.

Pliny affirmeth that the hurt thereof is taken away if Aloes be tempered with it: [Scammonie (faith he) ouerthroweth the stomack, purgeth choler, loofeth the belly vnlesse two drams of Aloes be put vnto one scruple of it which also oribalius alloweth of in the first booke of his Synoples, and the feuenth booke of his medicinall Collections.

The old Physicions were also woont to boile Scammonie in a quince, and to give the quince to be eaten, having cast away the Scammony : and this quince so taken doth move the belly without any hurt vnto the stomacke, as Galen in his first booke of the Faculties of Nourishments doth set downe, and likewife in his third booke of the Faculties of simple Medicines.

The Apothecaries do vse Scammonie prepared in a Quince, which as we have faid they name Diagridium, and do mix it in divers compositions.

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 2.

They keepevsually in their shops two compositions, or electuaries, the one of Psyllium or Flea. G woort, fet downe by Mejue : the other of Prunes, fathered vpon Nicolaus, which were deuised for the tempering and correction of Scammony, and be commended for hot burning agues, and tertians, and for what diseases soeuer that proceed of choler.

Galen hath taken Masticke and Bdellium out of the pilles called Cochia, which also containe in H them a great quantitie of Scammony, as we may read in his first Booke of medicines according to the places affected, which also we meane to touch in the chapter of Coloquintida, where we intend to treate at large concerning mastick, and other binding things, that are accustomed to bee

mixed for the correction of strong and violent purgers.

The quantitie of Scammonie or of Diagridium it felfe, to be taken at one time, as Mesue writeth, I is from fine grains to ten or twelne: it may be kept as the same Author sheweth, soure yeres: Pling judgeth it to be little worth after 2 yeares: it is to be vsed, saith he, when it is two yeres old, and it is not good before, nor after. The mixing or otherwise the vie therof, more than is set down, I think it not expedient to fet forth in the Phyficall vertues of Scammony, vpon the receipt whereof many times death infueth:my reasons are diuers, for that the same is very daungerous, either if too great a quantitie thereof be taken, or if it be giuen without correction; or taken at the hands of fome runnagat physick-monger quacksaluer, old women-leaches, and such like abuters of phistick, and deceivers of people. The vie of Scammony I commit to the learned, vnto whom it especially and onely belongeth, who can very carefully and curioufly vie the same.

#### CHAP. 320. Of Briony, or the white Vine.

The Kindes.

There be two kinds of Bryony, the one white, the other blacke: of the white Briony as follow-

Bryonia alba. White Bryonie.

The Description.



THite Briony brings forth divers long and flender stalkes with many clafping tendrels like the vine, wher with it catcheth hold of those things that are next to it. The leaves are broad, five cornered, and indented like those of the vine; but rougher, more hairy and whiter of colour: the floures be small and white, growing many together. The fruit confisteth in little clusters, the berries whereof are at the first green, and red when they be ripe. The root is very great, long, and thicke, growing deepe in the earth, of a white yellowith colour, extreame bitter, and altogether of an vnpleafant tafte. The Queens chiefe Surgion Mr. William Godorous, a very curious & learned gentleman, shewed me a root herof, that waied half an hundred weight, and of the bignes of a child of a yeare old.

The Place. Briony groweth almost enery where among pot-herbes, hedge-bushes, and such like places, The Time.

It floureth in May, and bringeth forth his grapes in Autumne.

The Names. Briony is called in Greek, summer in Latine,

Vitis alba, or white Vine, and it is named, 44,0000, because it is not onely like the vine in leaves, but also for that it bringeth forth his fruit made vp after the likenesse of a little cluster, although the berries stand not close together: it is called of Pliny, Bryonia, and Madon: of the Arabians Alphefera: of Mattheus, Sylvaticus, Viticella: in the poore mans Treasure, Roraftrum: of Apuleius, Apiastellum, Vitis Taminia, Vitis alba, and Vitalba: in high Dutch, Suchtoutta: in low Dutch, Brionie: in Englith, Briony, white Briony, and tetter Berrie : in French Conleurce : in Italian, Zucca felvatica : in Spanish, Nueza blanca.

The Temperature. White Briony is in all parts hot and dry, exceeding the third degree, especially of heate, with an exceeding great force of clenfing and fcouring, by reason wherof it purgeth and draweth forth. not onely cholericke and flegmaticke humors, but also watrie.

The Vertues,

A Dioscorides writeth, that the first springs or sproutings being boiled and eaten, do purge by siege, and wrine. Galen faith, that all men vie accustomably to eat of it in the spring time, and that it is a nourishment wholesome, by reason of the binding quality that it hath; which is to be understood of those of the wild vine, called in Latine, Tamus; and not of the sproutings of this plant; for the fproutings of the first springs of white Bryony are nothing binding at all, but do mightily purge the belly, and torment the stomacke.

Dioscorides also affirmeth, That the juice of the root being pressed out in the spring, and drunke with meade or honied water, purgeth flegme : and not only the juice, but also the decoction of the root draweth forth flegme, choler, and waterish humors, and that very strongly; and it is withall oftentimes fo trouble forme to the stomacke, as it procureth vomite.

C This kinde of ftrong purgation is good for those that have the dropsie, the falling sicknesse, and the dizzinesse and swimming of the braine and head, which hath continued long, and is hardly to be removed : yet notwithstanding it is not daily to be given (as Dioscorides admonisheth) to them that have the falling fickneffe, for it will be troublesome enough to take it now and then; and it is (as we have faid) an exceeding ftrong medicine, purging with violence, and very forceable for

The root put vp in maner of a peffary bringeth forth the dead childe and afterbirth : being boiled for a bath to fit in, it worketh the same effect.

It scoureth the skin, and taketh away wrinkles, freekles, sun burning, blacke markes, spots, and

fears of the face, being tempered with the meale of vetches or Tares, or of Fenugreeke: or boiled in oile till it be confirmed; it taketh away blacke and blew spots which come of stripes: it is good against Whitlowes: being stamped with wine and applied it breaketh biles, and small apostumes, it draweth forth splinters and broken bones, if it be stamped and laid thereto.

The same is also fitly mixed with eating medicines, as Dioscorides writeth.

The fruit is good against scabs and the leprie, if it be applied and anointed on, as the same Authoraffirmeth. Galen writeth, that it is profitable for Tanners to thicken their leather bides with.

Furthermore, an electuary made of the roots and hony or fugar, is fingular good for them that are short winded, troubled with an old cough, paine in the sides, and for such as are hurt and bur-sten inwardly: for it dissolueth and scattereth abroad congealed and clottered bloud.

The root stamped with falt is good to be laid vpon filthy vicers and scabbed legges. The fruit is likewise good to the same intent, if it be applied in manner aforesaid.

The root of Briony and of wake Robin stamped with some sulphur or brimstone, and made vp into a maffe or lump and wrapped in a linnen clout, taketh away the morphew, freekles, and spots of the face, if it be rubbed with the same being dipped first in vineger.

# CHAP. 321. Of blacke Brionie, or the wilde Ume.

#### The Description.

He black Briony hath long flexible branches of a woody fub flance, couered with a gaping or clouen bark growing very far abroad, winding it felfe with his small tendrels about trees, hedges, and what elfe is next vnto it, like vnto the branches of the vine: the leaues are like vnto those of Iuie or garden Nightshade, sharpe pointed, and of a shining greene coloursthe sloures are white, small, and mossie; which being past, there succeed little clusters of red 1 Bryon: a nigra. Blacke Bryonic.

L 1 B. 2.



berries, somewhat bigger than those of the small Rai sins or Ribes, which wee call Currans or small Raisins. The root is very great and thicke, oftentimes as big as a mans leg, blackish without, and very clammy or flimy within; which beeing but scraped with a knife or any other thing fit for that purpose, it seemes to be a matter fit to spred vpon cloath or leather in manner of a plaister of Sear-cloath:which being fo spred and vsed, it serueth to lay vpon many infirmities, and vnto verie excellent purposes, as shall be declared in the proper place.

2 The wild black Bryonie refembles the former as well in slender Vine-stalkes, as leaues ; but clasping tendrels have they none, neuerthelesse by reason of the infinitenesse of the branches, and the tendernesse of the same, it takes hold of those things that stand next vnto it, although easie to be loofed, contrarie vnto the other of his kinde. The berries hereof are blacke of colour when they be ripe; the root also is blacke without, and within of a pale yellow colour like Box. ‡ This which is here described is the Bryonia nigra of Dodoneus. but Baubine calleth it Bryonia alba, and faith it dif fereth from the common white Bryonie, onely in that the root is of a vellowish Box colour on the in-fide, and the fruit or berries are blacke when as they come to ripeneffe.

Bryonia nigra florens non fructum ferens. 3 This is altogether like the first described in roots, branches, and leaves, only the foor stalks

whereon the floures grow are about eight or nine inches long the floures are fomething greater, having neither before or after their flouring any berries or thew thereof, but the flours & footstalks do foon wither and fall away. This I have heretofore and now this Summer 1621, diligently obferued, because it hath not bin mentioned or observed by any that I know. Iohn Goodyer. +

The Place.

The first of these plants groweth in hedges and bushes almost enery where. The fecond growes in Heffen, Saxonie, Westphalia, Pomerland, and Missia, where white Bryonie groweth not, as Falerine Cordus hath written, who faith that it growes under hafell trees neere a city of Germany called Argentine or Strausborough.

The Time. They foring in March, bring forth the floures in May, and their ripe fruit in September.

The Names.

Blacke Bryonie is called in Greeke, Aparone ajon : in Latine, Bryonia nigra, and Vita fyluestria, or wild Vine, notwithstanding it much differs from Labra Ca, or Vitis vinifera [gluestria, that is, the wild Vine, which bringeth forth wine called Ampeles agria. Why both these were called by one name Pling was the cause, who could not sufficiently expound them , Lib. 23. cap. 1. but confounded and made them all one in which error are also the Arabians.

This wilde Vine is also called in Latine, Tamm; and the fruit thereof Vva Taminia. Pliny nameth it alfo Salicastrum. Ruellism faith that in certain shops it is called Sigillum B. Maria; it is also called Cyclamina altera, but not preperly : in English, Blacke Bryonic, wilde Vine, and our Ladies seale.

The roots of the wilde Vine are hot and dry in the third degree: the fruit is of like temper, but not fo forceable : both of them fcoure and waste away.

The The

#### The Vertues.

Diosterides faith that the roots do purge waterish humors,& are good for such as have the dropfic, if they be boiled in wine, adding vnto the wine a little fea water, and be drunke in three ounces of faire fresh water: he saith furthermore, that the fruit or berries doth take away the Sunne-burne and other blemishes of the skin.

The berries do not only clenfe and remoue such kinde of spots, but do also very quickely waste and confume away blacke and blew marks that come of bruiles and dry-beatings: which thing also

the roots performe being laid vpon them.

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The yong and tender fproutings are kept in pickle, and referred to be eaten with meat, as Diofearids teacheth. Matthiolus writeth, that they are ferred at mens tables in our age also in Tuscanie; others also report the like to be done in Andolosia one of the kingdomes of Granado.

It is faid that fwine fecke after the roots hereof, which they dig vp and eat with no leffe delight than they do the roots of Cyclaminus or Panis Porcinus; whereupon it was called Cyclaminus altera or Sow-bread. If this reason stand for good; then may we in like manner joine hereunto many other roots, and likewise call them Cyclaminus altera or Sow-bread; for swine do not seeke after the roots of this only, but also of divers other plants, of which none are of the kinds of Sow-bread. It would therefore be a point of rashnesse to affirme Tamus or our Ladies seale to be a kinde of Sow-bread, because the roots hereof are a pleasant meat to swine.

The root fpred vpon sheeps leather in manner of a plaister, whilest it is yet fresh and greene, taketh away blacke and blew marks, all fcars and deformitie of the skin, breaks hard apostems, drawes forth splinters and broken bones, diffolueth congealed bloud, and being laid on and vied upon the hip or huckle bones, shoulders, armes, or any other part where there is great paine and ache, it takes

it away in short space, and worketh very effectually.

The figure that was formerly in the fectod place of this Chapter did no way speec with the deletiption feet in neas of the Yurasor Transitors top teneutoned 3 which Tetratagatrass (whole figures our Author made rice) pulls rise regal frame.

# CHAP. 322. Of Bryonie of Mexico.

### I The Description.

"Hat plant which is now called Mechagan or Bryonie of Mexico commeth very neere the kinds of Bindweeds in leaues and trailing branches, but in roots like the Bryonies: for there shootesth from the root thereof many long slender tendrels, which do infinitely graspe or claspe about such things as grow or stand next varo them; whereupon do grow great broad leaves sharp pointed, of a darke green colour, in shape like those of our Ladies seale, somewhat rough and hairy, and a little biting the tongue: among the leaves come forth the floures (as Nicolaus Monardus writeth) not valike those of the Orenge tree, but rather of the golden Apple of Loue, confifting of fine small leaves, out of the midst whereof comes forth a little clapper or pestil in manner of a round lump as big as an hafell nut; which being divided with a thin skin or membrane that commeth through it, openeth into two parts, in each whereof are contained two feeds as big as Peale, in colour blacke and fhining. The root is thicke and long, very like vitro the root of white Bryonic, whereof we make this a kinde, although in the tafte of the roots there is fome difference; for the root of white Bryonie hath a bitter tafte, and this hath little or no tafte at all.

terence; for the root of white Dryonic mains outlet takes and this main little on the describe branches,

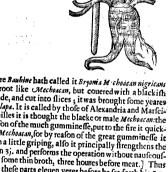
The Bryonic or exterbosan of Peru groweth vp with many long trailing flexible branches,
interlaced with divers V iny tendrels which take hold of fuch things are next or necre vnto them. euen in fuch manner of clasping or climing as doth the blacke Bryonie or wine Vine, whereunto it is very like almost in each respect, fauing that his mossie shoures do smell very sweetly. The fruit as yet I have not observed, by reason that the plant which growes in my garden did not perfect the fame, by occasion of the great raine and intemperat weather that hapned (4): x396. but I am in good hope to seeit in his persection, and then we shall easily judge whether it be that right Mosonatan that hath bin brought from Mexico and other places of the West Indies, or no. The root by the figure should seeme to answer that of the wilde Vine, but as yet thereof beannot write cer-

There is brought to vs and into vse of late time, the root of another plant which seemes

Mechoacan. Bryonic of Mexico.



2 Mechoacan Peruviana. Bryonie of Peru.



haue much affinity with Mechoacan, and therefore Baubine bath called it Bryonia M. choacan nigricans and thus deliuers the historie thereof: [It is a root like Mechascan, but couered with a blackish barke, and reddiff, or rather grayish on the inside, and cut into slices; it was brought some yeares agon out of India, by the name of Chelapa or Gelapa. It is called by those of Alexandria and Marseiagon out or initially the name of Coetapa or Getapa. It is canced by those of Alexandria and Marketiles, Islanjum, or Getapum; and of those of Marketiles it is thought the blacke or male Mechoacan: the taste is not vngrarefull, but gummy, and by reason of the much gumminesse, put to the fire it quickly flames: it in facultie exceeds the common Mechoacan, for by reason of the great gumminesse it more powerfully purgeth serous humours with a little griping, also it principally strengthens the liuer and ftomacke; wherefore it is fafely giuen 3), and performs the operation without naufcoufneffe. It is viually given in Succorie water or some thin broth, three houres before meat.] Thus much Bauhine, who faith it was first brought to these parts eleuen yetes before he set forth his Prodromu, which was about 1611. It hath bin little vied here till within thefe ten yeares. ‡

The Place.

Somewrite, that Mechoacan was first found in the prouince of New Spain, near the city of Mexico or Mexican, where of it tooke his name. It groweth likewise in a prouince of the West Indies called Nicaragua and Quito, where the best is thought to grow.

The Names.

It beareth his name, as is faid, of the prouince wherein it is found. Some take it for a kinde of Bryonie: but seeing the root is nothing bitter, but rather without taste, it agrees little with Bryonie, for the root of Bryonie is very bitter. Divers name it Rha album or white Rubarb, but vnproperly, being nothing like. It comes neere vnto Scammonie, and if I might yeeld my censure, it feems to be Scammonium queddam Americanum or a certaine Scammonie of America. Scammony c eepeth, as we have faid, like Binde-weed: the root is both white and thicke: the juice hath but little taste, as also hath this of Mechoacan. It is called in English, Mechoca, and Mechocan, and may be called Indian Bryonie.

Dddd 2

¶ The Temperature.

The root is of a mean temper between hot and cold, but yet dry.

#### The Vertues.

It purgeth by siege especially slegme, and then waterish humors. It is given from one full dram weight to two, and that with wine, or with some distilled water (according as the disease requires)

It is given with good effect to all whose diseases proceed of slegme and cold humors: it is good against head-ache that hath continued long, old coughs, hardnesse of breathing, the colique, paine of the kidnies and joints, the difeafes of the reins and belly.

## CHAP. 323. Of the manured Vine.

THe Vine may be accounted among those plants that have need of stayes and props, and canot stand by themselves; it is held up with poles and frames of wood, and by that means it spreds all about and climbeth aloft: it ioyneth it selse vnto trees or what seeier standeth neere vnto it.

Of Vines that bring forth wine some be tame and husbanded, otherswild: of tame Vines there are many that be greater, and likewise another fort that are lesser.

#### ¶ The Description.

<sup>¬</sup>He trunke or body of the Vine is great and thicke,very hard,couered with many barks,which are full of cliffes or chinks; from which grow forth branches as it were armes, many waves fpreading; out of which come forth jointed shoots or springs; and from the bosom of those ipireating; out of which come forth jointed mouts of ipinings; and from the colonial challed joints, leaves and clasping tendrels, and likewife bunches or clusters full of grapes: the leaves be broad, fomething round, flue cornered, and fomewhat indented about the edges: amongst which come forth many clasping tendrels, that take hold of such props or staies as stand next vnto it. The grapes differ both in colour and greatnesse, and also in many other things, which to distinguish seuerally were impossible, considering the infinite forts or kinds, and also those which are transplanted from one region or clymat to another, do likewife alter both from the forme and tafte they had before: wherefore it shall be sufficient to set forth the figure of the manured grape, and speak som-

There is found in Grecia and the parts of Morea, as Pantalarea, Zante, Cephalonia, and Petras (wherof some are Islands, and others of the continent) a certain Vine that hath a trunk or body of a woody substance, with a scaly or sugged barke of a grayish colour, whereupon grow faire broad leaues fleightly indented about the edges, not valike those of the marsh Mallow: from the bosom wherof come forth many small classing tendrels, and also tough and pliant foot-stalks, whereon grow very faire bunches of grapes of a Watchet blewish colour: from the which fruit commeth forth long tender laces or strings such as is found among Sauoric, whereupon we call that plant which hath it laced Satorie, not valike that growing among and vpon flax, which we cal Dodder, or Podagra lini, whereof is made a blacke wine called Greekewine, yet of the tafte of Sack. The laced fruit of this Vine may be fitly termed Pvabarbata, laced or bearded Grapes.

The plant that beareth those small Raisins which are commonly called Corans or Currans, or rather Raisins of Corinth, is not that plant which among the vulgar people is taken for Currans, it being a (hrub or buth that brings forth small clusters or berries, differing as much as may be from Corans, having no affinitie with the Vine or any kinde thereof. The Vine that beareth small Raifins hath a body or stock as other Vines haue branches and tendrels likewise. The leaves are larger than any of the others, fnipt about the edges like the teeth of a faw: among which come forth cluflers of grapes in forme like the other, but fmaller, of a blewish colour; which beeing ripe are gathered and laid vpon hurdles, carpets, mats, and fitch like, in the Sun to dry: then are they caried to fome house and laid voon heaps, as wee lay apples and corne in a garner, vntill the merchants buy them: then do they put them into large buts or other woodden veffels, and tread them downe with their bare feet, which they call Stining, and so are they brought into these parts for our vse. ‡ And they are commonly termed in Latine, Yva Corinthiaca, and Passila minores.

There is also another which beareth exceeding faire Grapes whereof they make Raisins, whiter coloured, and much exceeding the bignesse of the common Raisin of the Sunne; yet that grape

Vitis Vinifera. The manured Vine.

LIB. 2.



wherof the Raifin of the Sun is made is a large one, and thought to bee the Yva Zibibi of the Arabians; and it is that which Tabernamentanus figured under that name, who therin was followed by our Author: but the figures being little to the purpose, I have thought good to omit them. ‡

There is another kinde of Vine which hath great leaues very broad, of an ouerworne colour; whereupon grow great bunches of grapes of a blewish colour, the pulpe or meat whereof flicketh or clea, ueth fo hard to the graines or little fones, that the one is not easily divided from the other, resembling fome started or withered berry that hath been blasted, whereof it was named Duracina.

There be some Vines that bring forth grapes of a whitish or reddish yellow colour; others of a deep red, both in the outward skin, juice, and pulpe within.

There be others whose grapes are of a blew colour, or something red, yet is the juice like those of the sormer. These grapes doe yeeld forth a white wine before they are put into the presse, and a red-dish or paller wine when they are trodden with the husks,& so left to macerate or ferment, with which if they remain too long, they yeeld forth a wine of a higher colour.

There be others which make a black and obscure red wine, whereof fome bring bigger clusters, and confift of greater grapes, others of leffer; fome grow more clustered or closer together, others looser; fome haue but one stone, others more; some make

a more austere or harsh wine, others a more sweet: of some the old wine is best, of divers the first yeres wine is most excellent : some bring forth fruit foure fquare, of which kindes we have great plenty.

#### The Place.

A fit foile for Vines, faith Florentinus, is every blacke earth, which is not very close nor clammy, hauing fome moisture. But Columella faith great regard is to be had, what kindeor fort of Vine you would nourish, according to the nature of the country and soile.

A wise husbandman will commit to a fat and fruitfull soile a leane Vine, of his own nature not too fruitfull: to a lean ground a fruitfull Vine: to a close and, compact earth a spreading vine, and that is full of matter to make branches of: to a loose and fruitful soile a Vine of sew branches. The fame Columella faith, that the Vine delighteth not in dung, of what kinde focuer it be; but fresh mold mixed with fome shauings of home is the best to be disposed about the roots to cause serti-

#### The Time.

Columella faith Vines must be pruned before the yong branches spring forth. Palladina writeth, in Februarie : if they be pruned later they lose their nourishment with weeping.

The Vine is called in Greeke, Appendix in insign : as much to fay in Latine, as Visis Vinifera, or the vine which beareth wine; and Aumun house: that is, Vitis mansuefacta, sine cultiva, Tame or manured Vine. And it is called inferen, that it may differ from both the Bryonies, the white and blacke, and from Tamus or our Ladies seale, which be likewise named Appen. It is called Vitis, because invitatur ad awas pariendas. It is cherished to the intent to bring forth full clusters, as Varro faith.

Pliny, lib. 14. cap. 3: maketh Pva Zibeba, Alexandrina vitis, or Vine of Alexandria; describing the fame by those very words that Theophrasius doth. Dioscorides sets it down to be altera species Vitin silvestria, or a second kinde of wilde Vine; but we had rather retains it among the tame Vines. We may name it in English, Raisin Vine. The fruits hereof are called in shops, Passularum de Corintho: in English, Corans, or small Raisins.

Sulvellris Vitis or wilde Vine is called in Greek, Appan appa : and in Latine Labrusca : as in Virgils Eclogs.

---- Adibice ad antrum Sylvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.

- See how the wilde Vine Bedecks the caue with sparsed clusters fine.

To this wilde Vine doth belong those which Pliny, lib. 16. cap. 27. reporteth to be called Trifera or that bring three fundry fruits in a yeare, as Infana and mad bearing Vines: because in those some clusters are ripe and full growne, some in swelling, and others but flouring.

The fruit of the Vine is called in Greeke core, and sweet : in Latine. Racemus, and Vva: in English

a bunch or clufter of Granes.

The cluster of grapes that hath bin withered or dried in the Sun is named in Greeke rais: in Latine, Vva Passa: in shops, Passula: in English, Raisins of the Sun.

The berry or grape it felfe is called in Latine Acinus, and also Granum, as Democritus faith, spea-

The feeds or stones contained within the berries are called in Latine Vinacea, and somtimes Nuclei: in shops, Arilli, as though they should say Ariduli, because they are dry and yeeld no juice: notwithstanding Vinacea are taken in Columella for the drosse or remnant of the grapes after they bee

The stalke which is in the middle of the clusters, and upon which the grapes doe hang, is called of Galen, Cirgone: Of Varro, Scapus uvarum.

#### The Nature and Vertues.

The tender clasping branches of the Vine and the leaves do coole and mightily binde; they stay bleeding in any part of the body: they are good against the laske, the bloudy flix the heart burne, heate of the stomacke, or readinesse to vomit. It stayeth the lusting or longing of women with childe, though but outwardly applied, and also taken inwardly after any maner: they be moreouer a remedie for the inflammation of the mouth and almonds of the throat, if they be gargled, or the mouthwashed therewith.

Of the same facultie be also the clusters gathered before they be ripe; and likewise the bunches of the wilde Grape, which is accounted to be more effectuall against all those infirmities.

Dissorides faith, That the liquor which falleth from the body and branches beeing cut, and that fomtimes is turned as it were into a gum (which driveth stones out of the kidnies and bladder, if it be drunke in wine) healeth ring-wormes, scabs, and lepry, but the place is first to be anointed with Nitre. Being often anointed or layd on it taketh away superfluous haires : but yet he saith that the fame is best which issueth forth of the green and smaller sticks, especially that liquor which falls away whilest the branches are burning, and it takes away Nits being laid on them.

The stones and other things remaining after the pressing are good against the bloudy flix, the

laske of long continuance, and for those that are much subject to vomiting.

The after made of the sticks and drosse that remain after the pressing, being laid upon the piles and hard swellings about the fundament, cure the same : beeing mixed with oile of Rue or Herbe-Grace and Vineger, as the same Authour affirmeth, it helpeth to strengthen members out of joynt, and such as are bitten with any venomous beast, and easeth the pain of the spleen or milt, being apin manner of a plaister.

The later age dovse to make a Lye with the ashes of Vine stickes, in composition of causticke and burning medicines, which ferue in stead of an hot iron: the one wee call a potentiall cauterie,

and the other actuall.

#### ¶ Of Grapes.

G OF Grapes, those that are eaten raw do trouble the belly, and fil the stomacke full of wind, especially such as are of a source and austere tastes, such kindes of Grapes do very much hinder the concoction of the stomacke; and while they are dispersed through the liner and veins they ingender cold and raw juice, which cannot eafily be changed into good blond.

Sweet Grapes and such as are thorow ripe are lesse hurtfull: the juice is hotter, and easilier difperfed. They also sooner passe through the belly, especially being moist, and most of all if the liquor with the pulp be taken without the stones and skin, as Galen saith.

The fubffance of the stones, although it be drier, and of a binding quality, doth descend thorow

all the bowels, and is nothing changed; as also the skins, which are little or nothing at all altered

Those grapes which have a strong taste of wine are in a mean between source and sweet.

Such grapes as haue little juice do nourish more, and those lesse that haue more juice; but these B do fooner descend; for the body receiveth more nourishment by the pulp than by the suice by the juice the belly is made more foluble.

Graves have the preheminence among the Autumne fruits, and nourish more than they all, but C yet not fo much as figges; and they have in them little ill juice, especially when they bee thorow

ripe.

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Grapes may be kept the whole yeare, being ordered after the same manner that Ioachimus Game- D ravius reporteth. You shall take, faith hee, the meale of mustard seed, and strew in the bottome of any earthen pot well leaded, whereupon you shall lay the fairest bunches of the ripest grapes, the which you shall conerwith more of the foresaid meale, and lay voon it another fort of Grapes, so doing untill the pot be full: then shall you fill up the pot to the brimme with a kind of sweet wine called Must. The pot being very close couered shall be set into some cellar or other cold place; the grapes you may take forth at your pleafure, washing them with faire water from the pouder.

#### of Railins.

OF Raifins most are sweet, some have an austere or harsh taste: sweet Raifins are hotter, austere E colder; both of them do moderatly bind, but the austere somewhat more, which do strengthen the stomacke more. The sweet ones do neither slacken the stomack, nor make the belly soluble, beeing taken with their stones, which are of a binding qualitie: otherwise the stones taken forth, they do make the belly loofe and foluble.

Raifins yeeld good nourishment to the body, they have in them no ill juice at all, but ingender F

fomwhat a thick juice, which notwithstanding nourisheth the more.

There comes of sweet and far Raisins most plenty of nourishment; of which they are the best G

There is in the sweet ones a temperat and smoothing qualitie, with a power to clense moderate- H ly: they are good for the cheft, lungs, winde pipe, kidnies, bladder, and ftomacke; for they make smooth the roughnesse of the winde-pipe, and are good against hoarsenesse, short windednesse, or difficultie of breathing: they serue to concoa the spittle, and cause it to rise more easily in any disease what soeuer of the chest, sides, or lungs, and do mitigate the pain of the kidnies and bladder which hath joined with it heate and sharpenesse of vrine; they dull and allay the malice of sharpe and biting humors that hurt the mouth of the stomacke,

Moreouer, Raifins are good for the liver, as Galen writeth in his feventh booke of Medicines ac-1 cording to the places affected; for they be of force to concoct raw humors and restraine their malignitie, and they themselues do hardly putrifie: besides, they are properly and of their owne substance familiar to the intrals, cure any distemper, and nourish much, wherein is their chief vertue; for they strengthen, refist putrifaction, and helpe without hurt any distemperature of moisture or

coldnesse, as the said Galen affirmeth.

The old Physicions haue raught vs to take out the stones, as we may see in divers compositions K of the antient writers; as namely in that called by Galen, Arteriaca Mithridatis, which hath the feeds taken out: for feeing that Raifins contains in them a thicke fub stance, they canot easily passe thorow the veins, but are apt to breed obstructions and stoppings of the intrals; which happeneth the rather by reason of the seeds, for they so much the harder passe through the body, and do quickely and more easily cause obstructions, in that they are more astringent or binding. Wherefore the feeds are to be taken out, for fo shall the juice of the Raisins more easily passe, and the sooner bee distributed through the intrals.

Dioscorides reporteth, That Raisins being chewed with pepper draw flegme and water out of the L

Of Raifins is made a pulteffe good for the gout, rottings about the joints, gangrens, and morti-M fied vicers : beeing stamped with the herb All-heale it quickely takes away the loose nailes in the fingers and toes, being laid thereon.

#### To Of Mufterson to 10

MVft, called in Latine Mustum, that is to lay, the liquor newly iffuing out of the grapes when they be trodden or preffed, doth fill the stomacke and intrals with winde, it is hardly digested, it is of a thicke juice, and if it doe not speedily passe through the body, it becommeth more hurtfull. It hath only this one good thing in it (as Galen faith) that it maketh the body foluble.

A That which is sweetest and pressed out of ripe grapes doth soonest passe through; but that which is made of foure and auftere grapes is worft of all; it is more windy, it is hardly concocted. it ingendreth raw humors, and although it doth descend with a loofenesse of the belly, notwithstanding it oftentimes bringeth with all the Colique and pain of the stone; but if the belly be not moued, all things are the worfe and more troublesome, and it oft times brings an extreme laske and the bloudy flix.

B The first part of the wine that comes forth of it selfe before the grapes be pressed, is answerable to the Grape it self, and doth quickly descend; but that which iffues forth afterward, having some part of the nature of the stones, stalks, and skins, is far worse.

#### I Of Cute.

OF Cute that is made of Must, which the Latines call Sopa, and Definium, is that liquor called in English Cute, which is made of the sweetest Must, by boiling it to a certaine thickness, or to a third part, as Columella writeth.

Pliny affirmeth, That Sapa and Defrutum differ in the maner of the boiling, and that Sapa is made when the new Wine is boiled away till onely a third part remaines; and Defrature till halfe bee

Siraum (faith he,lib, 14. cap, 17.) which others call +4., and we Sapa, a worke of wit, and not of Nature, is made of new Wine boyled to a third part; which beeing boyled to halfe, wee cell Defrutum.

Palladius ioyneth to these Caranam, which as hee faith is made when a third part is boiled away. and two remaine.

Leontius in his Geoponicks sheweth, That Hepfema must be made of eight parts of new Wine, and an hundred of wine it felfe boiled to a third.

Galen testifieth, That Hepfema is new wine very much boiled. The later physitians call Hepfema or Cute or boiled wine is hot, yet not fo hot as wine, but thicker, not fo eafily distributed or caried

through the body, and it flowly descendeth by wrine, but by the belly often times sooner, for it moderatly loofens it.

It nourishesh more, and filleth the body quickly; yet doth it by reason of his thicknesses since the stomack for a time, and is not so fit for the liner or spleen. Cute also digestesh raw humours that slicke in the chest and lungs, and raiseth them vp speedily, wherfore it is good for the cough and shortnesse of breath.

The Vintners of the Low-Countries (and perhaps of London) do make of Cute and wine mixt in a certain proportion, a compound and counterfeit wine which they fell for Candy wine, viually

M Pliny, lib. 14, cap. 9. faith, that Cute was first deuised for a bastard hony.

#### ¶ Of Wine.

O fpeake of wine the juice of Grapes, which being newly preffed forth is called (as wee have, faid) Mustum or new wine; after the dregs and drosse are ferled, and it appeareth pure and cleer, it is called in Greek 'om: in Latine, Finum : in English, Wine, and that not unproperly. For certain other juices, as of Apples, Pomegranats, Peares, Medlars, Services, or fuch otherwife made (for examples fake) of Barley and Graine, be not at all fimply called wine, but with the name of the thing added whereof they do confift. Hereupon is the wine which is preffed forth of the Pomegranate berries named Rhoites, or wine of Pomegranats; out of Quinces, Cydenites, or wine of Quinces: out of Peares, Applies or Perry; and that which is compounded of Barley is called Zythum, or Barley wine : in English, Ale or Beere.

And other certain wines have borrowed syrnames of the plants that have bin infused or steeped in them; and yet all wines of the Vine, as Wormwood wine, Myrtle wine, and Hysfop wine, which

That is properly and simply called winewhich is pressed out of the grapes of the wine, and is without any manner of mixture.

The kindes of Wines are not of one nature, nor of one facultie or power, but of many, differing one from another; for there is one difference thereof in tafte, another in colour, the third is referred to the confidence or fubftance of the Wine; the fourth confifteth in the vertue and firength thereof. Galen addern that which is found in the finell, which belongs to the vertue and firength of the Wine.

That may also bee joyned vnto them, which respecteth the age: for by age wines become hot- A ter and sharper, and doe withall change oftentimes the colour, the substance, and the smell: for fome wines are sweet of taste; others austere or somthing harsh; divers of a rough taste, or altogether harsh, and most of them sufficient sharp: there be likewise wines of a middle fort, inclining to one or other qualitie.

Wine is of colour either white or reddish, or of a blackish deep red, which is called blacke, or B

of some middle colour betweene these.

Some wine is of substance altogether thin; other some thick and fat; and many also of a mid- C He confiftence.

One wine is of great strength, and another is weake, which is called a waterish wine: a full wine D is called in Latine Vinofum. There be also among these very many that be of a middle strength.

There is in all wines, be they neuer fo weake, a certaine winie substance thin and hot. There be E likewise waterie parts, and also divers earthy: for wine is not simple, but (as Galen, testifieth lib. 4. of the faculties of medicines) consisteth of parts that have divers faculties.

Of the fundry mixture and proportion of these substances one with another, there rise divers and F

fundry faculties of the wine.

L I B. 2.

That is the best and fullest wine in which the hot and winie parts doe most of all abound : and G

the weakest is that wherein the waterie have the preheminence.

The earthy substance abounding in the mixture causeth the wine to be austere or something H harsh, as a crude or raw substance doth make it altogether harsh. The earthy substance being seuered falleth downe, and in continuance of time finketh to the bottome, and becomes the dreggs or lees of the wine : yet it is not alwaies wholly seuered, but hath both the tast and other qualities of this substance remaining in the wine.

All wines have their heate, partly from the proper nature and inward or originall heate of the I vine, and partly from the Sun: for there is a double heate which ripeneth not only the grapes, but alfo all other fruits, as Galen testifieth; the one is proper and naturall to every thing; the other is borrowed of the Sun; which if it be perceived in any thing, it is vidoubtedly best and especially

in the ripening of grapes.

For the heate which proceeds from the Sun concocteth the grapes and the juice of the grapes, K and doth especially ripen them, stirring up and increasing the inward and naturall heat of the wine, which otherwise is so ouerwhelmed with abundance of raw and waterish parts, as it seemes to bee dulled and almost without life.

For valeffe wine had in it a proper and originall heat, the grapes could not be fo concocted by L the force of the Sunne, as that the wine should become hot; no lesse than many other things naturally cold, which although they be ripened and made perfect by the heat of the Sun, do not for all that lose their originall nature; as the fruits, juices, or seeds of Mandrake, Nightshade, Hemlocke, Poppy, and of other fuch like, which though they be made ripe, and brought to full perfection, yet still retaine their owne cold qualitie.

Wherefore feeing that wine through the heate of the Sunne is for the most part brought to his M proper heate, and that the heate and force is not all alike in all regions and places of the earth a therefore by reason of the dinersitie of regions and places, the wines are made not a little to differ

in facultie.

The stronger and fuller wine groweth in hot countries and places that lie to the Sun; the rawer N

and weaker in cold regions and provinces that lie open to the North.

The hotter the Summer is, the stronger is the wine; the lesse hot or the moister it is, the lesse O ripe is the wine. Notwithstanding not only the manner of the weather and of the Sun, maketh the qualities of the wine to differ, but the native propertie of the foile alfo; for both the tast and other qualities of the wine are according to the manner of the Soile. And it is very well knowne, that not only the colour of the wine, but the tast also dependeth vpon the diversity of the grapes.

Wine (as Gales writeth) is hot in the fecond degree, and that which is very old, in the third; but P new wine is hot in the first degree: which things are especially to bee viderstood concerning the meane betweene the strongest and the weakest; for the fullest and mightiest (being but Horna, that is as I take it, of one yeare old) are for the most part hot in the second degree. The weakest and the most waterish wines, although they be old, do seldome exceed the second degree.

The drinesse is answerable to the heate in proportion, as Galen faith in his book of Simples: but O in his books of the government of health he sheweth, that wine doth not only heate, but also moisten our bodies, and that the same doth moisten and nourish such bodies as are extreame dry; and

both these opinions be true.

For the faculties of wine are of one fort as it is a medicine, and of another as it is a nourish-R ment; which Galen in his book of the faculties of nourishments doth plainly shew, affirming that those qualities of the wine which Hippocrates writeth of in his booke of the manner of diet, be not

as a nourishment, but rather as of a medicine. For wine as it is a medicine doth dry, especially being outwardly applied; in which case, for that it doth not nourish the body at all, the drines doth more plainely appeare, and is more manifestly perceived.

Wine is a speciall good medicine for an vicer, by reason of his heate and moderate drying, as Galen teacheth in his fourth booke of the method of healing.

Hippocrates writeth, That vlcers, what manner of ones focuer they are, must not be moistned vnlesse it be with wine: for that which is dry (as Galen addeth) commeth neerer to that which is
whole, and the thing that is moist, to that which is not whole.

It is manifest, that Wine is in power or facultie dry, and not in act; for Wine actually is moist and liquid, and also cold: for the same cause it likewise quencheth thirst, which is an appetite or desire of cold and moist, and by this actuall moisture (that we may so terme it) it is if it be inwardly taken, not a medicine, but a nourishment; for it nourisheth, and through his moisture maketh plenty of bloud; and by increasing the nourishment it moistneth the body, whelse peraduenture it be old and very strong; for it is made sharpe and biting by long lying, and such kinde of Wine doth not only heate, but also consume and dry the body, for as much as it is not now a nourishment, but a medicine.

That wine which is neither tharp by long lying, nor made medicinable, doth nourith and moiften, feruing as it were to make plenty of nourithment and bloud, by reason that through his a Cuall moifture it more moiftneth by feeding, nourithing, and comforting, than it is able to dry by his nower.

Winedoth refresh the inward and naturall heate, comfortesh the stomacke, causeth it to have an appetite to meat, moueth concoction, and conveyeth the nourishment through all parts of the body, increaseth strength, inlargeth the body, maketh slegme thin, bringeth forth by vrine cholericke and waterie humors, procureth sweating, ingendreth pure bloud, maketh the body well coloured, and turneth an ill colour into a better.

It is good for fuch as are in a confumption, by reason of some disease, and that have need to have their bodies nourished and refreshed (alwaies provided they have no seven) as Galen faith in his seventh booke of the Method of curing. It restoreth strength most of all other things, and that speedily: It maketh a man merry and ioyfull: It putteth away feare, care, troubles of minde, and forrow: It moueth pleasure and lust of the body, and bringeth sleepe gently.

And these things proceed of the moderate vie of wine: for immoderate drinking of wine doth altogether bring the contrarie. They that are drunke are distraughted in minde, become foolish, and oppressed with a drowsse sleepinesse, and be afterward taken with the Apoplexy, the gout, or altogether with other most grieuous diseases; the braine, liuer, lungs, or some other of the intrals being corrupted with too often and ouermuch drinking of wine.

H Moreouer, wine is a remedy against taking of Hemlock orgreen Coriander, the juice of black Poppy, Wolfes bane, and Leopards-bane, Tode-stooles, and other cold poisons, and also against the biting of Serpents, and stings of venomous beasts, that hurt and kill by cooling.

Wine also is a remedy against the ouer-fulnesse and stretching out of the sides, windy swellings, the green sicknesse, the dropsie, and generally all cold infirmities of the stomack, liver, milt, and also of the matrix.

K But Wine which is of colour and subflance like water, through shining bright, pure, of a thinne subflance, which is called white, is of all wines the weakest, and if the same should beer very little: and hereupon Hipperrates calleth it would be subflance it with all the same should be subflance it with all the same subflance in the same subflance is to say, bearing little water to delay it with all

ring little water to delay it withall.

This troubleth the head and hurteth the finewes leffe than others do, and is not vupleafant to the flomacke: it is easily and quickely disperfed thorow all parts of the body: it is given with far leffe danger than any otherwine, to those that have the Ague (except some inflammation or hot swelling be suspected) and oftentimes with good successed to such as have intermitting severs; for as Galen, 1th. 8.0 fb his Method saith, it helpeth concochion, digesteth humors that be shaller raw, procureth vrine and sweat, and is good for those that cannot sleep, and that be full of care and sorrow, and for such as are overwearied.

M Black wine, that is to fay, wine of a deep red colour, is thick, and hardly difperfed, and doth not eafily paffe through the bladder: it quickely taketh hold of the braine and makes a mandrunk: it is harder of digeftion: it remaineth longer in the body; it eafily ftoppeth the liuer and ipleen; for the most part it bindes, nowithflanding it nourisheth more, and is more fit to engender bloud: it filleth the body with flesh sooner than others do.

N That which is of a light crimfon red colour is for the most part more delightfull to the taste, fitter for the stomacke; it is stooner and easier dispersed; it troubleth the head lesse; it remains not fo long vader the short ribs, and easilier descendeth to the bladder than blacke wine doth; it doth

also make the belly costiue, if so be that it be not ripe. For such crude and rough wines do oftentimes molest weake stomackes, and are troublesome to the belly. Reddish yellow wine seemeth to be in a meane betweene a thinne and thicke substance: other.

Reddish yellow wine seemeth to be in a meane betweene a thinne and thicke substance: otherwife it is of all vines the hottest; and suffereth most water to be mixed with it, as Hipportales Wilreth.

The old vine of this kinde, being of a thin fubflance and good fmell, is a fingular medicine for all B those that are much subject to swouning, although the cause thereof proceed of choler that hurreth the mouth of the stomacke, as Galen testifieth in the 12.booke of his method.

Sweet wine the leffe hot it is, the leffedoth it trouble the head, and offend the minde; and it betpart paffeth through the belly, making it offentimes foluble: but it doth not so easily passe or defeend by grine.

Againe, the thicker it is of fub flance, the harder and flowlier it paffeth through: it is good for the lungs and for those that have the cough. It ripeneth raw humors that flicke in the cheft, and causeth them to be easilier spit vp, but it is not so good for the liver, whereunto it bringeth no finall hutt when either it is instance, or schirrous, or when it is stopped. It is also an enemy to the spleene, it slicketh vadet the short ribs, and is hurfull to those that are full of choler. For this kind of wine, especially the thicker it is, is in them very speedily turned into choler; and in others when it is well concosted, it increases the plenty of nourishment.

Austre wine, or that which is somewhat harsh in taste, nourisheth not much; and if so be that it be thin and white, it is apt to prouoke vrine, it lesse troubleth the head, it is not quickly digested, for which cause it is the more to be shunned, as Galen saith in 12, booke of his method.

That wine which is altogether harsh or rough in taste, the lesser ripe it is, the necret it commeth to the qualities of Verjuyce made of sower grapes, being euidently binding. It strengtheneth a weake stomacke; it is good against the vakindely lusting or longing of women with childe; it state the laske, but it sticketh in the bowels: breedeth stoppings in the liuer and milt; it slowly descended by vrine, and something troubleth the head.

Old wine which is also made sharpe by reason of age, is not only troublesome to the braine, but G also hurteth the sinewes: it is an enemy to the entrailes, and maketh the body leane.

New wine, and wine of the first yeere, doth easily make thebody to swell, and ingendreth winde, it cause the troublesome dreames, especially that which is not throughly refined, or thicke, or very sweet: for such do sooner sticke in the entrailes than others do. Other wines that are in a meane in colour, substance, task or age, as they doe decline in vertues and goodnesse from the extreames; so also they be free from their faults and discommodities. They come neere in faculties to those wines whereunto they be next, either in colour, taske, or substance, or essentially inside the colour substance, or essentially substance, or essentia

Wine is fitteft for those that be of nature cold and dry; and also for old men, as Galen sheweth in his fifth booke of the gouernment of health: for it heateth all the members of their bodies, and purgeth away the watery part of the bloud, if their beany.

purgeth away the watery part of the bloud, if their beany.

The bestwines are those that be of a fat substance: for those both increase bloud, and nourish the body; both which commodities they bring to old men, especially at such time as they have no serous humour in their veines, and have need of much nourishment. It happeneth that oftentimes there doth abound in their bodies a waterish excrement, and then shand they in most need of all of such wines as do proudse vrine.

As wine is best for old men, so it is worst for children: by reason that being drunke, it both moisteneth and drieth ouermuch, and also filleth the head with vapours, in those who are of a moist and hot complexion, or whose bodies are in a meane betweene the extreames, whom Galen in his booke of the gouernment of health doth persuade, that they should not so much as take of wine for a very long time; for neither is it good for them to have their heads filled, nor to be made moist and hot, more than is sufficient, because they are already of such a heate and moisture, as if you should but little increase either quality, they would forthwith fall into the extreme.

And feeing that every excesse is to be shunned, it is expedient most of all to shun this, by which not only the body, but also the minde receiveth hurt.

Wherefore we thinke, that wine is not fit for men that be already of full age, vnleffe it be moderately taken, because it carrieth them headlong into fury and lust, and troubleth and dulleth the reafonable part of the minde.

#### T Of the delaying, or tempering of Wine.

IT was an ancient custome, and of long continuance in oldtime, for wines to be mixed with wacter, as it is plaine and euident not onely by Hipportates, but also by other old mens Writings.

Wine first began to be mixed with water for health and wholesomenesse sake: for as Hipportates writeth in his booke of antient Physicke, beeing simply and of it selfe much drunke, it man beach the sake the sak

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fenses, that it is most effectuall, not onely inwardly taken to the quantity of a little spoonefull but also outwardly applied: that is to say, set to the nosthrils, or laid upon the temples of the head, and

to the wrests of the armes; and also to foment and bath fundry hurts and griefes. Being held in the mouth it helpeth the toothache; it is also good against cold cramps and convultions, being chafed and rubbed therewith.

Some are bold to give it in quartaines before the fit, especially after the height or prim of the B

This water is to be given in wine with great judgement and discretion; for seeing it is extreme C hot, and of most subtill parts, and nothing else but the very spirit of the wine, it most speedily pierceth through, and doth easily affault and hurt the braine.

Therefore it may be given to such as have the apoplexie and falling sicknesse, the megrim, the D headache of long continuance, the Vertigo, or giddinesse proceeding through a cold cause: yet can it not be alwaies safely given; for vnlesse the matter the efficient cause of the disease be small, and the ficke man of temperature very cold, it cannot be ministred without danger: for that it fore-

deth and disperieth the humours, it filleth or stuffeth the head, and maketh the ficke man worse: and if the humors be hot, as bloud is, it doth not a little increase inflammations also. This water is hurrfull to all that be of nature and complexion hot, and most of all to cholericke E

men: it is also offensive to the liver, and likewise unprofitable for the kidnies, being often and plentifully taken.

If I should take in hand to write of euery mixture, of each infusion, of the fundry colours, and enery other circumstance that the vulgar people doe give vnto this water, and their divers vse, I should spend much time but to small purpose.

#### of Argall, Tartar, or wine Lees.

THe Lees of wine which is become hard like a crust, and sticketh to the sides of the vessell. and B wine casks, being dried, hard, found, and well compact, and which may be beaten into pouder, is called in shops Tartarum : in English, Argall, and Tartar,

These Lees are vied for many things : the filuer-Smiths polish their filuer herewith : the Diers G vie it: and it is profitable in medicine.

It doth greatly dry and waste away, as Paulus Beineta saith : it hath withall a binding faculty, H proceeding from the kinde of wine, of which it commeth.

The same serueth for moist diseases of the body: it is good for those that have the greene sicke- I nesseand the dropsie, especially that kinde that lieth in the slesh, called in Latine, Leucophlag matica: being taken every day fasting halfe a penny weight or a full penny weight (which is a dram and nine graines after the Romanes computation) doth not onely dry vp the waterish excrements, and voideth them by vrine, but it prevaileth much to clenfe the belly by fiege.

It would worke more effectually, if it were mixed either with hot spices, or with other things K that breake winde, or else with diuretickes, which are medicines that prouoke vrine, likewi e to

be mixed with gentle purgers, as the ficke mans case shall require. The same of it selfe, or tempered with oile of Myrtles, is a remedy against soft swellings, as Di- L ofcoridees teacheth: it staieth the laske and vomiting, being applied outwardly upon the region of the stomacke in a pultis; and if it be laid to the bottome of the belly and secret parts, it stoppeth the whites, wasteth away hot swellings of the kernels in the flankes, and other places, which be not yet exulcerated: it asswageth great brests, and drieth up the milke, if it be annointed on with vinegre.

These Lees are oftentimes burnt: if it become all white, it is a signe of right and perfect bur- M ning for till then it must be burned : being so burnt, the Grecians terme it, when, as Egineta faith, the Apothecaries call it, Tartarum v stum, and Tartarum calcinatum : that is to say, burnt or calcined

It hath a very great causticke or burning quality: it clenseth and throughly heateth, bindeth, N eateth, and very much drieth, as Dioscorides doth write : being mixed with Rosin, it maketh rough and ill nailes to fall away : Paulus faith, That it is mixed with caustickes or burning medicines to increase their burning quality: it must be vsed whilest it is new made, because it quickly vanisheth. for the Lees of wine burned, doe soone relent or wax moist, and are speedily resolved into liquor: therefore he that would vie it dry, must have it put in a glasse, or glassed vessell well stopped, and fet in a hot and dry place. It melteth and is turned into liquor if it be hanged in a linnen bag in fome place in a celler under the ground.

The Apothecaries call this liquor that droppeth away from it, oile of Tartar. It retaineth a cau- O flicke and burning quality, and also a very dry faculty : it very soon taketh away leprie, seabs, tetters, and other filth and deformity of the skin and face: with an equall quantity of Rose water

keth a man in some fort weake and feeble: which thing ouid seemeth also to allow of, writing Vt Venus encruat vires, sic copia vine

Et tentat greffas, debilitatque pedes.

As Venery the vigour fpends, fo store of Wine Makes man to stagger, makes his strength decline.

A Moreouer, wine is the fweeter, having water poured into it, as Athenana faith. Homer likewife commendeth that wine which is well and firly allaied. Philocorse writeth (as Athenaus reporteth) that Amphitiyon king of Athens was the first that allaied wine, as having learned the same of Dismysim: wherefore he saith, that those who in that manner drunke it remained in health, that before had their bodies feeble and ouerweakened with pure and vnmixed wine.

The manner of mingling or tempering of wine was divers: for sometimes to one part of wine, there were added two, and fometimes three or foure of water, or to two parts of wine three of water; of a leffe delay was that which confifted of equall parts of wine and water.

The old Comedians did thinke that this leffer mixture was sufficient to make men mad, among whom was Mnesitheus, whose words be extant in Athenaus.

Hippocrates in the feuenth booke of his Aphorismes saith, that this manner of tempering of wine and water by equall parts bringeth as it were a light pleasant drunkennesse, and that it is kinde of remedy against disquietnesse, yawnings, and shiuerings; and this mingling belongeth to the stron-

Such kinde of wines they might be which in times past the Scythians were reported of the old writers to drinke, who for this cause doe call vamixed wine the Scythians drinke. And they that drinke fissple wine say, that they will Scithyzare, or do as the Scythians do, as we may reade in the

The Scythians, as Hippocrates and divers other of the old writers affirme, be people of Germany beyond the floud Danubius, which is also called Ifter: Rhene is a riner of Scythia: and Cyrus hauing passed ouer Ister is reported to haue come into the borders of the Scythians.

And in this our age all the people of Germany do drinke vnmixed wine, which groweth in their owne country, and likewise other people of the North parts, who make no scruple at all to drinke

# ¶ Of the liquor which is distilled out of Wine, commonly called, Aqua vitæ.

H There is drawne out of Wine a liquor, which in Latine is commonly called Aquavita, or water of life, and also Aqua ardens, or burning water, which as distilled waters are drawne out of herbes and other things, is after the fame manner diffilled out of ftrong wine, that is to fay, by certaine instruments made for this purpose, which are commonly called Limbeckes.

This kinde of liquor is in colour and substance like vnto waters distilled out of herbes, and also refembleth electe fimple water in colour, but in faculty it farre differeth. K

It beareth the syrname of life, because that it serueth to preserve and prolong the life of

It is called Ardens, burning, for that it is cafily turned into a burning flame: for feeing it is not any other thing than the thinnest and strongest part of the wine, it being put to the slame of fire, is

This liquor is very hot, and of most subtill and thin parts, hot and dry in the later end of the third degree, especially the purest spirits thereos: for the purer it is, the hotter it is, the dryer, and of thinner parts: which is made more pure by often distilling.

N This water distilled out of wine is good for all those that are made cold either by a long disease, or through age, as for old and impotent men: for it cherisheth and increaseth naturall heate; vphoideth frength, repaireth and augmenteth the same: it prolongeth life, quickeneth all the senles, and doth not only preferue the memory, but alforecourreth it when it is loft: it sharpeneth the

It is fit for those that are taken with the Catalepsie (which is a disease in the braine proceeding of drinesse and cold) and are subject to dead sleepes, if there be no feuer joyned; it serueth for the weakenesse, trembling, and beating of the heart; it strengtheneth and heateth a feeble stomacke; it confumeth winde both in the ftomacke, fides, and bowels; it maketh good concoction of meate,

It hath fuch force and power, in strengthening of the heart, and stirreth vp the instruments of the

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a 3 ded, and as much Cerufe as is sufficient for a linament, wherewith the blemished or spotted parts

## The briefe summe of that hath beene said of the Vine.

 $\Lambda$  THe juyce of the greene leaves, branches, and tendrels of the Vine drunken, is good for those that vomit and spit bloud, for the bloudy flix, and for women with child that vomit out much. The kernell within the grapes boiled in water and drunke hath the same effect.

Wine moderately drunke profiteth much, and maketh good digestion, but it hutterh and distempereth them that drinke it seldome.

White wine is good to be drunke before meat; it preferreth the body, and pierceth quickely into the bladder: but vpon a full flomacke it rather maketh opilations or floppings, because it doth iwittly drive downe meate before Nature hath of her felfe digested it.

Claret wine doth greatly nourish and warme the body, and is wholesome with meate, especially vnto phlegmaticke people; but very vnwholefome for young children, as Galen faith, because it heateth aboue nature, and hurteth the head,

Red wine stops the belly corrupteth the bloud, breedeth the stone, is hurtfull to old people, and good or profitable to few, faue to fuch as are troubled with the laske, bloudy flix, or any other loofe-

Sacke or Spanish wine hath been ysed of a long time to be drunke after meat, to cause the meat the betterto digeft; but common experience hath found it to be more beneficiall to the stomacke

Likewife Malmfey, Muskadell, Bastard, and such like sweet wines have been vsed before meat, to comfort the cold and weake stomacke, especially being taken safting: but experience teacheth,

that Sacke drunke in stead thereof is much better, and warmeth more effectually. Almighty God for the comfort of mankinde ordained Wine; but decreed withall, That it should be moderately taken for so it is wholsome and comfortable but when measure is turned into excesse, it becommeth vnwholesome, and a poyson most venomous, relaxing the sinewes, bringing with it the palicy and falling fickness: to those of a middle age it bringerh hot feuers, frense, and lecherie; it confumeth the liver and other of the inward parts: befides, how little credence is to be given to drunkards it is evident; for though they be mighty men, yet it maketh them monfters, and worfe than brute beafts. Finally in a word to conclude; this excessive drinking of Wine diffionoreth Noblemen, beggereth the poore, and more haue beene destroied by surfeiting there-

# CHAP. 324. Of Hops.

#### The Kindes.

There bee two forts of Hops: one the manured or the Garden Hop; the other wilde or of the

#### A The Description.

"He Hop doth liue and flourish by embracing and taking hold of poles, pearches, and other things vpon which it climeth. It bringeth forth very long stalkes, rough, and hairie; also rugged leaues broad like those of the Vine, or rather of Bryony, but yet blacker, and with fewer dented diuisions: the floures hang downe by clusters from the rops of the branches, puffed up, fet as it were with scales like little canes, or scaled Pine apples, of a whitish colour tending to yellownesse, strong of smell: the roots are slender, and diversly folded one within

2 The wilde Hop differeth not from the manured Hop in forme or fashion, but is alrogether leffer, as well in the clusters of floures, as also in the franke shoots, and doth not bring forth such flore of floures, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

The Hop joyeth in a fat and fruitfull ground: it prospereth the better by manuring ealso it groweth among briers and thornes about the borders of fields, I meane the wilde kinde.

1 Lupus Salictarius. Hops.

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I The Time.

The floures of hops are gathered in August and September, and referued to be vsed in beere: in the Spring time come forth new shoots or buds: in the Winter onely the roots remaine aliue.

The Names.

It is called in shops and in all other places, Lupulus: of fome, Lupus salictarius, or Lupulus salicta-rius! in high Dutch, Bopffen: in low Dutch, Doppe: in Spanish, HombreZillos : in French, Houblon : in English, Hops.

Pliny lib. 21.cap. 15. maketh mention of Hops among the prickly plants.

The Temperature. The floures of the hop are hot and dry in the fecond degree: they fill and stuffe the head, and hure the same with their strong smell. Of the same temperature also are the leaves themselves, which doe likewise open and clense.

The Vertues. The buds or first sprouts which come forth in A the Spring are vsed to be eaten in fallads; yet are they, as Pliny faith, more toothfome than nourithing, for they yeeld but very fmall nourithment: notwithstanding they be good for the intrals, both in opening and procuring of vrine, and likewife in keeping the body foluble.

The leaves and little tender stalkes, and also the B floures rhemselues remoue stoppings out of the liuer and foleene, purge by vrine, helpe the foleene.

clense the bloud, and be profitable against long lingring Agues, scabs, and such like filth of the skin, if they be boyled in whav.

The juyce is of more force, and doth not onely remoue obstructions out of the intrals, but it is also thought to avoid choler and flegme by the stoole. It is written, that the same dropped into the eares, taketh away the stench and corruption thereof.

The floures are vied to season Beere or Ale with, and too many do cause bitternesse thereof, and are ill for the head.

The floures make bread light, and the lumpe to be fooner and easilier leavened, if the meale be

tempered with liquor wherein they have been boiled. The decoction of Hops drunke openeth the stoppings of the liver, the spleene, and kidnies, and

purgeth the bloud from all corrupt humors, causing the same to come forth with the vrine. The juyce of Hops openeth the belly, and driveth forth yellow and cholericke humors, and purgeththe bloud from all filthinesse.

The manifold vertues of Hops do manifest argue the wholesomenesse of beere about ale; for the hops rather make it a physicall drinke to keepe the body in health, than an ordinary drinke for the quenching of our thirst.

# CHAP. 325. Of Trauellers-loy.

#### The Description.

He plant which Lobel fetreth forth under the title of Viorna, Dodonaus makes Vitis alba; but not properly; whose long wooddy and viny branches extend themselues very far, and into infinite numbers, decking with his clasping tendrels and white starre-like floures (being very fweet) all the bushes, hedges, and shrubs that are neere vnto it. It sends forth many branched stalkes, thicke, tough, full of shoots and clasping tendrels, wherewith it foldeth it felfe vpon the hedges, and taketh hold and climeth vpon every thing that flandeth neere vnto it.

The leaves are fastned for the most part by fives vpon one rib or stem, two on either side, and one in the midft or point flanding alone; which leaves are broad like those of Iuy, but not cornered ar all: among which come forth clusters of white floures, and after them great tufts of flat feeds, each feed having a fine white plume like a feather fastned to it, which maketh in the Winter a goodly thew, covering the hedges white all over with his feather-like tops. The root is long, tough, and thicke, with many ftrings fastned thereto.

2 Clustus hath fet forth a kinde of Clematis, calling it Clematis Batica, having a maruellous long fmall branch full of joynts, with many leaves indented about the edges like those of the peare tree, but fliffer and smaller, comming from enery joynt; from whence also at each joynt proceed two small clatping tendrels, as also the small foot-stalkes whereon the seeds do stand, growing in great tufted plumes or feathers, like vnto the precedent, whereof it is a kinde. The floures are not expreffed in the figure, nor seene by the Author, and therefore what hath been said shall suffice.

I Vierna. The Trauellers-Toy.





The Travellers-Ioy is found in the borders of fields among thomes and briers, almost in every hedge as you go from Grauesend to Canturbury in Kent, in many places of Essex, and in most of these Southerly parts about London, but not in the North of England that I can heare of. The second is a stranger in these parts : yet haue I found it in the Isle of Wight, and in a wood

by Waltham abbey,

I The Time.

The floures come forth in Iuly: the beautie thereof appeares in Nonember and December. The Names.

The first is commonly called vierna, quasi vias ernans, of decking and adorning waies and hedges, where people trauel, and thereupon I have named it the Tauellers. Joy: of Fuelium it is called Find migra : of Dodonam, Vitalba : of Mattholus, Clematis altera : of Cordm, Vitis alba : of Dioscorides, Vitis filustrie : of Theophrasim, Atragene : in Dutch, Linen : in French, as Ruellins writeth, Viorne.

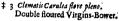
The Temperature and Vertues. These plants have no vie in physicke as yet found out, but are esteemed onely for pleasure, by reason of the goodly shadow which they make with their thicke bushing and clyming, as also for the beauty of the floures, and the pleafant fent or fauour of the fame.

CHAP.

# CHAP. 326. Of Ladies Bower, or Virgins Bower,

"Hat which Lobel describeth by the name Clematis peregrina, hath very long and slender stalks like the Vine, which are joynted, of a darke colour; it climeth aloft, and taketh hold with his crooked claspers upon every thing that standeth nere unto it: it hath many leaues divided into divers parts; among which come the floures that hang vpon flender footstalkes, something like to those of Peruinkle, consisting onely of source leaves, of a blew colour, and fometimes purple, with certaine threds in the middle: the feeds be flat, plaine and sharpe pointed. The roots are flender, and foreading all about.

1 2 Clematis peregrina Carulea, five rubra. Blew or red floured Ladies-Bower.







2 The second differeth not from the other, in leaves, stalkes, branches nor seed. The only difference consisteth in that, that this plant bringeth forth red sources, and the other blew.

‡ 3 There is preserved also in some Gardens another sort of this Clematis, which in roots leaues, branches, and manner of growing differs not from the former : but the floure is much different, being composed of abundance of longish narrow leaues, growing thicke together, with foure broader or larger leaues lying under, or bearing them vp, and these leaues are of a darke blewish purple colour. Clusius calls this Clematis altera flore pleno. ‡

The Place. These plants delight to grow in Sunnie places: they prosper better in a fruitfull soile than in barren. They grow in my garden, where they flourish exceedingly.

The Time. They floure in Iuly and August, and perfect their feed in September.

The Names. Ladies Bower in called in Greeke, ANKONTE: in Latine, Ambuxum: in English you may call it, Ladies bower, which I take from his aptnesse in making of Arbors, Bowers, and shadie couertures in gardens.

The Temperature and Vertues. The faculties and vse of these in Physicke is not yet knowne.

# CHAP. 327. Of purging Peruinkle.

The Description.

Mong these plants which are called Clematides, these be also to be numbred, as having certaine affinitie because of the spreading branching, and semblance of the Vine; and this is called Flammula vrens, by reason of his fiery and burning heate, because that being laid vpon the skin, it burneth the place, and maketh an eichar, euen as our common causticke or corrofiue medicines do. The leaves hereof answer both in colour and smoothnesse, Vinca, Perninca, or Peruinkle, growing vpon long clambring tender branches, like the other kindes of climbing plants. The flours are very white, star-fashion, and of an exceeding sweet smell, much like vnto the smell of Hawthorne floures, but more pleasant, and lesse offensive to the head: having in the middle of the floures certaine small chiues or threds. The root is tender, and disperseth it selfe far under the ground.

1 Clematis vrens. Virgins Bower.



2 Flammula Iovis surrecta. Vpright Virgins Bower.



2 Vpright Clamberer or Virgins Bower is also a kinde of Clematic, having long tough roots not valike to those of Licorice; from which rifeth vp a straight vpright stalke, of the height of three or foure cubits, fet about with winged leaues, composed of diuers small leaues, set upon a middle rib, as are those of the ashe tre, or Valerian, but sewer in number at the top of the stalkes come forth fmall white floures, very like the precedent, butnot of to pleafant a fweet fmell; after which come the feeds, flat and sharpe pointed.

L 1 B. 2.

There is another Clematis of the kinde of the white Clematis or burning Clematis, which I have recovered from feed, that hath been fent me from a curious and learned citilen of Strawsborough, which is like vnto the other in each respect, sauing that, that the sloures hereof are very double. wherein consisteth the especiall difference.

4 Amongst the kindes of climbing or clambering plants, Carolas Clusius, and likewise Lobel have numbred these two, which approch necrevato them in leaves and floures, but are far different in clasping tendrels, or climbing otherwise, being low and base plants in respect of the others of their kinde. The first hath for his roots a bundle of tough tangling threddes, in number infinite, and thicke thrust together; from which rise vp many small stalkes, of a brownish colour, source fquare, and of a wooddy substance: whereupon do grow long leaues, of a biting taste, set together by couples, in the pe like those of Aslepias, or filken Swallow-wort. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a faire blew or sky colour, consisting of foure parts in manner of a crosse, having in the middle abunched pointell, like vnto the head of field Poppie when it is young, of a whitish yellow colour, having little or no fmell at all. The floures being past, then commett the feed such as is to be seene in the other kindes of Clematis. The whole plant dieth at the approach of Winter. and recouereth it selfeagaine from the root, which endureth, whereby it greatly increaseth.

4 Clematis Pannonica. Bush Bower.

5 Clematis major Pannonica. Great Buth Bower.





† 5 The great Bulh Bower differeth from the former last described in greatnesse, as also in the shape and colour of the floures, which are lesser, stare fashioned, of adeepe purple colours and edged with greene. †

# 4 6 Of these there is another, whose bending crefted stalkes are some three cubits high, which fend forth fundry small branches, serwith leanes growing together by threes vpon short foot-ftalkes, and they are like myrtle leades, but bigger, more weinkled, darke coloured, and fnipt about the edges : the floure relembles a croffe, with foure there pointed rough leaves of a whitish blew colour, which containe divers small loose little leaves in their middles. The root is long and lafting Ir growes voon the rocky places of mount Baldus in Italy, where Pona found it, and he calls it Clematu cruciata Alpina. ‡

‡ 6 Clematis cruciasa Alpina. Virgins Bower of the Alps.



#### The Place.

These plants do not grow wilde in England. that I can as yet learne; notwith standing I have them all in my garden, where they flourish exceedingly.

The Time.

These plants doe floure from August to the end of September.

The Names.

There is not much more found of their names than is expressed in their seuerall titles, notwithstanding there hath beene somewhat said. as I thinke by hearefay, but nothing of certain. tie : wherefore let that which is fet downe fuffice. We may in English call the first, Biting Clematis, or white Clematis, Biting Peruinkle or purging Peruinkle, Ladies Bower, and Virgins Bower.

The Temperature.

The leafe hereof is biting, and doth mightily blifter being, as Galen faith, of a causticke or burning quality: it is hot in the beginning of the fourth degree.

The Vertues.

Diescorides writeth, that the leaves being applied do heale the scurfe and lepry, and that the feed beaten, and the pouder drunke with faire water or with mead, purgeth flegme and choler by the stoole.

# CHAP. 328. Of Wood-binde, or Hony-suckle:

The Kindes.

There be divers forts of Wood-bindes, some of them shrubs with winding stalkes, that wrap themselves vnto such things as are neere about them. Likewise there be other forts or kindes found out by the later Herbarists, that clime not at all, but stand voright, the which shall be set forth among the shrubby plants. And first of the common Wood binde.

#### The Description.

**7** Ood-binde or Hony-suckle climeth vp alo'r, hauing long stender wooddy stalkes, parted into divers branches : about which fland by certaine diffances smooth leaues, set together by couples one right against another; of a light greene colour aboue, vnderneath of a whitish greene. The floures shew themseluas in the tops of the branches, many in number, long, white, fweet of fmell, hollow within; in one part flanding more out, with certaine threades growing out of the middle. The fruit is like little bunches of grapes, red when they be ripe, wherein is contained small hard seed. The root is wooddy, and not without

2 This strange kind of Woodbind hath leaves, stalks, and roots like vnto the common Woodbinde or Honifuckle, fauing that neere vnto the place where the floures come forth, the stalkes do grow through the leaves, like vnto the herbe Thorow-wax, called Perfoliate, which leaves do refemble little faucers out of which broad round leaues proceed faire, beautifull, and well finelling floures, thining with a whitifh purple colour, and fomewhat daths with yellow, by little and little firetched out like the nose of an Elephant, garnished within with small yellow chiues or threddes: and when the floures are in their flourishing, the leaves and floures do resemble squeers blied with

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the floures of Woodbinde: many times it fallethout, that there is to be found three or four e faucers one aboue another, filled with floures, as the first, which hath caused it to be called double Honv-fuckle, or Woodbinde.

1 Periclymenum. Woodbinde or Honifuckles.



2 Periclymenum perfoliatum. Italian Woodbinde.



The Place.

The Woodbinde groweth in woods and hedges, and upon shrubs and bushes, oftentimes winding it selfe so straight and hard about, that it leaueth his print vpon those things so wrapped.

The double Honisuckle groweth now in my Garden, and many others likewise in great plenty, although not long fince, very rare and hard to be found, except in the garden of fome diligent Her-

I The Time.

The leaves come forth betimes in the spring: the floures bud forth in May and Iune: the fruit is ripe in Autumne.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, decoupers in Latine, Volucium majus : of Scribonius Largus, Sqlua mater : in thops, Caprifolium, and Marifylva: of fome, Lilium inter spina: in Italian, Vincibosco: in High Dutch, Gepstladt: in Low Dutch, Cheure. fucille : in Spanish, Madreselva: in English, Woodbinde, Honisuckle, and Caprisoly.

The Temperature.

There hath an errour in times past growne amongst a few, and now almost past recouery to bee called againe, being growne an errour vniuerfall, which errour is, the decoction of the leanes of Honifuckles, or the distilled water of the floures, are rashly given for the inflammations of the mouth and throte, as though they were binding and cooling. But contrariwise Honisuckle is neither cold nor binding, but hot, and attenuating or making thinne. For as Galen faith, both the fruit of Woodbinde, and also the leaues, do so much attenuate and heate, as if somewhat too much of them be drunke, they will cause the vrine to be as red as bloud, yet do they at the first onely protoke vrine.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides writeth, that the ripe feed gathered and dried in the shadow, and drunke vnto the quantitie of one dram weight, fortie daies together, doth waste and consume away the hardnesse of the spleene, remoueth wear isomenesse, helpeth the shortnesse and difficulty of breathing, cureth the hicket, procureth bloudy vrine after the fixth day, and caufeth women to have speedy travell in childe bearing.

The leaves be of the same sorce: which being drunke thirty daies together, are reported to make nen barren, and destroy their naturall feed.

The floures steeped in oile, and set in the Sun, are good to annoint the body that is benummed and growne very cold.

The diffilled water of the floures are given to be drunke with good fucceffe against the piffing of bloud.

A fyrrup made of the floures is good to be drunke against the diseases of the lungs and spleene that is stopped, being drunke with a little wine.

Notwithstanding the words of Galen (or rather of Dodonaus) it is certainly found by experience. that the water of Honisuckles is good against the sorenesse of the throat and uvula : and with the fame leaves boyled, and the leaves or flours distilled, are made divers good medicines against cankers, and fore mouthes, as well in children as in elder people, and likewise for vicerations and scaldings in the privile parts of man or woman; if there be added to the decoction hereof fome allome or Verdigreace if the fore require greater clenfing outwardly, prouided alwaies that there be no Verdigreace put into the water that must be injected into the secret parts.

# CHAP. 329. Of Iasmine, or Gelsemine.

I Ialminum album. White Gessemine. 2 Iasminum Candistorum majus. Great white Gessemine.





The Description.

Assimine, or Gelsemine, is of the number of those plants which have need to be supported or propped up, and yet notwithstanding of it selfectaspeth not or windeth his stalkes aYellow Iafmine.

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3 Isfarinum luteum.

bout such things as stand necre vnto it, but onely leaneth and lieth vpon those things that are prepared to sustain it about arbors and banqueting houfes in gardens, by which it is held vp: the stalkes thereof are long, round, branched, jointed or kneed. and of a green colour, having within a white fpongeous pith. The leaves stand upon a middle rib, fet together by couples like those of the ash tree, but much smaller, of a deepe greene colour: the floures grow at the vppermost part of the branches, standing in a small tust far set one from another, sweet in smell, of colour white: the feed is flat and broad like those of Lupines, which feldom come to ripenesse: the root is tough and threddy.

2 Lobel reporteth, That hee faw in a garden at Bruffels, belonging to a reverend person called Mr.

Boisot, a kinde of Gelsemine very much differing from our Iasmine, which he nourished in an earthen pot: it grew not aboue (saith he) the height of a cubit divided into divers branches, wherupon did grow leaves like those of the common white Iafmine, but blacker and rounder. The floures in shew were most beautifull, shaped like those of the common Iasmine, but soure times bigger, gaping wide open, white on the voper fide, and of a bright red

on the vnder fide.

3 There is a kinde hereof with yellow floures; but some doe describe for the yellow lasmine, the shrubby Trefoil, called of some, Trifolium fruticans; and of others, Polemonium but this yellow lasmine is one, and that is another plant, differing from the kindes of lafmine, as shall be declared in his pro-

per place. The yellow Iasmine differs not from the common white Gesmine in leaves, stalks, nor fashion of the slours: the only difference is, that this plant brings forth yellow flours, and the other

4 There is likewise another fort that differs not from the former in any repect but in the color of the floure; for this plant hath floures of a blew colour, and the others not fo, wherein confifteth the difference.

The Place.

Gelsemine is fostred in gardens, and is vied for arbors, & to couer banqueting houses in gardens: it growes not wild in England, that I can understand of, though Mr Lyte be of another opinion: the white Iasmine is common in most places of England: the rest are strangers, and not seene in these parts as yet.

They bring forth their pleasant floures in Iuly and August.

The Names.

Among the Arabians Serapio was the first that named Gessemine, Zambach: it is called Insminum. Ieseminum, and also Gesseminum: in English, lasmine, Gessemine, and Gesse.

There is in Dioscorides a composition of oile of Iasmine, which he saith is made in Persia of the white floures of Violets, which Violets seem to be none other than the floures of this Gessemine; for Dioscorides hath often reckoned faire and elegant floures among the Violets; to that it must not feem strange that he calleth the floures of Iessemine Violets, especially seeing the plant it self was vnknown to him, as is enident.

The Temperature.

Gessemine, and especially the floures thereof, be hot in the beginning of the second degree, as Serapio reporteth out of Mesue.

The Vertues.

The oile which is made of the flours hereof wasteth away raw humors, and is good against cold A rheums; but in those that are of a hot constitution it causeth head-ache, and the ouermuch smell thereof maketh the pole to bleed, as the same Author affirmeth. It is vied (as Dieferides writeth,

and after him Action) of the Persians in their banquets for pleasures sake : it is good to be anointed after baths, in those bodies that have need to be suppled and warmed, but for fmell it is not much

The leaves boiled in wine vntill they be fost, and made up to the forme of a pultis, and applied. dissolue cold swellings, wens, hard lumps, and such like out-goings.

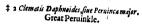
## CHAP. 330. Of Peruinkle.

#### The Description.

DErunkle hath flender and long branches trailing vpon the ground, taking hold here and there as it runneth, small like rushes, with naked or bare spaces between joint and joint. The leaves are smooth, not vnlike to the Bay leafe, but lesser: the sloures grow hard by the leaves, forcading wide open, composed of five small blew leaves.

We have in our London gardens a kinde hereof bearing white floures, wherein it differs from the former.

1 Vinca Peruinca minor. Peruinkle.







There is another with purple floures, doubling it felse somewhat in the middle, with smaller leaves, wherein is the difference.

2 There is another fort greater than any of the reft, called of some, Clematis Daphnoides, of the likenesse the leaves have with those of Bay: the leaves and sources are like those of the precedent, but altogether greater, wherein confists the difference.

The Place.

They grow in most of our London gardens, they loue moist and shadowie places; the branches remain alwaies green.

They floure and flourish in March, Aprill, and May, and sometimes later.

The

I The Names.

Peruinkle is called in Greeke, KAMPARTI SEGREGATION, because it bringeth forth stalkes which creepe like those of the Vine; and Daphnorides, by reason that the leaves are like those of the Bay, as aforesaid. Pling calls it Vinca perninca, and Chamadaphne: notwithstanding there is another Chamadaphne, of which in his place. The same Author likewise calleth it Centunculus: in high Dutch, Ingrun:in low-Dutch, Mincoogte, maegden cruyt ; in French, Pucellage, Vauche, and Peruauche : in Italian, Prouenca: in Spanish, Peruingua: in shops, Clematis peruinca: in English, Peruinkle, Pervinkle, and Peri-

The Nature.

Peruinkle is hot within the fecond degree, fomthing dry and aftringent.

The Vertues.

The leaves boiled in wine and drunke stop the laske and bloudy flix. An handfull of the leaves stamped, and the juice given to drinke in red wine, stoppeth the laske B and bloudy flix, spitting of bloud, which neuer faileth: it likewise stops the inordinat course of the monethly ficknesse.

# CHAP. 331. Of Capers.

#### The Kindes.

Here be two forts of Capers especially; one with broad leaves sharp pointed: the other with rounder leanes. The Brabanders have also another fort called Capparis fabago, or Bean Capers.

1 Capparis folio acuto. Sharp leafed Capers



2 Capparis rotundiore folio. Round leafed Capers.



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LIB. 2.

Of the Historie of Plants.

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The Description.

The Caper is a prickly thrub, the thoots or branches whereof be full of tharpe prickly thornes, trailing upon the ground, if they be not supported or propped up : whereupon grow leanes like those of the Quince tree, but rounder: among the which come forth long flender footstalks, whereon grow round knops, which open or spred abroad into faire floures: after which come in place long fruit like to an Oliue, and of the fame colour, wherein is contained flat rough feeds, of a dusky colour. The root is wooddy, and couered with a thicke barke or rinde. which is much yfed in Phyficke.

2 The second kinde of Caper is likewise a prickly plant much like the bramble bush, having many flender branches fet full of sharp prickles. The whole plant traileth vpon the place where it groweth, befet with round blackish leaves disorderly placed, in shape like those of Astrabacca, but greater, approching to the forme of Fole-foot : among which commeth forth a small and tender naked twig charged at the end with a small knap or bud, which openeth it selfe to a small star-like floure, of a pleafant sweet smell; in place whereof comes a smal fruit long and round like the Cornell berry, of a brown colour. The root is long and wooddy, couered with a thicke barke or rinde,

which is likewise vsed in medicine.

The Place.

The Caper groweth in Italy, Spaine, and other hot regions, without manuring, in a lean foile, in

rough places among st rubbish, and vpon old walls, as Dioscorides reporteth.

Theopirasfus writeth, That it is by nature wilde, and refuseth to be husbanded, yet in these our dayes divers vie to cherish the same, and to set it in dry and stony places. My selfe at the impression hereof planted fome feeds in the bricke walls of my garden, which as yet doe fpring and grow green: the fucceffe I expect.

The Time.

The Caper floureth in Summer even until Autumne. The knops of the flours before they open are those Capers we eat as sauce, which are gathered and preserved in pickle or salt.

The Names. It is called in Greeke, wire in Latine also Capparis: of some, Cynosbates, yet Cynosbates or Camirubus is properly taken for the wild Rose: it is generally called Cappers in most languages: in English, Cappers, Caper, and Capers.

The Temperature.

Capers, or the floures not yet fully growne, be of temperature hot, and of thin parts: if they be eaten green they yeeld very little nourishment, and much lesse if they be salted : and therefore are rather a fauce and medicine, than a meat.

The Vertues.

They stir vp an appetite to meat, are good for a moist stomacke, and stay the watering thereof, clenting away the flegme that cleaueth into it. They open the floppings of the liner and miltrwith meat they are good to be taken of those that haue a quartan Ague and ill spleens. They are eaten boiled (the falt first washed off) with oile and vineger, as other fallads be, and somtimes are boiled with meat.

The rinde or bark of the root confifteth of divers faculties, it heateth, clenfeth, purgeth, cutteth and digesteth.

This barke is a fingular remedie for hard spleenes, being outwardly applied, or inwardly taken: and the same boiled with vineger or Oxymel, or beaten and mixed with other simples, expelleth thicke groffe humors, and conveyeth away the same mixed with bloud, by vrine and siege, wherby the milt or fpleen is helpled, and the pain of the huckle bones taken away: moreouer, it bringeth downe the defired fickneffe, purgeth and draweth flegme out of the head, as Galen writeth.

The same bark (as Dioscorides teacheth) clenseth old filthy fores, and scoureth away the thicke

lips and crusts about the edges, and being chewed it takes away the tooth-ache.

Being stamped with vineger it scoureth away tettars and ring-wormes, hard swellings, and cures

the Kings euill.

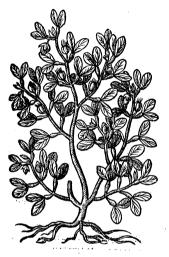
The barke of the roots of Capers is good against the hardnesse and stopping of the spleen, and profiteth much if it be given in drink, to fuch as have the sciatica, palfie, or that are bursten or brufed by falling from fome high place: it mightily prouokes vrine, infomuch that if it be vied overmuch, or given in too great a quantitie, it draweth out bloud with the vrin.

CHAP. 332. Of Beane Capers.

Capparis Fabago. Beane Cape rs.

LIB. 2.

The Description.



His plant which the Germanes call fabage, and Dodonam fauouring of Dutch, calleth it in his last Edition Capparis Fabago, and properly: Lobel calleth it Capparis leguminofa: between which there is no great difference, who labour to refer this plant vnto the kinds of Capers, which is but a low and base herb, and not a shrubbie bush, as are the true Capers. It bringeth forth (mooth stalkes tender and branched, wherupondo grow long thick leaves, leffer than those of the true Capers, & not unlike to the leaves of Purflane, comming out of the branches by couples, of a light greene colour. The floures before they bee opened are like to those of the precedent, but when they be come to maturity & ful ripenesse they waxe white, with some yellow chiues in the midft : which being paft, there appeare long cods, wherein is con-tained small flat seed. The root is tender, branching hither and thither. The Place.

It groweth of it selfe in come fields of the low Countries, from whence I have receiued feeds for my garden, where they

The Time. It floureth when the Caper doth. The Names

It is called in Latine of the later Herbarifts Capparis faburo : of most Capparis Leguminofa : itis thought to be that herbe which Avices, describeth in his 28 chapter, by the name of Ardifrigi : we may content our selues that Capparit fabago retaine that name still, and feek for none other, valesse it be for an English name, by which it may be called after the Latine, Beane Caper.

The Temperature and Vertues. Touching the faculties thereof we have nothing left in writing worth the remembrance.

# CHAP. 333. Of Swallow-more.

The Description.

C Wallow wort with white floures hath divers veright branches of a brownish colour, of the height of two cubits, befet with leaves not valike to those of Dulcamara or wooddy Night-shade, somewhat long, broad, sharpe pointed, of a blackish greene colour, and ftrong fauor : among which come forth very many fmall white floures ffar-fathion, hanging vpon little flender foot-ftalkes : after which come in place thereof long that pointed cods, fluided full of a most perfect white cotton resembling filk, as well in shew as handling, (our London Gentlewomen haue named it Silken Ciflie) among which is wrapped (oftbrownith feed. The roots are very many, white, threddie, and of a strong sauour.

2 The second kinde is oftentimes found with stalks much longer, climing upon props or such things as stand neere vnto it, attaining to the height of fine or fix cubites, wrapping it selfe vpon them with many and fundry foldings: the floures hereof are black: the leaves, cods, and roots be

like those of the former.

CHAP.

I Asclepias flore albo. White Swallow-woort.



2 Asclepias flore nigro. Blacke Swallow-woort.



The Place.

Both the fe kindes do grow in my garden, but not wilde in England, yet I have heard it reported that it groweth in the fields about Northampton, but as yet I am not certaine of it.

They floure about Iune, in Autumne the downe hangeth out of the cods, and the feed falleth to ¶ The Time. she ground.

It is called of the later Herbarists Vincetoxicum : of Ruellius, Hederalis : in High Dutch, Singe this together, that is to fay in Latine, Hirundinaria: in English, Swallow woort: of our Gentlewomen it is called Silken Cislic: As feelapine (who is faid to be the first insentor of physick, whom therefore the Greekes and Gentiles honored as a god) called it after his owne name Afclipias, or Affiniaping herbe, for that he was the first that wrote thereof, and now it is called in shops Hirun-

The Temperature. The roots of Swallow-woort are hot and dry, they are thought to be good against poyson. The Vertues.

A Dissertes writeth, That the roots of Afelepias or Swallow woort boiled in wine, and the deco-Disjorance writers, a flast the roots of agreems of Swallow woom boiled in wine, and the detection drunke, are a remedy againft the gripings of the belly, the flingings of Serpents, and againft deadly poylon, being one of the effectable herbes againft the fame.

The leaves boiled and applied in forme of a pultis, cure the cuill fores of the paps or dugs, and

# CHAP. 334. Of Iudian Swallow-woort.

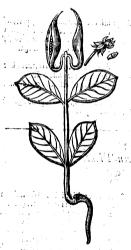
"Here groweth in that part of Virginia, or Novembega, where our English men dwelled (intending there to erect a certaine Colonie) a kinde of Assiepian, or Swallow woort, which

the Sauages call Wifanck: there rifeth vp from a fingle crooked root, one vpright stalk a foot high; flender, and of a greenish colour; whereupon do grow faire broad leaues sharp pointed, with many ribs or nerues running through the same like those of Ribwort or Plaintaine, set together by couples at certaine distances. The floures come forth at the top of the stalks, which as yet are not obferued by reason the man that brought the seeds & plants hereof did not regard them: after which, there come in place two cods (feldome more) (harp pointed like those of our Swallow-woort, but greater, ftuffed full of a most pure filke of a shining white colour; among which silke appeareth a small long tongue (which is the seed) resembling the tongue of a bird, or that of the herbe called Adders tongue. The cods are not only full of filke, but every nerve or finew wherewith the leaves be ribbed are likewise most pure filke; and also the pilling of the stems, even as slax is torne from his stalks. This considered, behold the justice of God, that as he hath shut up those people and nations in infidelity and nakednes, so hath he not as yet given them understanding to cover their nakednesse, nor mater wherewith to do the same; notwith standing the earth is couered ouer with this filke, which daily they tread under their feet, which were sufficient to apparell many kingdomes. if they were carefully manured and cherished.

Wifanck, fine Vincetoxicum Indianum. Indian Swallow-wort.

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‡ Apocynum Syriacum Clusij.





† This plant, which is kept in fome gardens by the name of Virginia Silke graffe, I take to be the fame or very like the Beidelfar of Alpinus and the Apacynum Syriausm of Clufius : at Padua they call it Efula Indica, by reason of the hot milky Juice. Baubinus hath very unfitly named it Lapabinus Boyptiacum lattefcens siliqua Asclepiadis. But he is to be pardoned; for Iohannes Carolus Rosenbergus, cap. 16.9.46.0f his Animad & Exerc. Medica, or Rofa nobilis intrica, hath taken upon him the credit and invention of this abfurd denomination: I may call itabfurd, for that neither any way in shape or qualitie it resembleth or participateth any thing with a Docke. I have given you the figure of our Author with his title, and that of Clufius with his ! in the former the cods are onely well exprest; in the later the leaves and floures reasonably well, but that they are too few in nuntber, and fee too far afunder. V pon the fight of the growing and flouring plant it took this defeription: The root is long and creeping; the shiks two or three cubirs tagh; square, hollow, 4 singer thicke, and of a light green colour; sending our towards the top some few branches updaths at

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certaine spaces grow by couples, leaves some halfe foot long, and three inches broad, darke greene on their voper fides, more whitish below, and full of large and eminent veines: at the top of the stalke and branches it carries most commonly an hundred or more floures, growing vpon footsfalks fome inch long, all close thrust together after the manner of the Hyacinth of Peru at the first flouring each floure is thus composed; first it hath five small greene leaves bending backe, that serve for the cup: then hath it other fine leanes foure times larger than the former, which bend back and couer them; and these are green on the vader side, and of a pale colour with some rednesse about then are there fine little graines (as I may fo terme them) of a pleasant red colour, and on their outfide like corns of Millet, but hollow on their infides, with a little thred or chiue comming forth of each of them:thefe fine ingirt a small head like a button, greenish underneath, and whitish aboue. I have given you the figure of one floure by the fide of our Authors figure. The leanes and stalkes of this plant are very full of a milky juice. ‡

The Place. It groweth, as before is rehearfed, in the countries of Norembega, now called Virginia,by the honourable Knight Sit Walter Raleigh, who hath bestowed great sums of money in the discourse thereof; where are dwelling at this present English men.

¶ The Time. It fpringeth vp, floureth, and flourisheth both Winter and Summer, as do many or most of the plants of that countrey. ‡ It dies down with vs enery winter and comes vp in the Spring and flours in August, but never bringeth forth the cods with vs, by reason of the coldnes of our Climate, \$

The filke is vied of the people of Pomeioc and other of the provinces adiovning being parts of Virginia, to couer the fecret parts of maidens that neuer tafted man; as in other places they vie a white kinde of mosse Wifanck : we have thought Afelepias Virginiana, or Vincetonicum Indianum fit and proper names for it in English, Virginia Swallow-wort, or the Silke-wort of Novembega. The Temperature and Vertues.

We finde nothing by report, or otherwise of our owne knowledge, of his physicall vertues, but only report of the abundance of most pure filke, wherewith the whole plant is possessed. † The leaves beaten either crude, or boiled in water, and applied as a pulteffe, are good against fwellings and paines proceeding of a cold cause.

C The milkie juice, which is very hor, purges violently ; and outwardly applied is good against tettars, to fetch haire off skins, if they be fleeped in it, and the like. Alpinus. \$

### CHAP. 335. Of the Bombaste or Cotton-Plant.

The Description.

He Cotton bush is a low and base Plant, having small stalkes of a cubit high, and sometimes higher; divided from the lowest part to the top into fundry small branches, whereupon are fet confusedly or without order a few broad leaves, cut for the most part into three sections, and sometimes more, as Nature list to bestow, somewhat indented about the edges, not valike to the lease of the Vine, or rather the Veruaine Mallow, but leffer, fofter, and of a gray in colour: among which come forth the floures, flanding upon flender foot-flalks, the brims or edges whereof are of a yellow colour, the middle part purple : after which appeareth the fruit, round, and of the bigneffe a yenow colour, the mount part purple: after which appeared the minit, outling and on the original of a Tennife ball, wherein is thrust together a great quantity of fine white Cotton wooll; among which is wrapped up blacke feed of the bigueffe of peafen, in shape like the trettles or dung of a cony. The fruit being come to maturity or ripeneffe, the husk or cod opens it felfe into source parts or divisions, and castleth forth his wooll and feed upon the ground, if it bee not gathered in his time and featon. The root is small and single, with lew threds anexed therto, and of a wooddy substance,

It groweth in India, in Arabia, Egypt, and in certaine Islands of the Mediterranean fee, as Cy. The Place. prus, Candy, Malta, Sicilia, and in other prouinces of the continent adjacent. It groweth shout Tripolis and Aleppo in Syria, from whence the factor of a worthipfull merchant in London, Mafter Nichela Les before remembred, did fend unto his faid mafter diners pounds weight of the feed; whereof fome were committed to the earth at the imprefinon hereof, the fireceffe we leane to

Goßipium, fine Xylon.

The Cotton buth.

L 1B. 2.

the Lord. Notwithstanding my self three yeares past did sow of the seed, which did grow verie frankely, but perished before it came to perse &ion, by reason of the cold frosts that ouertooke it in the time of flouring.

The Time.

Cotton feed is sowne in plowed fields in the fpring of the yeare, and reaped and cut downe in haruest, euen as come with vs; and the ground must be tilled and sown new again the next yere, and vied in such fort as we do the tillage for corn and grain; for it is a plant of one yeare, and perisheth when it hath perfected his fruit, as many other plants do.

The Names. Cotton is called in Greeke golon, and reason : in Latine, Xylum, and Gosipium, after the Greeke : in shops, Lanuge, Bombax, and Cotum : in Italian, Bombagia: in Spanish, Algodon: in high Dutch, 28aum= wool : in English and French, Cotton, Bombast, and Bombace.

Theophrastus, lib. 4. cap. 9. hath made mention hereof, but without a name and hee faith it is a tree in Tylus which beares wooll. Neither is it any maruell if he took an vnknown shrub or plant growing in countries far off, for a tree; feeing al-fo in this age (in which very many things come to be better knowne than in times past) the Cotton or wooll hereof is called of the Germanes (as we haue faid) 28aum wood, that is, Wooll of a

tree, whereas indeed it is rather an herb or small shrub, and not to be numbred among trees, Of this Theophrastus writeth thus ; It is reported that the same Island (viz. Tylus) brings forth many trees that beare wooll, which have leaves like those of the Vine, &c.

Pliny, lib. 19. cap. 1. writing of the same, faith thus: The upper part of Ægypt towards Arabia brings forth a shrub called Gossipion or Xylon, and therefore the linnen that is made thereof is called Xylina, It is (faith he) the plant that beareth that wooll wherewith the garments are made which the priefts of Egypt do weare.

The Temperature.

di.

The feed of Cotton (according to the opinion of Serapio) is hot and moist, the wooll it felfe is hot and dry.

The feed of Cotton is good against the cough and short windednesse: it also stirreth vp lust of A the body by increasing naturall feed; wherein it surpasseth.

The oile pressed out of the seed takes away freekles, spots, and other blemishes of the skin. The after of the wooll burned stanch the bleeding of wounds, vsed in restrictive medicines, as C Bole Armonicke, and is more restrictive than Bole it selse.

To speake of the commodities of the wooll of this plant were superfluous, common experience D and the daily vie and benefit we receive by it shew them. So that it were impertinent to our historie, to speak of the making of Fustian, Bombasies, and many other things that are made of the wool thereof.

### CHAP. 336. Of Dogs-bane.

Here be two kindes of Dogs-bane : the one a clymbing or clambering plant ; the other an vpright fhrub. .....

I The Description.

Ogs-bane rifeth vp like vnto a fmall hedge bush, vpright and straight, vntil it haue at-Ogs-traine treetry rate street a then doth it class and clymbe with his tender branches as do the Bindeweeds, taking hold you props or poles, or what focuer flands next vnto it, whereupon grow faire broad leaues sharp pointed like those of the Bay tree, of a deep green colour, whereupon grow tener post reacts many pointer in the floures come forth at the top of the flalks, confifting of flue fmall white leaves: which beeing pass, there succeed long cods set vpon a steed foot-stalk by couples, ioyning themselues together partition necessary and likewife at the stalke, making of two pieces knit together one intire codwhich cod is full of fuch downy matter and feed as that of Afelepias, but more in quantitie, by reafon the cods are greater: which beeing dry and ripe, the filken cotton hangeth forth, and by little and little shedderh, wntill the whole be fallen upon the ground. The whole plant yeelds that yellow flinking milky juice that the other doth, and fometimes it is of a white colour, according to the clymat where it groweth; for the more cold the country is, the whiter is the juice; and the hotter, the more yellow. The root is long and fingle, with fome threds anexed thereto.

1 Periplocarepens angustifolia. Climing Dogs bane.

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2 There is another Dogs bane that hath long flender stalkes like those of the Vine, but of a browne reddish colour, wherewith it windeth it selfe about such things as stand neere vnto it, in manner of a Bindweed: whereupon are fet leaues not valike those of the Luy, but not so much cornered, of a darke green colour, and of a rank finell being bruised betwirt the fingers, yeelding forth a flinking yellow milky juice when it is so broken: among st which come forth little white floures flanding scatteringly vpon little huskes: after the floures come long cods very like Asclepias or Swallow.wort, but greater, stuffed with the like fost downy silke, among which downe is wrapped vp flat blacke feed. The roots are many and threddy, creeping all about within the ground, budding forth new shoots in sundry places, whereby it greatly increaserh.

They grow naturally in Syria, and also in Italy, as Matthiolus reporteth. My louing friend Iohn Robin, herbariff in Paris, did lend me plants of both the kinds for my garden, where they flobbe and flourish: but whether they grow in France, or that hee procured them from some order tegion, as

I The Time.

They begin to bud forth their leaves in the beginning of May, and shew their floures in Sep-

I The Names.

Dogs-bane is called by the learned of our age, Periploca: it is euident that they are to be referred to the Apocynum of Dioscorides. The former of the two hath beene likewise called annufus, and Brassica canina, or Dogs-Cole motwithstanding there is another Dogs Cole which is a kind of wild Mercutie. We may call the first Creeping Dogs bane; and the other, Vpright or Syrian Dogs.

The Nature

These plants are of the nature of that pestilent or poysonous herbe Thora, which being eaten of dogs or any other liuing creature doth certainly kill them, vnleffe there be in readines an antidote or preservative against poison, and given, which by probability is the herb described in the former chapter, called Vincetoxicum; euen as Anthora is the antidote and remedy against the poison of Thora; and Herba Paris against Pardalianches.

¶ The Vertues.

Dogs bane is a deadly and dangerous plant, especially to soure source beafts; for as Dioscorides A writes, the leaves hereof mixed with bread and given, kill dogs, wolves, foxes, and leopards, the vie of their legs and huckle bones being presently taken from them, and death it self following incontinent: wherefore it is not to be vsed in medicine.

### CHAP. 337. Of Solomons Seale.

1 Polygonatum. Solomons Seale.

I B. 2.

2 Polygonatum minus. Small Solomons Seale





I The Description.

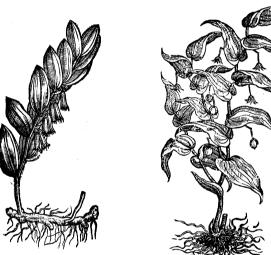
The first kinde of Solomons Seale hath long round stalks, set for the most part with long leaves somewhat surrowed and ribbed, not much valike Plantain, but narrower, which for the most part stand all vpon one side of the stalke, and hath small white sloures resembling the

floures of Lilly Conual: on the other fide when the floures be vaded, there come forth round berries, which at the first are green and of a blacke colour tending to blewnesse, and being ripe, are of the bignesse for luy berries, of a very sweet and pleasant taste. The root is white and thicke, full of knobs or joints, in some places resembling the marke of a seale, where of I thinke it tooke the name Sigillum Solomonis; it is sweet at the first, but afterward of a bitter taste with some sharpnesse.

2 The record kinde of Polygonatum doth not much vary from the former, faining in the leaues, which be narrower, and grow round about the stalke like a spur, in fashion like vnto Woodroofe or ed Madder: among the leaues come forth sources like the former, but of a greener white colour; which being pass, there succeed berries like the former, but of a reddish colour: the roots are thick and knowby like the former, with some fibres anexed thereto.

3 Polygonatum latifolium 2. Clusij. Sweet smelling Solomons seale.

4 Polygonatum ramofum. Branched Solomons feale.



3 The third kinde of Solomons Seale, which Clustus found in the wooddy mountains of Leitenberg, about Manderstors, and in many other mountains beyond the riner Danubius, especially lighted from the stones, he fent to London to M'Garth, a worshipful gentleman, and one that greatly devery like to the common Solomons seale, a foot high, beste with leaues vpon one side of the stalkes like the first and common kind-but larger, and more approching to the bignesse of the broad leafull well smelling greenish white shours not much volke the first which being pass, there sollow feeds or better its stat are at the first green, but afterwards blacke, containing within the same betries as a Vetch, and as hard as a stone. The roots are like the other of his kinde, yet

4. The fourth kinde according to my account, but the third of Clusius (which he found also in the mountains as forefaid) groweth a foot high, but seldom a cubit, differing from all the others of goodly leaues, larger and sharper pointed than any of the rest, which are garmished with after the manner of Perfoliata or Thorow-wax, yet very like vnto the kindes of Solomons Seale in

shew, saue that they are somwhat hoarievnderneath the leaues; which at the first are sweet in taste, but somewhat acride or biting towards the later end. From the backe part of the leaues shoot forth small long tender and crooked stems, bearing at the end little gaping white stours not much willist Lillium consulation, saucuring like Hawthorne stoures, spotted on the inner side with blacke spots which being past, there come forth three cornered berries like the narrow leased Solomons sease, greene at the first, and red when they be ripe, containing many white hard graines. The roots differ from all the other kindes, and are like vnto the crambling roots of Thalistrum, which the grauer hath omitted in the figure.

5 Polygonatum angustifolium ramosum. Narrow leaued Solomons seale.

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- This rare fort of Solomons Seale rifes vp from his tuberous or knobby root, with a straight vpright stalke joynted at certaine distances, leaving betweene each joynt a bare and naked stalke, smooth, and of a greenish colour tending to yellownes, from the which ioynts thrust forth divers smal branches, with foure narrow leaves fet about like a star or the herbe Woodroofe :vpon which tender branches are fet about the stalkes by certaine foaces long narrow leanes incloting the fame round about:among which leaves come forth fmall whitish floures of little regard. The fruit is small, and of a red colour, full of pulpe or meate; among which is contained a hard ftony feed like that of the first Solomons feale.
- † 6 There is kept in our gardens, and faid to be brought from fome part of America another Psiygonasum, which fends yn a falk fome foot and more high, and it hath leaues long, neruous, and very greene and fhining, growing one by another without any order ypon the falke, which is fomewhat crefted, erooked, and very greene; bearing at the very top thereof, aboue the higheft leafe, ypon little foot-falks, fome eight or nine little white floures, confiding of fix leaues apiece, which are flucceeded by berties, as in the former. This floures in May, and is vulgarly named Psiygonatum Virginianum, or Virginians Solomons feale. ‡

The Place.

The first fort of Solomons seale growes naturally wilde in Somerset-shire, you the North side of a place called Mendip, in the parish of Shepron Maller: also in Kent by a village called Crayford, you Rough or Row hill: a solo in Odiam parke in Hampshire; in Bradfords wood, necre to a towne in Wiltshire source miles from bath; in a wood neere to a village called Horsley, fine miles from Gilford in Surrey, and in divers other places.

That fort of Solomons feale with broad leanes groweth in certaine woods in Yorkeshire called Clapdale woods, three miles from a village named Settle.

They spring up in March, and show their floures in May: the fruit is ripe in September.

Solomons feale is called in Greeke, management in Latine likewife, Polygonatum, of many, Knees, for so the Greeke word doth import: in shops; Sigillane Salomonia, and Scala calle. in English likewife, Scala cally, Solomons seale, and White woort, or White-root: in high Dutch, 100 (toutt: in French, Scau de Solomon: of the Hetturians, Frasinella, and Frasinella.

The roots of Solomons seale as Galer saith, have both a mixt faculty and quality also: For they have (saith he) a certaine kinde of astriction or binding, and biting withall, and likewise a certaine loathsome birternesses the same Author affirments which is not to be found in those that do grow in our climate.

#### The Vertues.

Dioscorides writeth, That the roots are excellent good for to seale or close vp greene wounds, being framped and laid thereon; whereupon it was called Sigillum Salomonia, of the fingular vertue that it bath in fealing or healing vp wounds, broken bones, and fuch like. Some have thought it tooke the name Sigillum of the markes vpon the roots: but the first reason seemes to be more pro-B bable.

The root of Solomons leale stamped while it is fresh and greene, and applied, taketh away in one night, or two at the most, any bruise, blacke or blew spots gotten by fals or womens wilfulnesse, in stumbling upon their hasty husbands fifts, or such like.

Galon faith, that neither herbe nor root hereof is to be given inwardly: but note what experience hath found out, and of late daies, especially among the vulgar fort of people in Hampshire, which Galen, Dissecretes, or any other that haue written of plants haue not so much as dreamed of; which is, That if any of what fex or age foeuer chance to have any bones broken, in what part of their bodies soeuer; their refuge is to stampe the roots hereof, and give it vnto the patient in ale to drinke: which fodoreth and glues together the bones in very short space, and very strangely, yea although the bones be but flenderly and vnhandsomely placed and wrapped vp. Moreouer, the said people do giue it in like manner vnto their cattell, if they chance to haue any bones broken, with good fuecesse; which they do also stampe and apply outwardly in manner of a pultesse, as well vitto them-

The root stamped and applied in manner of a pultesse, and laid vpon members that have beene out of joynt, and newly restored to their places, drive th away the paine, and knitteth the joynt very firmely, and taketh away the inflammation, if there chance to be any.

The same stamped, and the juyce given to drinke with ale or white wine, as a foresaid, or the decoction thereof made in wine, helps any inward bruife, difperfeth the congealed and clotted bloud

That which might be written of this herbe as touching the knitting of bones, and that truely, would feeme vnto some incredible; but common experience teacheth, that in the world there is not to be found another herbe comparable to it for the purpoles aforefaid: and therefore in briefe, if it be for bruifes inward, the roots must be stamped, some ale or wine put thereto, strained, and gi-

It must be given in the same manner to knit broken bones, against bruises, blacke or blew marks gotten by stripes, falls, or such like; against inflammation, tumors or swellings that happen vnto members whose bones are broken, or members out of joynt, after reflauration: the roots are to be flamped small, and applied pultesse or plaisterwise, wherewith many greatworkes have beene per-

Mathiolus teacheth, That a water is drawne out of the roots, wherewith the women of Italy vie to feoure their faces from Sunne-burning, freekles, morphew or any fuch deformities of the

† That which our Authory formerly figured and defectibed in the fifth place of this chapter, by the name of Polymanna season (light, was that described by him the fourth place ) but the figure was not for well-expert.

# CHAP. 338. Of Knee-holme, or Butchers broome.

¶ The Description.

Nee-holme is a low wooddy plant, having divers small branches, or rather stems, rising immediately from the ground, of the height of a foot; whereupon are let many leaves like vnto those of the Box-tree, or rather of the Myrtle, but sharpe and pricking at the point. The finit groweth vpon the middle rib of the leafe, greene at the first, and red as Corall when it is ripe, like those of Asparague, but bigger. The roots are white, branched, of a meanethickenesse, and sall of tough sprouting shoots thrusting forth in other places, whereby it greatly increaseth.

It groweth plentifully in most places in England in rough and barren grounds, especially vpon Hampfied heath fouremiles from London; in divers places of Kent, Effes, and Barkshire, almost

The young and tender fprouts come forth at the first of the Spring, which are eaten in some

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Rufcus, five Brufcus. Knee-holme, or Butchers broome,



The Names.

It is called in Greeke, it union, as though they should say Acuta Myrtus, or pricking Myrtle; and Myrtus fylueftris, or wild Myrtle, in Latine, Ruscum, or Ruscus: in shops, Bruscus, of divers, Scopa regia, as testisieth Marcellus Empericus an old Writer: in high Dutch, Bueffoom ; in low Dutch , Stekende palm ; in Italian, Rufco, and Pontogopi: in Spanish, Gilberbaira in English, Knee-holme, Knee-huluer, Butchers broome, and Petigree.

There be fome (faith Pliny, lib. 25. cap. 12.) that call it oxymyr fine.

Serapio, cap. 288. supposeth that Myrtus Agria, or wilde Myrtle, is the same that Cubeba are he alleageth a reason because Galen hath not described Myrtus Agria, or Knee-holme: neither Diofcerides Cubeba. Which as it is a reason of no account, so is it also without truth:for Galen doth no where make mention of Cubeba; and be it that he had, it should not therefore follow that Knee-holme is Cubeba. Galen speaketh of Carpesium, which Avicen in his 137 chapter makes to be Cubeba: and that Carpefium doth much differ from Kneeholme. those things do euidently declare which Galen hath left written hereof in his first booke of Counterpoylons. Carpefium (faith he) is an herbe like in kind to that which is called Pha, or Setwall, but of greater force, and more

aromaticall or spicie. This groweth very plentifully in Sida a city of Pamphilia. Also he saith further, that some of the slickes of Carpesium are like to those of Cinnamon: there be two kindes thereof, one which is named Laertium ; and another that is called Ponticum. They both take their names of the mountaines on which they grow: but Pontium is the better, which is put into medicines in which the herbe Phu ought to bee put. For Carpefium, as I have faid, is-like vnto Phu, or Setwall, yet is it stronger, and yeeldeth a certain aromaticall qualitie both in taste and smell. Thus far Galen. By which it plainely appeareth, that Knee-holme is not Carpefium, that is to fay, Avicenna his Cubeba, as shall be further declared in the chapter of Cubeba.

Herein Serapio was likewise deceived, who suspected it to be such a like thing; saying, There be certaine fruits or graines called Cubeba, not flicks : yet do they neither agree with Knee-holme, neither yet were they knowne vnto Galen.

Isase in the second booke of his practise doth number it among the graines : and likewise Hallabbas in the fecond booke of his practife also, num. 162. The later Gracians, among whom is Nicelans Myrepfus, call them Cubeba. The Temperature.

The roots of Knee-holme, which be chiefely vied, are of temperature hot, and meanely dry, with a thinneffe of effence.

¶ The Versues. The decoction of the roots of Kuee-holme made in wine and drunken, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, driveth forth gravell and sand, and easeth those that make their water with great paine.

Disserides writeth the same things of the leaves and berries, which moreover (saith bee) bring B downe the desired fickenesse, helpe the head-ache and the yellow jaundise. Ouer and besides, the roots do serue to raise up gently tough and grosse flegme which sticketh in the lungs and chest, and do concoct the fame.

## CHAP. 339. Of Horse-tongue, or Double-tongue.

The Description.

T Orfe-tongue fendeth forth round stalkes of a span long; whereupon are set long broad and sharpe pointed leaues, but not pricking as are those of Knee-holme, not valike to the leaves of the Bay-tree, but leffer; greater than those of Knee-holme: out of the middle rib whereof commeth forth another leafe, tharpe pointed also, but fmall, and of the bignesse of the leafe of Knee-holme, resembling a little tongue. From the bosome of which two leanes com neth forth a berry of the bigneffe of a peafe, of colour red when it is ripe, which is fometimes in a manner all hid under the leafe. The root is white, long, and tough, and of a sweet and pleasant

1 Hippoglo Jummas. The male Horie tongue.

2 Hippogloffum famina. The female Horse tongue.





2 The female Horse-tongue differeth not from the precedent but in statute and colour of the fruit; it rifeth vp (faith my Author) foure or fine handfulls high: the berries come forth of the middle part of the greater leafe, and the fetting on of the leffer, of a feint yellowish red colour, wherein confifteth the difference. ‡ This is all one with the former. ‡

3 There is likewife another fort of Double-tongue fet forth by Matthialus, which feemes vato fome not to differ from the first described or best known Horse-tongue, being me truth the self fathe plant without any difference : notwithfranding Thate fet forth the figure, that it may appeare to be the same, or very little different, and that not to be diffinguished : but Mathielus may not escape without reprehension, who knowing the vntrue translation of Rackius, would for forth to faile a Egure in his Commentaries.

Dur Author here, as in many other places, mistakes himselfe, for extentistae did not set forth that figure that our Author gives in this place, for Hippoglaffam, but by the title of Lauran CA lexandrina aliera: and it thus differs from the common Horle-tongue; it hath theirer and rounder leaues, yet that pe pointed, and the berries are not coueted with little leaues as in the other, neither have they, any apparant stalkes at all, but grow close to the leaves, as you may see them express in

3 Hippoglossum Matthioli. Italian Horfe-tongue.

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I The Place.

They are found on the Alps of Liguria, and on the mountaines of Austria. Bellonine writeth, that they do grow very plentifully about the hil

The first of the Horse-tongues growes in my garden very plentifully.

I The Time.

That which groweth in my Garden floured in the beginning of May: the fruit is ripe in the fall of the leafe.

The Names.

Horse tongue is called in Greeke, irminam : of the later Herbarifts, Bonifacia, Vvularia, Biflingua, Lingua Pagana, and Victoriola. The same is also named Nomings, of Ida a mountaine of Troy, which is called Alexanders Troy : of fome, Laurus Alexandrina, or the Bay of Alexandria, and Laurus Idea.

This Hippogloffum, or Bonifacia is called in high Dutch Zapflinkraut : in low Dutch, Conghenblatt: in Spanish, Lengua de Cauallo: in English, Horse-tongue, Tongue blade, Double-tongue, and Laurel of Alexandria.

¶ The Temperature.

Horse-tongue is evidently hot in the second degree, and dry in the firft.

The Vertues.

The roots of Double-tongue boiled in wine, A and the decoction drunke, helpeth the strangury, prouoketh vrine, easeth women that have hard trauell in childe bearing. It expelleth the secondine or afterbirth. The root beaten to pouder, whereof fix drams given in sweet wine, do helpe the diseases aforesaid it bringeth down the termes, as Dissorides teacheth. The like writeth Pliny also: adding further, That it causeth women to have fpeedy deliuerance, especially if halfe an ounce of the pouder of the root be given to drinke in a draught of fweet wine.

Bapsifia Sardue doth notably commend this herbe for the diseases of the mother, by giving, saith B he, a little spoonfull of the pouder either of the herbe, the fruit, or of the root, to her that is troubled with the mother, she is thereby forthwith recoursed. He also writeth, that the same is a singular good medicine for those that be bursten, if a spoonefull of the pouder of the root be drunke in the

broth of flesh certaine daies together.

#### CHAP. 340. Of Cucumbers.

The Kindes.

THere be divers forts of Cucumbers; some greater, others leffer; some of the garden, some wilder fome of one fashion, and some of another, as shall be declared in the following chapter.

The Description.

He Cucumber creepes along it vpon the ground all about, with long rough branches whereupon doe grow broad rough leaves vneuen about the edges: from the bosome whereof come forth crooked clasping tendrels like those of the Vine. The floures shoot forth betweene the stalkes and the leaves, set vpon tender foot-stalkes composed of five small yellow leaves: which being past, the fruit succeedeth, long, cornered, rough, and set with certaine bumpes or rifings, greene at the first, and yellow when they be ripe, wherein is contained a firme and follid pulpe or fubfiance transparent or thorows fining, which together with the feed is eaten a little before they be fully ripe. The feeds be white, long, and flat. 1 Cucumis vulgaris. Common Cucumber.



4 Cucumis ex Hifbanico femine natus. Spanish Cucumber.



2 Cucumis Anguinus Adders Cucumber.



2 There be also certaine long cucumbers, which were first made (as is faid) by art and manuring, which Nature atterwards did preserue: for at the first, when as the fruit is very little,it is put into some hollow cane, or other thing made of purpofe, in which the cucumber groweth very long, by reason of that narrow hollowneffe, which being filled vp, the cucumber encreafeth in length. The feeds of this kinde of cucumber being fownebringeth forth not fuch as were before, but fuch as art hath framed; which of their own growth are found long, and oftentimes very crookedly turned : and thereupon they have beene called Anguini, or long Cucumbers.

The peare fashioned Cucumber hath many trailing branches lying flat vpon the ground, rough and prickly; whereon do stand at each joynt one rough leafe, sharpe pointed, and of an ouerworn green colour, among which come forth clasping tendrels, and also slender foot-stalks, whereon do grow yellow starre-like floures. The fruit succeeds, thaped like a peare, as big as a great Warden. The root is threddy.

4 There hash bin not long fince fent out of Spain some seeds of a rare & beautiful cucumber, into Strausburg a city in Germany, which there brought forth long trailing branches, rough & hairy: fer with very large rough leaves tharp pointed full ioned like vato the leaves of

LIB. 2. the great Bur-docke, but more cut in or divided : among it which come forth faire yellow floures

growing nakedly vpon their tender foot-stalkes: the which being past, the fruit commeth in place. of a foot in length, greene on the fide toward the ground, yellow to the Sunward, straked with many spots and lines of divers colours. The pulpe or meat is hard and fast like that of our Pompion. ¶ The Place.

These kindes of Cucumbers are planted in gardens in most countries of the world.

I The Time.

According to my promife heretofore made, I have thought it good and convenient in this place to fet downe not onely the time of fowing and fetting of Cucumbers, Muske-melons, Citruls, Pompions, Gourds, and such like, but also how to set or sow all manner and kindes of other colde feeds, as also what soeuer strange seeds are brought vnto vs from the Indies, or other hot Regions:

First of all in the middest of Aprill or somewhat sooner (if the weather be any thing temperate) you shall cause to be made a bed or banke of hot and new horsedung taken from the stable (and not from the dunghill) of an ell in breadth, and the like in depth or thicknesse, of what length you please, according to the quantity of your feed: the which bank you shall couer with hoops or poles, that you may the more conueniently couer the whole bed or banke with Mats, old painted cloth, straw or such like, to keepe it from the injurie of the cold frosty nights, and not hurt the things planted in the bed : then shall you couer the bed all ouer with the most fertilest earth finely sifted, halfe a foot thicke, wherein you shall fet or sow your feeds: that being done, cast your straw or other couerture ouer the same; and so let it rest without looking upon it, or taking away of your couering for the space of seuen or eight daies at the most, for commonly in that space they will thrust themfelues vp nakedly forth of the ground : then must you cast vpon them in the hottest time of the day some water that hath stood in the house or in the Suna day before, because the water so cast vpon them newly taken forth of a well or pumpe, will so chill and coole them being brought and nourished up in such a hot place, that presently in one day you haue lost all your labour; I mean not only your feed, but your banke also; for in this space the great heate of the dung is lost and spent, keeping in memory that every night they must be covered and opened when the day is warmed with the Sun beames: this must be done from time to time vntill that the plants have source or six leaves a piece, and that the danger of the cold nights is past: then must they be replanted very curiously with the earth sticking to the plant, as neere as may be vnto the most fruitfull place, and where the Sun hath most force in the garden; prouided that upon the remouing of them you must couer them with some Docke leaues or wispes of straw, propped up with forked stickes, as well to keepe them from the cold of the night, as also the heat of the Sun : for they cannot whilest they be young and newly planted, endure neither ouermuch cold nor ouermuch heate, vntill they are well rooted in their new place or dwelling.

Oftentimes it falleth out that some seeds are more franker and forwarder than the rest, which commonly do rife vp very nakedly with long necks not vnlike to the stalke of a small mushrome, of a night old. This naked stalke must you couer with the like fine earth euen to the greene leaves, hauing regard to place your banke so that it may be defended from the North-windes.

Observe these instructions diligently, and then you shall not have cause to complaine that your feeds were not good, nor of the intemperancie of the climat (by reason wheref you can get no fruit) although it were in the furthest parts of the North of Scotland.

The Names. The Cucumber is named generally Cucumis: in (hops, Cucumer: and is taken for that which the Grecians call non imo: in Latine, Cucumis fativus, or garden Cucumber : in high Cutch, Cucumen : in Italian, Concomero: in Spanish, Cogombro : in French, Concombre: in low Dutch, Concommeren : in English, Cowcumbers and Cucumbers. The Temperature and Vertues.

All the Cucumbers are of temperature cold and moist in the second degree. They putrifie soon A in the stomacke, and yeeld vnto the body a cold and moist nourishment, and that very little, and the fame not good. Those Cucumbers must be chosen which are greene and not yet ripe: for when they are ripe and B

yellow they be vnfit to be eaten.

The feed is cold, but nothing fo much as the fruit. It openeth and clenfeth, prouoketh vrine, o- C peneth the stoppings of the liuer, helpeth the chest and lungs that are inflamed; and being stamped and outwardly applied in stead of a clenser, it maketh the skin smooth and faire.

Cucumber (faith my Author) taken in meats, is good for the stomacke and other parts troubled D with heat. It yeeldeth not any nourithment that is good, infomuch as the vnmeasurable vie thereof filleth the veines with naughty cold humors.

The feed stamped and made into milke like as they do with Almonds, or strained with milke or E

fweet wine and drunke, looseth the belly gently, and is excellent against the exulceration of the

F The fruit cut in pieces or chopped as herbes to the pot, and boiled in a finall pipkin with a piece of mutton, being made into potage with Ote-meale, euen as herb potage are made, whereof a meffe of mutton, being made into possess and occurrence of the possess are made, wherever a mette eaten to break-faft, as much to dinner, and the like to supper 5 taken in this manner for the space of eaten roureas-tanges much out intermiffion, doth perfectly cure all manner of fauce flegme and copper faces, red and shining fierie noses (as red as red Roses) with pimples, pumples, rubies, and

Provided alwaies that during the time of curing you doe vse to wash or bathe the sace with this liquor tollowing.

Take a pinte of frong white wine vinegre, pouder of the roots of Ireos or Orrice three dragmes, fearced or bolted into most fine dust, Brimmestone in fine pouder halfe a ounce, Camphire two dragmes, stamped with two blanched Almonds, soure Oke apples cut thorow the middle, and the oragines, manipe with the obtained Aminonus, notice one appressent enclow the mindire, another juyce of foure. Limons: put them all together in a fitting double glaffe, shake them together very strongly, letting the same in the Sunne for the space of ten daies: with which let the sace be wafined and barred daily, fuffering it to drie of it felfe without wiping it away. This doth not onely helpe fierie faces, but also taketh away lentils, spots, morphew, Sun-burne, and all other deformities

† The whi.hormerly was in the fecond place by the name of Commis Torrison, was the fame with the fifth of the former Edizion (now the Fourth) and is there.

### CHAP. 341. Of Wilde Cucumber.

Cucumis Afininus. Wilde Cucumber.

#### The Description.

He wilde Cucumber hath many fat hairie branches, very rough and full of juyce, creeping or trailing vpon the ground, whereupon are fet very rough leaves, hairy, sharpe pointed, & of an ouerworne grayish greene colour: from the bosome of which come forth long tender footfialkes : on the ends whereof doe grow fmall floures composed of fine small leaves of a pale yellow colour: after which commeth forth the fruit, of the pignes of the smallest pullets egge. but somewhat longer, very rough and hairy on the outfide, and of the colour and fubflance of the stalkes, wherein is contained very much water and smal hard blackish seeds also, of the bignesse of tares; which being come to maturitie and ripenesse, it casteth or squirteth forth his water with the feeds, either of it owne accord, or being touched with the most tender or delicate hand neuer fogently, and oftentimes striketh fo hard against those that touch it (especially if it chance to hit against the face) that the place fmarteth long after: whereupon of some it hath beene called Noli me tangere, Touch me not. The root is thicke, white and long lafting.



It is found in most of the hot countries among rubbish, grauell, and other untilled places: it is planted in gardens in the Low-countries, and

being once planted, faith Dodonaus, it eafily commeth vp againe many yeares after (which is true;) and yet faith he further, that it doth not fpring againe of the root, but of the feeds spirted or call about : which may likewife be true where he hath observed it, but in my garden it is otherwise, for as I faid before, the root is long lasting, and continueth from yeare to yeare.

A The Time. It foringeth vp in May, it floureth and is ripe in Autumne, and is to be gathered at the fame time. to make that excellent composition called Elaterium. ¶ The Names.

It is called in Greeke am town in Latine, Agrestiv, and Errraticus Cucumis : in shops, Cucumer asininus : in Italian, Cocomero falvatico : in Spanish, Cogumbrillo amargo: in English, wilde Cucumber, fpirting Cucumbers, and touch me not: in French, Concombres fanvages.

I he Temperature.

The leaves of wilde Cucumbers, roots and their rindes, as they are bitter in taske, so they be likewife hot and clenfing. The juyce is hot in the fecond degree, as Galen witneffeth, and of thin parts. It clenfeth and wasteth away.

The Vertues.

The juyce called Elaterium doth purge forth choler, flegme, and watery humours, and that with A force, and not onely by fiege, but fometimes also by vomit.

The quantity that is to be taken at one time is from flue graines to ten, according to the firength B

The juyce dried or hardened, and the quantity of halfe a scruple taken, driueth forth by siege C grosse slegme, cholericke humours, and prevaileth mightily against the dropsie, and shortnesse of breath.

The same drawne up into the nosthrils mixed with a little milke, taketh away the rednesse of the D

The juyce of the root doth also purge flegme, cholericke and waterish humours, and is good for B the dropfie:but not of fuch force as Elaterium, which is made of the juyce of the fruit: the making whereof I commend to the learned and curious Apothecaries: among which number M. Williams Wright in Bucklers Burie my louing friend hath taken more paines in curious composing of it, and hath more exactly performed the same than any other what soener that I have had knowledge of.

#### CHAP. 342. Of Citrull Cucumbers.

I Citrullus officinarum. Citrull Cucumber.

LIB. 2.



\$ 2 Citrullus minor. Small Circult.



He Citrull Cucumber hath many long, flexible, and tender stalkes trailing vpon the The Cittuin Cucumber naturally rough unable, and tender markes training vpon the ground, branched like vnto the Vine, fet with certaine great leaues deeply cut, and very ground, or all the various of a mone forth long classing tendrels, and also tender foot. talkes, on the ends whereof do grow floures of a gold yellow colour: the fruit is fomewhat round fialkes, on the ends whereor do grow noures or a gold yellow colour; the fruit is iomewhat round, it asked or ribbed with certaine deepe furrowers along fit the fame, of a greene colour aboue, and vulerneath on that fide that lyeth vpon the ground fomething white; the outward skin whereof is very smooth; the meat within is indifferent hard, more like to that of the Pompion than of the Cu very imports the measurable is multicreat hard, more that to that of the Pointpion than of the Cu-comber or Muske-Melon: the pulpe wherein the feed lieth, is fpungle, and of a flimic fubflance: the feed is long, flar, and greater than those of the Cucumbers: the shell or outward barke is blacthe teed is long, managing greater than the colour. The fruit of the Citrull doth not fo eafly tot or putrifie as doth the Melon, which being gathered in a faire dry day may be kept a long sime, especially being coursed in a heape of Wheat, as Matthiolus saith, but according to my practife you may keepe them much longer and better in a heape of dry fand.

and recept the initial rough and octed the not from the former, fauing that it is altogether leffer, and the leaves are not so deeply cut or jagged, wherein consistent the difference.

The Citrull prospereth best in hot Regions, as in Sicilia, Apulia, Calabria, and Syria, about Alepoand Tripolis. We have many times fowne the feeds, and diligently observed the order present

The later Herbarists do call it Anguria: in shops, Citrullus, and Cacumus Citrullus: in English, Citrals, and Cucumber Citruls, and the feed is knowne by the name of Semen Citrulli, or Citrall feed. But if Cucumis Citrullus be fo called of the yellow colour of the Citron, then is the common Cucumber properly Cacumis Citrullus: which is knowne vnto all to be contrary.

The meat or pulpe of Cucumer Citrull which is next vnto the bark is eaten raw, but more commonly boyled: it yeeldeth to the body little nourifhment, and the same cold: it ingendreth awaterish bloud, mitigateth the extremity of heat of the inner parts, and tempereth the sharpnesse and feruent heat of choler:being raw and held in the mouth, it takes away the roughnesse of the tongue The feeds are of the like faculty with those of Cucumbers.

# CHAP. 343. Of the wilde Citrull called Colocynthis.

A The Description.

Oloquintida hath beene taken of many to be a kind of the wilde Gourd, it lieth along creeping on the ground as do the Cucumbers and Melons, comming nearest of all to that which in those daies of some Herbarists is called Citrull Cucumber: it bringeth forth vpon his long branches small crooked tendrels like the Vine, and also very great broad leaves deeply cut or jagged: among which come forth small floures of a pale yellow colour; then commeth the fruit round as a bowle, couered with a thin rinde, of a yellow colour when it is tipe, which when it is pilled or pared off, the white pulpe or fpungie substance appeareth full of seeds, of a white or elle an ouerworne browne colour; the fruit so pared or pilled, is dryed for medicine; the which is most extreame bitter, and likewise the seed, and the whole plant it selse in all his

2 The second kinde of Coloquintida hath likewise many long branches and clasping tendrels, wherewith it taketh hold of fuch things as are neere vnto it. It bringeth forth the like leaves, but not so much jagged. The floures are small and yellow: the fruit is fashioned like a peare, and the other fort round, wherein the especiall difference consisteth.

Coloquintida is fowne and commeth to perfection in hot regions, but feldome or never in thefe Northerly and cold countries.

r Colocynthis. The wilde Citrull or Coloquintida.

LIB. 2.



2 Colocynthis pyriformis. Peare fashioned Coloquintida,

815



It is sowne in the Spring, and bringrth his fruit to perfection in August.

It hath beene divers times delivered vnto me for a truth, that they doe grow in the fands of the Mediterranean fea shore, or very neere visto it, wilde, for energy man to gather that list, especially on the coast of Barbarie, as allowithout the mouth of the Streights neer to Santia Grux and other places adjacent; from whence divers Surgions of London that hath travelled thither for the curing of ficke and hurt men in the ship haue brought great quantities thereof at their returne.

The Names. It is vulgarly called Coloquintida: in Greeke, MANIMONA: the Latine translators for Colocimbis doe oftentimes fet downe Cucurbita siluestris : notwithstanding there is a Cucurbita siluestria that differeth from Colacinithis, or Coloquintidas for Cucurbita fylueftric'is called in Greecke andion e; na: or wilde Coloquintida, whereof shall be set forth a peculiar chapter next after the Cucurbita or Gourd: in English it is called Coloquintida, or Apple of Coloquintida.

The Temperature,

Goloquintida as it is in his whole nature and in all his parts bitter, fo it is likewise hot and drie in the later end of the second degree; and therefore it purgeth, elenseth, openerh and performeth all those things that most bitter things do sout that the strong qualitie which it hath to purge by the floole, is, as Galen faith, of more force than the reft of his operations

The Vertues. Which operation of purging it worketh fo violently, that it doth not onely draw forth slegme A and choler maruellous speedily, and in very great quantitie: but oftentimes setcheth forth bloud and bloudy excrements, by shauing the guts, and opening the ends of the meseraicall veines.

So that therefore the same is not to bee vsed either rashly, or without some dangerous and extreme disease constraine thereunto : neither yet at all whelle some tough and clammie thing bee mixed therewith, whereby the vehemency thereof may be repressed, the hurtfull force delled, and the fame speedily passing through the belly, the guis be not fret of shaued. Messus teacheth to mixe with it either Mastich, or gum Tragacanth.

There be made of it Trochifes, or little flat caked with Mastich; gum Arabick, Tragacanth and C

Bdellium, of thefe, Mastich hath a manifest binding quality : but tough and clammy things are much better, which have no astriction at all in them, or very little.

For by fuch binding or aftringent things, violent medicines being restrained and brideled, do afterward work their operation with more violence and trouble: but fuch as haue not binding things mixed with them do easilier worke, and with leffer paine, as be those pils which Rhasis in his ninth booke of Alman Zor calleth Illiaca: which are compounded of Coloquintida and Scamony, two of the strongest medicines that are; and of a third called gum Sagapene, which through his clamminessed out as it were daube the intrails and guts, and defend them from the harme that might have come of either of them.

The which composition, although it be wonderfull strong, and not to be vied without very great neceffitie vige thereunto, doth notwithstanding easily purge, and without any great trouble, and with lesser torment than most of the mildest and gentless medicines which have Mastich and other

things mixed with them that are aftringent.

And for this cause it is very like that Galen in his first booke of Medicines, according to the places affected, would not fuffer Mastich and Bdellium to be in the pilles, which are surnamed Cochia: the which notwithstanding his Schoolemaster Quintum was also woont before to adde vnto the

But Coloquintida is not onely good for purgations, in which it is a remedy for the diffineffe or the turning fickneffe, the megrim, continuall head-ache, the Apoplexie, the falling fickeneffe, the fulfing of the lungs, the gnawings and gripings of the guts and intrailes, and other most dangerous diseases, but also it doth outwardly worke his operations, which are not altogether to be rejected.

Common oilewherein the same is boyled, is good against the singing in the eares, and deafenes: the same killeth and driueth forth all manner of wormes of the belly, and doth oftentimes prouoke to the stoole, if the nauell and bottome of the belly be therewith annointed.

Being boiled in vinegre, and the teeth washed therewith, it is a remedy for the tooth ache, as Mefues teacheth.

The feed is very profitable to keepe and preserue dead bodies with 3 especially if Aloes and Myrrhe be mixed with it.

The white pulpe or fpungious pith taken in the weight of a feruple openeth the belly mightily, and purgeth groffe flegme, and cholericke humors.

It hath the like force if it be boyled and laid to in use in wine or ale, and given to drink.

Being taken after the same manner it profiteth the diseases before remembred, that is, the Apoplexie, falling fickneffe, giddineffe of the head, the collicke, loofeneffe of finewes, and places out of joynt, and all diseases proceeding of cold.

For the same purposes it may be vsed in clisters.

The same boiled in oile, and applied with cotton or wooll, taketh away the paine of the Hemor-

The decoction made in wine, and vied as a fomentation or bathe, bringeth downe the defired fickenesse.

# CHAP. 344. Of Muke-Melon, or Million.

THere be divers forts of Melons found at this day, differing very notably in shape and proportion, as also in taste, according to the climate and country where they grow but of the Antients therewas onely one and no more, which is that Melopop called of Galen, Cacamia, or Galen: Cucumber : notwithstanding some haue comprehended the Muske-Melons visier the kindes of Citruls, wherein they have greatly erred : for doubtleffe the Muske-Melon is a kinde of Cucumber, accor-

#### ¶ The Description.

Hat which the later Herbarists do call Muske: Melons is like to the common Cucumber in stalks, lying slat upon the ground, long, branched, and rough. The leaues bemuth alike, yet are they lefter, rounder, and not to cornered the floures in like manner bee. yellow:the fruit is bigger, at the first somewhat hairy, somthing long, now and then somewhat round a oftentimes greater, and many times leffer : the barke or rinde is of an ouerworne ruffer greene

1 Melo. The Muske Meloh.

LIB. L.



Atelo Hispanicus. Spanish Melons.



2 Melo Saccharinus. Sugar Melon.



colour, ribbed and furrowed very deepely, having often chaps or chinks, and a confused roughnesse: the pulp or inner substance which is to be caten is of a feint yellow colour; the middle part whereof is full of a flimic moisture : amongst which is contained the feed, like to those of the Cucumber, but leffer, and of a browner colour.

2 The fugar Melon hath long trailing ft alks lying vpon the ground, whereon are fet fmall clafping tendrels like those of the Vine, and also leaues like vnto the common Cucumber, but of a greener colour: the fruit commeth forth among those leaves, standing vpon slender foot-stalkes, round as the fruit of Coloquintida, and of the fame bigneffe, of a most pleasant taste like sugar, whereof it tooke the fyrname Saccharatus.

3 The peare-fathioned Melon hath many long viny branches, whereupon grow cornered leaves like those of the Vine, and likewise great ftore of long tendrels, clasping and taking hold of each thing that it toucheth : the fruit groweth vpon fleeder foot-stalks fashioned like a peare of the bignesse of a great Quince.

4 The Spanish Melon brings forth long trailing branches, wheron are fet broad leanes flightly indented about the edges, not divided at all, as are all the rest of the Melons. The fruit groweth neere vnto the stalke, like vnto the common Pompion, very long, not crefted or furrowed at all, but

spotted with very many such marks as are on the backe of the Hearts-tongue leafe. The pulpe or mean is not fo pleafing in tafte as the other.

The Place.

They delight in hot regions, notwith standing I have seen at the Queens house at S. Lames many of the first fort ripe, through the diligent and curious nourishing of them by a skilfull gentleman the keeper of the faid house called M' Fowle : and in other places neere the right honourable Lord of Suffex his house of Bermondsey by London, where yearely there is very great plenty, especially if the weather be any thing temperat.

The Time.

They are fet or fowne in Aprill, as I have already shewne in the chapter of Cucumbers. Their fruit is ripe in the end of August, and somtimes sooner.

The Names.

The Muske Melon is called in Latine, Melo: in Italian, Mellone: in Spanish, Melon: in French, Melens : in high-Durch, Delaun : in low-Dutch, Deloenen ; in Greeke, war, which fignifieth an apple; and therefore this kinde of Cucumber is more truly called murtum, or Melopepon, by reason that Peps smelleth like an apple, whereto the smell of this fruit is like, having with all the smell as it were of Muske; and for that cause are also named Melones Muschatellini, or Muske Melons,

The Nature. The meat of the Muske Melon is very cold and moist.

918

The Vertues.

It is harder of digestion than is any of the Cucumbers, and if it remaine long in the stomack it. putrifieth, and is occasion of pestilent seuers. Which thing also Stim witnesseth, in his first booke of Tetrabibles; writing, That the vie of Cucumeres or Cucumbers breedeth peftilent feuers: for hee alfo taketh Cucumis to be that which is commonly called a Melon; which is viually eaten of the Italians and Spaniards rather to represse the rage of lust, than for any other physicall vertue. The feed is of like operation with that of the former Cucumber.

### CHAP. 345. Of Melons or Pompsons.

The Kindes.

Tillete be found divers kindes of Pompions which differ either in bigneffe or forme; it shall be therefore sufficient to describe some one or two of them, and refer the rest to the view of the sigures, which most lively doe expresse their differences; especially because this Volume waxeth. great, the description of no moment, and I hasten to an end.

#### The Description.

- He great Pompion bringeth forth thicke and rough prickely stalkes, which with their clasping tendrels take hold vpon such things as are neere vnto them, as poles, arbours, pales, and ledges, which vnleffe they were neere vnto them would creep along upon the ground: the leaues be wilde and great, very rough, and cut with certain deep gathes, nicked allo on the edges like a faw: the floures be very great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold, having from the great like vnto a bell cup, of a yellow colour like gold. uing fluc corners standing out like teeth: the fruit is great, thicke, round, set with thicke ribbs like edges flicking forth; the pulpe or meat whereof next under the rinde is white, and of a mean hardnelle ethe pith or fubilance in the middle is spongie and slimy; the seed is great, broad, flat, our thing which the pith or substance in the middle is spongie and slimy; the seed is great, broad, flat, former The thing white, much greater than that of the Cucumber, otherwise not differing at all in forme. The colour of the bark or tinde is oftentimes of an obfeure green, fometimes gray. The rinde of the green Pompion is harder, and as it were of a wooddy substance: the rinde of the gray is softer and
- 2 The second kindcof Melons or Pompions is like vnto the former in stalkes and seases, and alfo in clafping tendrels; but the gathes of the leaves are not fo deepe, and the stalkes bee tenders. fer: the floures are in like manner yellow, gaping, cornered at the top, as be those of the former: but the fruit is somewhat rounder, sometimes greater, and many times leffer; and oftentimes

of a green colour, with an harder barke, now and then fofter and whiter. The meat within is like the former : the feeds have also the same forme, but are somewhat leffe.

I Pepo maximus oblongus. The great long Pompion.



2 Pepo maximus rotundus. The great round Pompion.



Of this kinde there is also another Pompion like vnto the former in rough stalks, and in gafhed and nicked leaves: the floure is also great and yellow like those of the others: the fruit is of a great bignesse, whose barke is full of little bunnies or hilly welts, as is the rinde of the Citron. which is in like manner yellow when it is ripe.

which is in like manner yellow which it is tipe.

4 The fourth Pompion doth very much differ from the others in form: the stalks, leaves, and shours are like those of the rest, but the fruit is not long or round, but altogether broad, and in a maner flat like vnto a shield or buckler, thicker in the middle, thinner in the compasse, and curled or bumped in certain places about the edges, like the rugged or vneuen barke of the Pomecirron, the which rinde is very foft, thin, and white; the neat within is meetly hard and durable: the feed is greater than that of the common Cucumber, in forme and colour all one.

#### ‡ Macocks Virginiani, fine Pepo Virginianus. The Virginian Macock or Pompion.

† This hath rough cornered straked trailing branches proceeding from the root, eight or nine foot long or longer, and those again divided into other branches of a blackish greene colour, trailing, spreading, or running along it the earth, coueting a great deale of ground, lending forth broad cornered rough leaues, on great groffe long rough hairy footftalks, like & fully as big as the leaues of the common Pompion, with clasping tendrels and great broad shrineled yellow flours also like those of the common Pompion: the fruit succeedeth growing along the stalks, commonly not neere the root, but towards the opper part or tops of the branches, fomewhat round, not extending in length, but flat like a bowle, but not fo big as an ordinarie bowle, beeing feldome foure inches broad, and three inches long, of a blackish green colour when it is ripe. The substance or eatable part is of a yellowith white colour, containing in the middeft a great deale of pulp or foft matter, wherein the feed lieth in certain rowes also, like the common Pompion, but smaller. The root is made of many whitish branches creeping far abroad in the earth, and perish at the first approch of Winter.

LIB. 2.

Melones aquatici edules Virginiani. The Virginian water Melon.

This Melon or Pompion is like and fully as big as the common Pompion in fpreading running creeping branches, leaues, floutes, and classing tendrels: the fruit is of a very blackish greene colour, and extenderh it felfe in length neere foure inches, and three inches broad, no bigger nor longer than a great apple, and grow along it the branches forth of the bosomes of the leaues, not farre from the root, even to the tops of the branches, containing a fubfiance, pulp, and flat feed like the ordinarie Pompion: the root is whitish, and disperseth it selsevery far abroad in the earth, and petisheth about the beginning of Winter. Octob. 10. 1621. Iohn Goodyer. ‡

All these Melons or Pompions be garden plants: they toy best in a fruitfull soile, and are com-The Place. mon in England, except the last described, which is as yet a stranger.

They are planted in the beginning of Aprill: they floure in August: the fruit is ripe in Sep-

The great Melon or Pompion is named in Greek nimo: in Latine likewife Pepo: the fruits of them all when they be ripe are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomall when they be ripe are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomale in Carlos and the carlos are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomale in Carlos and the carlos are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomale in Carlos and the carlos are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomale in Carlos and the carlos are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomale in Carlos and the carlos are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomale in Carlos are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomale in Carlos are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomale in Carlos are called by a common name in Greeke, nimo: in English, Melons, or Pomale in Greeke, nimo: in English, or Pomale in Greeke, nimo: in English, or Pomale in Greeke, nimo: in English, or Pomale in Greeke, nimo: in Gr pions. Whereupon certain Physitions (faith Gales) haue contended, that this fruit ought to be cal-Led Zunniers, that is to fay in Latine, Pepo Cucumeralis, or Cucumber. Pling, lib. 9. cap. 5. writes, That Cucumeres when they exceed in greatnesse are called Pepones: it is called in high-Dutch, Dutch, Dutch in low Dutch, Depoenen : in French, Pompons.

The Nature and Vertues.

All the Melons are of a cold nature, with plenty of moisture: they have a certain clensing qualitie, by means whereof they prouoke wine, and do more speedily passe a certain cleaning span-litie, by means whereof they prouoke wine, and do more speedily passe through the body than doe either the Gourd, Citron, or Cucumber, as Galen hath written.

The pulp of the Pompion is neuer eaten raw, but boiled; for fo it doth more eafily descend, ma-B king the belly foluble. The nourishment which comes hereof is little, thin, moift, and cold, bad, as Galen faith, and that especially when it is not well digested; by reason wherof it maketh a man apt and ready to fall into the disease called the Cholericke passion, or Felonie.

The feed clenfeth more than the meat, it pronoketh vrin, and is good for those that are troubled C with the stone of the kidnies.

The fruit boiled in milke and buttered is not only a good and wholfome meat for mans bodie, D but so prepared, it is also a physical medicine for such as have an hot stomack, and the inward parts

The flesh or pulp of the same sliced and fried in a pan with butter, is also a good and wholsome B meat: but baked with apples in an ouen, it fills the body with flatuous or windy belchings, and is food vtterly vnwholfome for fuch as liue idlely; but vnto robustious and rusticke people nothing

### CHAP. 346. Of wilde Pompions.

¶ The Description.

S there is a wilde fort of Cucumbers, of Melons, Citrons, and Gourds, so likewise are A there certain wilde Pompions that be so of their own nature. These bring forth rough stalks set with sharp thorny prickles: the leaves be likewise rough, the source yellow, as be those of the garden Melon, but every part is leffer; the root is thicke, round, and sharpe pointed having a hard green rinde; the pulpe or meat whereof, and the middle pith, with the feed, are like those of the garden Pompion, but very bitter in taste.

The second is like vnto the former, but it is altogether lesse, wherein consists the difference. The Place.

These Melons grow wilde in Barbarie, Africa, and most parts of the East and West Indies: they grow not in these parts, except they be sowne.

Their time of flouring and flourishing answers that of the garden Pompion. The Time.

Hhhh 3

¶ The

3 Pepo maximus compressus. The great flat bottomed Pompion.

4 Pepo maximus clapcatus. The great Buckler Pompion.



5 Pepo Indicus minor rotundus. The fmail round Indian Pompion.

920



6 Pepo Indicus angulosus. The cornered Indian Pompion.



1 Peps major folueffris. The great wilde Pompion.



2 Pepo minor (yluestris. The fmall wilde Pompion.



The Names.

Although the antient physicions have made no mention of this plant, yet the thing it felf doth thew that there be such, and ought to be called in Greeke wome some : in Latine, Pepones sylvestres: in English, wilde Melons or Pompions.

The Temperature. Like as these wild Melons be altogether of their owne nature very bitter, so be they also of temperature hot and dry, and that in the later end of the fecond degree. They have likewife a clenfing facultie, not inferior to the wilde Cucumbers.

The wine which when the pith and feed is taken forth is poured into the rinde, and hath remained fo long therein till such time as it becommeth bitter, doth purge the belly, and bringeth forth The Vertues. flegmaticke and cholericke humors. To be briefe, the juice herof is of the same operation that the wilde Cucumber is, and being dried it may be vied in flead of Elatrium, which is the dried juice of the wilde Cucumber.

### CHAP. 347: Of Gourds.

THere divers forts of Gourds, fome wilde, others tame of the garden: some bearing fruit like vnto a bottle; others long, bigger at the end, keeping no certain form or fashion; some greater, others leffe.

‡ I will only figure and describe two or three of the chiefest, and so passe over the rest, because each one vpon the first sight of them knowes to what kinde to refer them. ‡

The Description.

I THe Gourd bringeth forth very long stalks as be those of the Vine, cornered and parted into divers branches, which with his classing tendrels taketh hold and clymeth vpon fuch things as fland neere vnto it : the leaties bee very great, broad, and fharpe pointed, almost as great as those of the Clot-burre, but softer, and somwhat couered as it were with a white freese, as be also the stalkes and branches, like those of the marish Mallow: the sloures be white, and grow forth from the bosome of the leaves: in their places come vp the fruit, which are not all of one fashion, for oftentimes they have the forme of flagons and bottles, with a great large belly and a small necke. The Gourd (saith Pliny, lib. 19. cap. 5.) groweth into any forme or fashion that von would haue it; either like vnto a wreathed Dragon, the leg of a man, or any other shape, according to the mold wherein it is put while it is yong being suffered to elvme voon any aroor where the fruit may hang, it hath bin seen to be nine foot long, by reason of his great weight which hath fretched it out in the length: the rinde when it is ripe, is very hard, woody, and of a yellow colour: the meat or inward pulpe is white; the feed long, flar, pointed at the top, broad, below, with two
peaks flanding out like hornes, white within, and fweet of taffe.

2 The second differs not from the precedent in stalks, leaves, or floures: the fruit hereof is for the most part sashioned like a slagon or bottle, wherein especially consisteth the difference,

1 Cucurbita anouina. Snakes Gourd.

LIB. 2.



2 Cucurbita lagenaria. Bottle Gourds.



The Place.

Gourds are cherished in the gardens of these cold regions rather for pleasure than profit; in the hot countries where they come to ripenes they are fomtimes eaten, but with small delight; especially they are kept for the rinds, wherein they put turpentine, oile, hony, and also serue them as pales to fetch water in, and many other the like vies.

The Time. They are planted in a bed of horse dung in April, like as we have taught the planting of cucumbers: they flourish in Iune and Iuly, the fruit is ripe in the end of August.

The Names. The Gourd is called in Greeke, xontanton vimon : in Latine, Cucurbita edulis, Cucurbita fatina: of Pliny, Courb'ta Cameraria, because it climethyp, and is a conering for arbors, walking places, and banqueany houses in gardens : he calls the other which elimeth not vp. but lieth crawling on the ground, Chearbit a plebeta: in Italian, Zucca: in Spanish, Calabazza: in French, Courge: in high-Dutch, Surbs: in low Dutch, Cautwoozden : in English, Gourds. The Temperature.

The meat or inner pulp of the Gourd is of temperature cold and moift, even in the fecond de-

The Vertues. The juice being dropped into the cares with oile of Roles is good for the paine thereof proceeding of an hot cause.

The pulp or meat thereof mitigateth all hot fwellings, if it be laid thereon in manner of a pultis, and vsed in like manner it takes away the head-ache and inflammation of the eies.

The same Author affirmeth, that a long Gourd or Cucumber being laid in the cradle or bed by

the yong infant whileft it is afleep and ficke of an ague, it shall be very quickly made whole.

The pulpalfo is eaten fod, but because it hath in it a waterish and thinne juice, it yeekleth small nourithment to the body, and the same cold and moist, but it easily passeth thorow, especially being fodden, which by reason of the slipperinesse and moistnesse also of his substance, mollifies the

But being boiled in an ouen or fried in a pan it loseth most part of his naturall moisture, where-E fore it more flowly descendeth, and doth not mollifie the belly so soon.

The feed allayes the sharpnesse of vrin, and brings down the same.

### CHAP. 348. Of the wild Gourd.

1 Cucurbitalagenaria sylnestris. Wilde Bottle Gourd.



2 Cucurbitasyluestris fungiformis. Mushrom wilde Gourd.



I Here is besides the former ones a certaine wilde Gourd: this is like the garden Gourd in clyming stalks, clasping tendrels, and soft leaves, and as it were downy; all and every one of which things being far leffe: this alfoclymbeth vpon arbours and banqueting houses: the fruit representeth the great bellied Gourd, and those that be like vnto bottles in form. but in bignesse it is very far inserior, for it is small, and scarce so great as an ordinarie Quince, and may be held within the compasse of a mans hand the outward rinde at the first is green, afterward it is as hard as wood, and of the colour thereof: the inner pulp is moist and very full of juice, wherin lies the feed. The whole is as bitter as Coloquintida, which hath made so many errors, one especially, in taking the fruit Coloquintida for the wilde Gourd.

2 The fecond wilde Gourd hath likewise many trailing branches and classing tendrels, where

The Description.

with it taketh hold of fuch things as be neere vnto it: the leaues be broad, deepely cut into divers fections like those of the Vine, loft and very downy, whereby it is especially knowne to be one of the Gourds: the flours are very white, as are also those of the Gourds: the fruit succeeds, growing to a round forme, flat on the top like the head of a Mushrome, whereof it tooke his fyr-name,

¶ The Place.

They grow of themselues wilde in hot regions : they never come to perfection of ripenesse in thefe cold countries.

The Time. The time answereth those of the garden,

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The Names.

The wilde Gourd is called in Greeke, wasturder to in Latine, Cucurbita sylvestris, or wilde Gourd, Pliny, lib. 20, cap. 3. affirmeth, That the wilde Gourd is named of the Grecians, own, which is hollow, an inch thicke, not growing but among stones, the juice whereof being taken is very good for the stomacke. But the wilde Gourd is not that which is so described, for it is about an inch thick, neither is it hollow, but full of juice, and by reason of the extreme bitternesse offensive to the stomacke.

Some also there be that take this for Coloquintida, but they are far decented; for Colocynthis is the wilde Citrull Cucumber, whereof we have treated in the chapter of Citruls. The Temperature.

The wilde Gould is as hot and dry as Coloquintida, namely in the second degree. The Vertues.

The wild Gourd is extreme bitter, for which cause it opens and scoures the stopped passages of A the body: it also putgeth downwards as do wilde Melons.

Moreouer, the Wine which hath continued all night in this Gourd likewise purgeth the belly B mightily, bringing forth cholericke and flegmaticke humors.

CHAP. 349. Of Potato's.

Sifarum Peruvianum, sine Batata Hispanorum. Potatus, or Potato's.



#### M The Description.

"His Plant (which is called of some, Sifarum Peruvianum, or Skyrrets of Peru) is generally of vs called Potatus or Potato's. It hath long rough flexible branches trailing vpon the ground like vnto those of Pompions, whereupon are set greene three cornered leaues very like those of the wilde Cucumber. There is not any that haue written of this plant, haue faid any thing of the floures; therefore I refer their description vnto those that shall hereafter haue further knowledge of the same. Yet haue I had in my garden divers roots that have flourished vnto the first approch of Winter, and haue growne vnto a great length of branches, but they brought forth no floures at all; whether because the Winter caused them to perish before their time of flouring, or that they be of nature barren of floures, I am not certain. The roots are many, thicke, and knobby. like vnto the roots of Peonies, or rather of the white Afphodill, joined together at the top into one head, in maner of the Skyrret, which being divided into divers parts and planted, do make a great increase, especially if the greatest roots be cut into divers goblets, and planed in good and sertile ground.

The Place.

The Potato's grow in India, Barbarie, Spaine, and other hot regions; of which I planted divers roots (which I bought at the Exchange in London) in my garden, where they flourished until winter at which time they perished and rotted.

¶ The Time. It flourisheth to the end of September: at the first approch of great frosts the leaves together with the roots and stalks do perish.

The Names. Clusius calleth it Batata, Camotes, Amotes, and Ignames : in English, Potatoes, Potatus, and Po-

The Nature.

The leaves of Potato's are hot and dry, as may enidently appeare by the taste: the roots are of a temperat qualitie.

The Vertues. The Potato roots are among the Spaniards, Italians, Indians, and many other nations, ordinarie and common meat; which no doubt are of mighty and nourishing parts, and doe strengthen and comfort nature; whose nutriment is as it were a mean between flesh and fruir, but somewhat windie; yet being rosted in the embers they lose much of their windinesse, especially being eaten sopped in wine.

Of these roots may be made conserues no lesse toothsome, wholesome, and dainty, than of the flesh of Quinces; and likewise those comfortable and delicate meats called in shops, Merselli, Placentula, and divers other fuch like.

These roots may serue as a ground or soundation whereon the cunning Confectioner or Sugar-Baker may worke and frame many comfortable delicat Conferues and restorative sweet-meats.

They are vied to be eaten rofted in the after. Some when they be fo rofted infuse and sop them in wine : and others to give them the greater grace in eating, do boile them with prunes and so eat them : likewise others dresse them (being, first rosted) with oile, vineger, and salt, every man according to his owne taste and liking. Notwithstanding howsoeuer they be dressed, they comfort, nourish, and strengthen the body, vehemently procuring bodily luft.

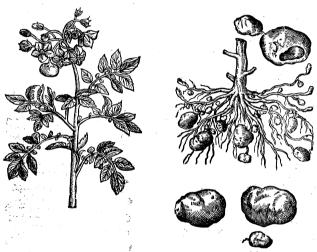
### CHAP. 3501 Of Potato's of Virginia.

#### The Description.

Irginian Potato hath many hollow flexible branches trailing woon the ground, three square, vneuen,knotted or kneed in fundry places at certaine diffances: from the which knots commeth forth one great leafe made of diners leanes, fome smaller, and others greater, set to-gether you a fat middle rib by couples, of a swart greene colour tending to rednesse; the whole cafe refembling those of the Winter-Cresses, but much larger, in tathe at the first like grasse, but afterward sharp and nipping the tongue. From the bosome of which leaves come forth long

round flender footstalkes, whereon grow very faire and pleasant floures, made of one entire whole leafe, which is folded or plaited in fuch strange fort, that it seemes to be a floure made of fine sundry final leaues, which canot eafily be perceiued, except the same be pulled open. The whole floure is of a light purple colour, striped downe the middle of every fold or welt with a light shew of yellownesse, as if purple and yellow were mixed together. In the middle of the floure thrusteth forth a thicke flat pointall yellow as gold, with a small sharp green pricke or point in the midst thereof. The fruit fucceeds the floures, round as a ball, of the bigneffe of a little Bulleffe or wilde plumme, green at the first, and blacke when it is ripe, wherein is contained small white seed lesser than those of Mustard: the root is thicke, fat, and tuberous, not much differing either in shape, colour, or taste, from the common Potato's, fauing that the roots hereof are not fo great nor long, fome of them are as round as a ball, some onal or egge-fashion, some longer, and others shorter; the which knobby roots are fastned vnto the stalks with an infinite number of threddy strings.

#### Battata Virginiana fine Virginianorum, & Pappus, Virginian Potatoes.



The Place.

It groweth naturally in America, where it was first discouered, as reporteth Clusius, since which time I haue receitted roots hereof from Virginia, otherwise called Norembega, which grow & profper in my garden as in their owne natiue country. M The Time.

The leaves thrust forth of the ground in the beginning of May; the flours bud forth in August, the fruit is ripe in September.

The Names. The Indians call this plant Pappus, meaning the roots; by which name also the common Potatoes are called in those Indian countries. Wee haue it's proper name mentioned in the title. Because it hath not only the shape and proportion of Potato's, but also the pleasant taste and vertues of the same, we may call it in English, Potatoes of America or Virginia.

‡ Clustus questions whether it be not the Arachidna of Theophrastus. Bauhine hath referred it to the Nightshades, and calls it Solanum subcrosum scoulentum; and largely figures and describes it in

his Prodromus, pag. 89. ‡

L 1 B. 2.

3 Malua purpurea multiplex.

Double purple Hollihocke.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The temperature and vertues be referred to the common Potato's, being likewise a food, as also a meat for pleasure, equall in goodnesse and whole some set to the same, being either rosted in the embers, or boiled and eaten with oile, vineger and pepper, or dressed some other way by the hand of a skilfull Cooke.

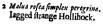
\* Bashine faith, That he heard that the vie of these roots was forbidden in Bourgondy (where they call them Indian Artichokes) for that they were persuaded the too frequent vie of them caused the leprosie. ‡

# CHAP. 351. Of the garden Mallow called Hollybocke.

The Kindes.

There be divers forts or kindes of Mallowes; fome of the garden; fome of the marish or sea shore, others of the field, both which are wilde. And first of the garden Mallow or Hollihock.

1 Malua hortensis. Single garden Hollihock.







I The Description.

The tame or garden Mallow bringeth forth broad round leaues of a whitiful greene colour, rough, and greater than those of the wilde Mallow: the stalke is streight, of the height of foure of its cubits; whereon do grow vpon slender foot-stalks single floures, not much valike to the wilde Mallow, but greater, consisting only of fine leaues, sometimes white or red, now and then of a deep purple colour, varying diuersly as Nature lift to play with it in their places groweth up a round knop like a little cake, compact or made up of a multitude of stat seeds like little cheeses. The root is long, white, tough, easily bowed, and groweth deep in the ground.

The second being a strange kinde of Hollihocke hath likewise broad leaues, rough and hoarie, or of an outworner russe colour, cut into diners sections euen to the middle ribbe, like those of Palma Christi. The shoures are very single, but of a perfect red colour, wherein consisheth the greatest difference. ‡ And this may be called Malua rose, simplex perggrina folis Ficus.

lagged frange Hollihocke. ‡

3 The double Hollihocke with purple floures hath great broad leaues, confufedly indented about the edges, and likewife toothed like a faw. The flalke groweth to the height of foure or fiue cubits. The floures are double, and of a bright purple colour,

4 The Garden Hollihocke with double floures of the colour of skarlet, groweth to the height of flue or fix cubits, hauing many broad leaues cut about the edges. The stalke and root is like the precedent. ‡ This may be called Multea hortensis rabra multiplex, Double red Hollihockes, or Rose mallow. ‡

5 The tree mallow is likewife one of the Hollihockes, it bringeth forth a great stalke of the height of ten or twelue foor, growing to the forme of a small tree, whereon are placed diuers great broad leaues of a russet greene colour, not valike to those of the great Clot Burre Docke, deepely indented about the edges. The stoures are very great and double as the greatest Rose, or double Peiony, of a deepe red colour tending to

blackenesse. The root is great, thicke, and of a wooddy substance, as is the rest of the plant. ‡ This may be called Malua hortensis attorubente multiplies flore. ‡

¶ The Place.

These Hollihockes are sowne in gardens, almost cuery where, and are in vaine sought elsewhere.

The second yeere after they are sowne they bring forth their floures in Iuly and August, when the seed is ripe the stalke withereth, the root remaineth and sendeth forth new stalkes, leaves and sloures, many yeares after.

The Hollihocke is called in Greeke, where to divers, Rosa witra-marina, or outlandish Rose, and Rosa witra-marina, or Vinter Rose. And this is that Rose which Pliny in his a t. book, 4. chapter, writes to have the stale of a mallow, and the leaves of a pot-herbe, which they cal Moseuton in high Dutch, Boston pappelen: in low Dutch, Mointet 1300sen; in French, Rose d'outre mer: in English, Hollihocke, and Hockes.

The Hollihocke is meetely hot, and also moist, but not so much as the wilde Mallow: it hath likewise a clammy substance, which is more manifest in the seed and root, than in any other part.

¶ The Vertues,

The decoction of the floures, especially those of the red, doth stop the ouermuch flowing of the A monethly courses, if they be boiled in red wine.

The roots, leaues, and feeds ferue for all those things for which the wilde Mallowes doe, which are more commonly and familiarly yied.

### CHAP. 352. Of the wilde Mallomes.

The Description.

The Wilde Mallow hath broad leaves formewhat round and cornered, nickt about the edges, smooth, and greene of colour: among which rife vp many flender tough stalkes,

clad with the like leaves, but smaller. The sloures grow vpon little soot-stalkes of a reddish colour mixed with purple frakes, confifting of fine leanes, fathioned like a bell : after which commethyp mixed with purple triances, committing or the center, instituted the second state of the control and full of a flimie juyce, as is all the rest of the plant.

2 The dwarfe wilde Mallow creepeth vpon the ground : the stalkes are slender and weake, yet tough and flexible. The leaves be rounder, and more hoary than the other. The floures are small,

The crifpe or curled Mallow, called of the vulgar fort French Mallowes, hath many finall vpright stalkes, growing to the height of a cubit, and sometimes higher; whereon doe grow broad leaues formewhat round and fmooth, of a light greene colour; plaited or curled about the brims like a ruffe. The floures be small and white. The root perisherh when it hath persected his seed.

1 Malva sylnestris. The field Mallow.

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2 Malva fyluestris pumila. The wilde dwarfe Mallow.





4 The Veruaine Mallow hath many firaight flalkes, whereon doe grow divers leaves deepely cut and jagged even to the middle ribbe, not valike to the leaves of Verusine, whereof it tooke his name: among which come forth faire and pleafant floures like vnto those of the common Mallow in forme, but of a more bright red colour, mixed with stripes of purple, which setteth forth the beautie. The root is thicke, and continueth many yeates. ‡ This is formetimes though more rarely

‡ 5 This annual! Mallow, called by Clustus, Maluatrimestru, is very like our common Mallow, the finding vp flender branched stalkes some three foot high; the bottome leaves are round, those on the stalkes more sharpe pointed, greene aboue, and whiter vndemeath; the sources consist of fine leanes of a light carnation colour, the feed is like that of the ordinary Mallow, but finaller; and fuch also is the root which perishes every yeare as soone as the seed is ripe : it is sowne in some gardens, and growes wilde in Spaine. ‡

¶ The Place.

The two first Mallowes grow in vntoiled places among pot herbes, by high waies, and the bor-

The French mallow is an excellent pot herbe, for the which cause it is sowne in gardens, and is not to be found wilde that I know of.

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Malua crifta. The French curled Mallow.



Malua estina Hispanica. The Spanish Mallow.



4 Malua verbenaca. Veruaine Mallow.



The Veruaine Mallow groweth not euerie where: it growes on the ditch fides on the left hand of the place of execution by London, called Tyborn: also in a field neere vnto a village fourteene miles from London called Bushey, on the backe-fide of a Gentlemans house named Mr. Robert Wilbraham : likewise amongst the bushes and hedges as you go from London to a bathing place called the Old Foord; and in the bushes as you go to Hackny a village by London, in the closes next the town, and in diuers other places, as at Baffingburne in Hartfordshire, three miles from Roisson.

# Mi.Goodyer found the Veruain Mallow with white floures growing plentifully in a close neere Maple-durham in Hampshire, called Aldercrofts. 4

The Time.

These wilde Mallowes do floure from Iune till Summer be well fpent : in the meane time their feed also waxeth ripe.

The Names.

The wilde Mallow is called in Latine Malas fyluefiris : in Greeke, Moderan, Or Mode: and dume, as though they (hould fay a mitigator of paine : of fome, ofiriaca : in high Durch, 10 appelin:in low Dutch, Walutoe, and meethens cruit : in English, Mallow.

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The Venaine Mallow is called of Dioscorides, Alcea: in Greeke, and of fome, Herba Hungarica. and Herba Simeonis, or Simons Mallow: in English, Varuaine Mallow, and jagged Mallow.

The name of this herbe Malua feemeth to come from the Hebrewes, who call it in their tongue Mallnach, of the faltneffe, because the Mallow groweth in saltish and old ruinous places, as in dung-hills and fuch like, which in most abundant manner yeeldeth forth Salt peter and such like matter: for me Melach fignifieth falt, as the learned know. I am persuaded that the Latine word Malua commeth from the Chaldee name Mallucha, the gutturall letter to Ch, being left out for good founds fake: fo that it were better in this word Malina to reade u as a vowell, that as a confonant: which words are vetered by the learned Doctor Rabbi David Kimbi, and feeme to carrie great shew of truth: in English it is called, Mallow; which name commeth as neere as may be to the Hebrewword.

The Temperature.

The wilde Mallowes haue a certaine moderate and middle heate, and moissnesse withall the juvce thereof is slimic, clammie, or gluing, the which are to be preferred before the garden Mallow or Hollihocke, as Diplius Siphinus in Athenaus doth rightly thinke; who plainely-sheweth, that the wilde mallow is better than that of the garden: although some doe prefer the Hollihocke, whereunto we may not consent, neither yet yeeld vnto Galen, who is partly of that minde, yet stardeth he doubtfull: for the wilde Mallow without controuerfie is fitter to be eaten, and more pleafant than those of the garden, except the French Mallow, which is generally holden the wholsommest, and among st the pot-herbes not the least commended by Hesisdo: s whose opinion was Horace, writing in his fecond Ode of his Epodon,

Malue falubres corpori.

The Mallow (faith Galen) doth nourish moderately, ingendreth grosse bloud, keepeth the body foluble, and looseth the belly that is bound. It easily descendeth, not onely because it is moift, but alfo by reason it is slimie.

The Vertues. The leaves of Mallowes are good against the stinging of Scorpions, Bees, Wasps, and such like: and if a man be first annointed with the leaves stamped with a little oile, he shal not be stung at all,

The decoction of mallowes with their roots drunken are good against all venome and poyson, if it be incontinently taken after the poyson, so that it be vomitted vp againe.

The leaves of mallowes boiled till they be fost and applied, doe mollifie tumors and bard swellings of the mother, if they do with all fit ouer the fume thereof, and bathe themselues therewith. The decoction yied in clifters is good against the roughnesse and fretting of the guts, bladder, and fundament.

The roots of the Veruaine-mallow do heale the bloudy flix and inward burflings, being drunke with wine and water, as Diofcorides and Paulus Agineta teftific.

# CHAP. 353. Of Marsh Mallon.

The Description.

Arth-Mallow is alfo a certaine kinde of wilde Mallow: it hath broad leaves, small toward the point, soft, white, and freefed or cottoned, and flightly nicked about the edges: the stalkes be round and straight, three or source foot high, of a whitish gray colour; whereon do grow floures like vnto those of the wilde Mallowes, yet not red as they are, but commonly white, or of a very light purple colour out of the white: the knop or round button wherein the feeds lie is like that of the first wilde mallow. The root is thicke, tough, white within, and containeth in it a clammy and flimy juyce.

† 2 This strange kinde of Mallow is holden amongst the best writers to be a kinde of Marsh mallow: some excellent Herbarists have set it downe for Sida Theophrass, whereto it doth not fully answer: it hath stalks two cubits high, whereon are set without order many broad leaves hourie and whitish, not valike those of the other Marsh mallow the floures consist of fine leaves, and are farger than those of the marsh mallow, and of a purple colour tending to reductie: after which there come round bladders of a pale colour, in shape like the fruit or seeds of round Aristochia, or Birthwort, wherein is contained round blacke feed. The root is thicke and tough, much like that of the common mallow.

I Althaa Ibifcus . Marsh Mallow.



3 Althaa Arboresceus. Tree-Mallow.



2 Althea palustris. Water Mallow.



4 Althea frutex Clusii. Shrubby Mallow.



\$ 5 Alcea fruticofa cannabina. Hempe-leaued Mallow.



3 This wilde Mallow is likewise referred vnto the kindes of marsh mallow, called generally by the name of Althea, which groweth to the form of a small hedge tree, approching nee. rer to the substance and nature of wood than any of the other; wherewith the people of Olbia and Narbone in France doe make hedges, to seuer or divide their gardens and vine-yards (euen as wee doe with quick-fets of prince or thorne) which continueth long: the stalke whereof groweth vpright, very high, comming neere to the Willow in wooddinesse and substance. The floures grow alongst the same, in fashion and colour of the common wilde mal-

The shrubby mallow riseth vp like vn. to a hedge bush, and of a wooddy substance, dividing it felfe into divers tough and limber branches, couered with a barke of the colour of ashes; whereupon doe grow round pointed leaues, somewhat nickt about the edges, very foft, not vnlike to those of the common marsh mallow, and of an ouerworne hoary colour. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a purple colour, confishing of fine lines, very like to the common wilde mallow, and the feed of the marsh mallow.

We have another fort of mallow, called of Pena, Alcea fruticosior petaphylla : it brin. geth forth in my Garden many twiggy branches, set vpon stiffe stalkes of the bignesse of a mans thumbe, growing to the height of ten

or twelue foot: whereupon are fet very many leaues deepely cut euen to the middle rib, like vnto the leaves of hempe: the floures and feeds are like who the common mallow: the root is exceeding great, thicke, and of a wooddy substance. ‡ Ciusus calls this Aleca fruitosa cannabino solio: and it is with good reason thought to be the Cannabs fluestris described by Dieserides, lib. 3, cap. 166. ‡

The Place.

The common marsh mallow groweth very plentifully in the marshes both on the Kentish and Effex thore along ft the river of Thames, about Woolwych, Erith, Greenbyth, Grauefend, Tilbury, Lee, Colchester, Harwich, and in most salt marshes about London: being planted in Gardens it prospereth well, and continueth long.

The second groweth in the moist and senny places of Ferraria, betweene Padua in Italy, and the

The others are strangers likewise in England : notwithstanding at the impression hereof I have fowen some seeds thereof in my garden, expecting the successe.

They floure and flourish in Iuly and August: the root springeth forth afresh enery yeare in the beginning of March, which are then to be gathered or in September.

The Names.

The common marsh mallow is called in Greeke, Asses, and it is the Latines retaine the names Alibas and Ibifeus: in shops, Bifmalua, and Maluanifeus, as though they should fay Malua Ibifeus: in high Durch, Jufth; in low Dutch, witte Malutoe, and witten Demil: In Italian and Spanith, Malaunifo: in French, Guimaulue: in English, marsh mallow, moorish mallow, and white

The rest of the mallowes retaine the names expressed in their severall titles.

Marsh mallow is moderately hot, but drier than the other mallowes: the roots and feeds hereof The Temperature. are more dry, and of thinner parts, as Galen writeth; and likewife of a digesting softning or mollisyLIB. 2.

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The Vertues.

The leaves of Marsh mallow are of the power to digest, mitigate paine, and to concoct. They be with good effect mixed with fomentations and pulteffes against paines of the sides, of B

the stone, and of the bladder; in a bath also they serue to take away any manner of paine.

The decoction of the leaves drunke doth the fame, which doth not onely asswage paine, which C proceedeth of the stone, but also is very good to cause the same to descend more easily, and to passe

The roots and seeds are profitable for the same purpose: moreouer, the decoction of the roots D helpeth the bloudy flix, yet nor by any binding quality, but by mitigating the gripings and frettings thereof: for they doe not binde at all, although Galen otherwise thought, but they cure the bloudy flix, by having things added vnto them, as the roots of Biffort, Tormentill, the floures and rindes of Pomegranates and fuch like.

The mucilage or slimie juyce of the roots, is mixed very effectually with all oiles, ointments, and F. plaisters that slacken and mitigate paine.

The roots boyled in wine, and the decoction given to drinke, expell the stone and gravell, helpe the bloudy flix sciatica, crampes and convulsions,

The roots of Marsh mallows, the leaves of common Mallowes, and the leaves of Violets, boiled G inwater untill they be very foft, and that little water that is left drained away, stamped in a stone morter, adding thereto a certaine quantitie of Fenugreeke, and Lineseed in pouder: the root of the black Bryony, and some good quantitie of Barrowes grease, stamped all together to the forme of a pultis, and applied very warme, mollifie and foften Apostumes and hard swellings, swellings in the joynts, and fores of the mother: it consumes all cold tumors, blastings, and windie outgrowings; it cureth the rifts of the fundament; it comforteth, defendeth, and preserveth dangerous greene wounds from any manner of accidents that may happen thereto, it helpeth digestion in them, and bringeth old vicers to maturitie.

The feeds dried and beaten into pouder and given to drinke, flop the bloudy flix and laske, and

all other iffues of bloud.

#### CHAP. 354. Of the yellow Mallow:

Althaa Lutea. Yellow Mallow.



The Defeription.

He yellow Mallow rifeth vp with a round stalke, fomthing hard and wooddy, three or foure cubits high, couered with broad leaves fomething round, but sharpe pointed, white, foft, fet with very fine haires like to the leaues of gourds, hanging vpon long tender foot-stalkes: from the bosome of which leaues come forth yellow floures, not valike to those of the common Mallow in forme: the knops or feed veffels are blacke, crooked, or wrinkled, made vp of many fmall cods in which is black feed : the root is small, and dieth when it hath persected his feed.

¶ The Place. The feed hereof is brought vnto vs from Spaine and Italy : we doe yearely fow it in our gardens, the which feldome or neuer doth bring his feed to ripenesse: by reason whereof, we are to feeke for feeds against the next yeare.

¶ The Time. It is fowne in the midft of Aprill, it brings forth his floures in September. The Names.

Some thinke this to be Abutilon : whereupon that agreeth which Auicen writeth, that it is like to the Gourd, that is to fay, in leafe, and to be named Abutilon, and Arblutilon : divers take it to be that Alihasor Marsh mallow, vnto which Theophrassu in his ninth booke of the Hitake it to be that contains a state of the floure of the common March florie of Plants doth attribute Florem palum or a yellow floure: for the floure of the common March mallow is not yellow, but white; yet may Theophrasis his copy, which in divers places is faultie, and hath many emptie and vinwritten places, be also faultie in this place; therefore it is hard to and hart many emptie and vinwritten places, be also lautite in this place; therefore it is nard to fay, that this is Thiophraffus Marth mallow, especially seeing that Theophraffus seemeth also to attribute vinto the root of Marth mallow so much slime, as that water may be thickened therewith, which the roots of common Marsh mallow can very well doe: but the root of Abatilon or yellow mallow not at all: it may be called in English, yellow Mallow, and Anices his Mallow.

¶ The Temperature. The temperature of this Mallow is referred vnto the Tree-mallow.

The Vertues.

Anicen faith, that Abutilon or yellow mallow, is held to be good for greene wounds, and doth prefently glew together and perfectly cure the fame. The feed drunke in wine preuaileth mightily against the stone.

Bernardus Paludanus of Anchusen reporteth, that the Turks do drinke the feed to prouoke sleep

CHAP. 355. Of Venice Mallow, or Good-night at Noone.

I Alcea Peregrina. Venice Mallow.

2 Sabdarifa. Thorny Mallow.





The Description.

THe Venice mallow rifeth vp with long, round, feeble stalkes, whereon are fet vpon long flender foot stalkes, broad jagged leaues, deepely cut euen to the middle rib : amongst which come forth very pleasant and beautifull floures, in shape like those of the common mallow,

‡ 3 Alcea Agyptia. The Ægyptian Codded Mallow.

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fomething white about the edges, but in the middle of a fine purple: in the middest of this floure standeth forth a knap or pestel, as yellow as gold: it openeth it selfe about eight of the clocke, and thutteth vp againe at noone, about twelue a clock when it hath received the beams of the Sun, for two or three houres, whereon it fhould feeme to rejoyce to looke and for whose departure, being then youn the point of declenfion, it feemes to grieve, and fo shuts up the floures that were open, and neuer opens them againe; whereupon it might more properly be called Malva horaria, or the Mallow of an houre: and this Columella feemeth to call Moloche, in this verse:

- Et Moloche, Prono sequitur qua vertice solem.

The feed is contained in thicke rough bladders, whereupon Dodonaus calleth it Alcea Veffcarea : within these bladders or seed vessels are contained blacke feed, not vnlike to those of Nigella Romana. The root is small and tender, and perisheth when the seed is ripe, and must be increased by new and yearely sowing of the feed, carefully referued.

2 Thorn Mallow rifeth vp with one vpright stalk of two cubits high, dividing it felie into diuers branches, whereupon are placed leaves deeply cut to the middle rib, and likewife fnipt about the edges like a faw : in tafte like Sorrel: the floures for the most part thrust forth of the trunke or body of the fmall stalke, compact of

five small leaves, of a yellowish colour; the middle part whereof is of a purple tending to rednesses. the huske or cod wherein the floure doth stand is set or armed with sharpe thornes: the root is fmall, fingle, and most impatient of our cold climate, insomuch that when I had with great industry nourished up some plants from the seed, and kept them unto the midst of May; notwithstanding one cold night chancing among many, hath deftroird them all.

‡ 3 This also is a stranger cut leaved mallow, which Cluster hath set forth by the name of Alcea Agyptia and Profer Alpinus by the title of Bammia : the stalke is round, straight, green, some cubit and halfe high: vpon which without order grow leaves at the bottome of the stalke, like those of Mallow, cornered and fnipt about the edges; but from the middle of the stalke to the top they are cut in with fine deepe gashes like as the leaves of the last described : the floures grow forth by the fides of the stalke, in forme and colour like those of the last mentioned, to wit, with five yellowish leaues: after these follow long thicke fine cornered hairy and sharpe pointed seed vessels, containing a feed like orobus, concred with a little downinesse: this growes in Ægypt, where they cat the fruit thereof as we do Peafe and Beanes: Alpines attributes discre vertues to this plant, agreeable to those of the common Marsh-mallow, # ind hos . . . . . . The Place .

The feeds hereof haue been brought out of Spaine and other hot countries. The first prospereth well in my garden from yeare to yeare.

The Time.

They are to be sowne in the most fertill ground and funnie places of the garden, in the beginning of May, or in the end of Aprill. The Names.

Their names have beene sufficiently touched in their squerall descriptions. The first may be called in English, Venice-mallow, Good-night at noone, or the Mallow flouring but an houre: of Matthiolog it is called Hypecoon, or Rue Poppy, but unproperly.

The Timperature and Vertues.

TOTAL CONTRACTOR There is a certaine clammic juyce in the leaves of the Venice-mallow, whereupon it is thought A

to come necrevato the temperature of the common Mallow, and to be of a mollifying facultie-but his vie in Physicke is not yet knowne, and therefore can there be no certainty affirmed.

### CHAP. 356. Of Cranes-bill.

The Kindes

There be many kindes of Cranes-bil, whereof two were known to Disscorides, one with the knobby 1001, the other with the Mallow leafe.

Geranium Columbinum. Doues foot, or Cranes-bill.



The Description.

Oues-foot hath many hairy stalks, trailing or leaning toward the ground, of a brownish colour, somewhat kneed or joynted; wherupon do grow rough leaues of an ouerworn green color, round, cut about the edges, and like vnto those of the common Mallow: amongst which come forth the floures of a bright purple colour: after which is the feed, fet together like the head and bill of a bright wherupon it was called Cranes-bill, or Storks-bill, as are also all the other of his kind. The root is slender, with some fibres annexed thereto.

‡ 2 There is another kinde of this with larger stalkes and leanes, also the leaves are more deepely cut in or divided, and the shoures are either of the same colour as those of the common kinde, or else somewhat more whites the This may be called Geranium columbinium majus dissettie falicies, Great Doues foot.

3 To this kinde may also fitly be referred the Granium Saxaile of Thaliusche root is smal and threddy, the leaues are smoother, redden more bluntly cut about the edges, and transparent than those of the first described, yet round, and otherwise like them: the floures are small and red, and the bills like those of the former. M' Goodyer sound it growing plentifully on the bankes by the high way leading from Gilsord towards London, near with the towners and, ±

It is found neere to common high waies, defart places, vntilled grounds, and speciatly upon mudwalls almost enery, where.

It fpringeth vp in March and Aprill: floureth in-May, and bringeth his feed to ripeneffe in

It is commonly called in Latine, Pes Columbinus: in High Dutch, Scarter ataut: in Low Dutch, Soupurn noet: in French, Peedde Pigeon: hereupon it may be called Geranium Columbinum: in English, Doues-foot, and Pigeons foot: Of Dioscorides, Geranium Alterum: Of Some Pulmonta, and

Doues foot is cold and somewhat drie, with some aftriction or binding, having power to soder

A It feemeth faith my Author, to be good for greene and bleeding wounds, and affwageth inflammations or hot swellings.

The The

The herbe and roots dried beaten into most fine pouder, and given halfe a spoonfull fasting, and B the like quantitie to bedwards in red wine, or old claret, for the space of one and twenty daies to gether, cure miraculously ruptures or burstings, as my selfe have often proved, whereby I have gotten crownes and credit: if the ruptures be in aged persons, it shall be needfull to adde thereto the powder of red smalles (those without shels) dried in an oven in number nine, which sortifies the herbes in such fort, that it never faileth, although the rupture be great and of long continuance: it likewise prosteth much those that are wounded into the body, and the decocion of the herbe made in wine, prevaileth mightily in healing inward wounds, as my selfe have likewise proved.

#### CHAP. 357. Of Herbe Robert.

Geranium Robertianum. Herbe Robert.

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The Description.

E-Be Robert bringeth forth flender weake and brittle ftalks, fomewhat hairie, and of a reddift colour, as are oftentimes the leaues alfo, which are jagged and deepely cut, like vnto those of Cheruile, of a most loathsome stinking smell. The flours are of a most bright purple colour, which being past, there follow extraine smal beads, with sharpe beaks or bils like those of birds: the root is small and threddy.

Herb Robert groweth you old wals, as wel thole made of brick and frone, as thole of mud or earthit groweth likewife among rubbith, in the bodies of trees that are cut downe, and in moift and shadowie dirch banks.

¶ The Time.

It floureth from Aprill till Summer be almooft spen: the berbe is green in Winter also, and is hardly burt with cold.

It is called in high Durch, Suppected trautin low Durch, Subpected Equition thereupon it is named in Latine, Ruberia, and Roberti berbag Ruellius calleth it Robertians; and we Robertianus: of Tabernames and, Rupertianum: in English, Herbe Robert. He that conferreth this Cranes-bill with Disfortides his third Siderita shall plainely perceiue, that they are both one, and that this is most apparantly Siderita; 3, Di-

of paridic in the leafe of Fearne is and the third growth in walls and Vineyards: the next with the leafe of Fearne is and the third growth in walls and Vineyards: the nature folie of Herbe Robert agree thereunto, and likewise the leaues, being like vnto Cheruile, and not vnlike to those of Corianders, according to Dissorties description.

Herbe Robert is of temperature fomewhat cold: and yet both scouring and somewhat binding, participating of mixt qualities.

The Versues.

It is good for wounds and vicers of the dugs and fecret parts; it is thought to flanch bloud, which thing Disfordes doth attribute to his third Sideritis: the vertue of this, faith he, is applied to heale vp blouds wound.

CHAP.





This kinde of Cranes bill hath many flexible branches, weake and tender, fat, and full of moisture, wheron are placed very great leaues cut into divers small sections or divisions, refembling the leaves of the tuberous Anemone, or Wind-floure, but fomewhat greater, of an ouerworn greenith colour:among which come forth long foot stalkes, whereon do grow faire flours, of a bright purple color, and like vnto the fmal. lest brier Rose in forme: which being past, there fucceed fuch heads and beaks as the reft of the Cranes bill have : the root is thick, bumped or knobbed, which we call tuberous.

This kinde of Cranes-bill is a stranger in England, notwithstanding I have it growing in my Garden.

I The Time. The time answereth the rest of the Cranes

The Names.

Cranes-bill is called in Greeke, reder in Latine, Gruinalu, commonly Roftrum Gruis, or Ro-frum Ciconia, of the likene fie of a Cranes-bill, or florkes bill : of fome, Acus mofcata : but that

Pico di Ciquena, pico del grou: in high Dutch, Stotherbumble: in low Dutch in English, Storks-bill, Cranes-bill, Herons-bill, and Pincke-needle: this is also called for diffinctions sake, Geranium tuberosum, and Geranium bulbosum: it is likewise Geranium primum Dioscorida,

The Temperature. The roots of this Cranes bill have a fittle kinde of heat in them. The Vertues.

Disforides faith that the roots may be eaten, and that a dram weight of them drunk in winedoth waste and confume away the windinesse of the Matrix. Also Pliny affirmeth, that the root hereof is fingular good for such as after weakenesse craue to be

restored to their former strength.

flored to their former Brength.

The fame Author affirmeth that the weight of a dram of it drunke in wine three times in a day, is excellent good against the Priscke, or consumption of the lungs.

# CHAP. 359. Of Musked Cranes-bill,

Vsked Granes-bill hath many weake and feeble branches trailing upon the ground whereon doe grow long leaues, made of many smaller leaues, set upon a middle rib, snipt or cut about the edges, of a pleasant sweet smell, not valike to that of Musker among which come forth the floures fer vpon tender foot-stalkes, of a red colour, compact of flue small leaues apiece : after which appeare small heads and pointed beakes or bills like the other kindes of Cranes-bills : the

¶ The

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#### The Place

It is planted in gardens for the sweet smel that the whole plant is possessed with, # but if you rub the leaves and then smel to them, vou shall find them to haue a fent quite contrary to the former. #

The Time.
It floureth and flourisheth al the summer long.

The Names.

It is called Myrrhida Pling, Rostrum Ciconia, Acus meschata, in shops, and Acus pastoris, & likewise Geranium meschatum in English, Musked Storks bill, and Cranes bill, Muschatum, and of the vulgar fort Muschata, and alfo Pick-needle.

The Temperature.

This Cranes bill hath not any of his faculties found out or knowne : yet it feemeth to be cold and a little dry, with some aftriction or binding.

The Vertues.

The vertues are referred vnto thoseof A Doues foot, and are thought of Dioscorides to be good for greene and bloudy wounds, and hot swellings that are newly begun.

### CHAP. 360. Of Crow-foot Cranes-bill, or Gratia Dei.

The Defeription.

Now-foot Cranes bill hath many long and tender branches tending to rednes, fet with great leaues deeply cut or jagged, in forme like those of the field Crow-soot, whereof it tooke his name; the floures are pretty large, and grow at the top of the stalkes vpon tender foot stalks, of a perfect blew colour which being past, there succeed such heads, beaks, and bils as the other Cranes bils haue.

I have in my garden another fort of this Cranes bill, bringing forth very faire white floures, which maketh it to differ from the precedent; in other respects there is no difference at all.

‡ 2 This which is the Geranium 2. Batrachioides minus of Clufius hath large stalks and leaves, and those very much divided or cut in the stalks also are divided into fundry branches, which vpon long foot-stalkes carry floutes like in shape, but lesse than those of the formerly described, and not blew, but of a reddiff purple color, having ten threds and a pointall comming forth of the middle of the floure; the beaks or bils which are the feed fland vpright, and hang not downtheir points as most others do. The root is large and lives many yeares.

The stalkes of this are stiffe, greene, and hairy, divided at their tops into fundry branches which end in long foot flalks, vpon which grow floures commonly by couples, and they conflit of fiue leaues apeece, and these of a darke red colour. The leaues are large, soft, and hairy, divided into fix or feuen parts, and fnipt about the edges; the roots are large and lasting. It is kept with vs in

garden and foures in May. Chiffur calls it Geranium 1. pullo flore.

4. This also hath stalkes and leaues much like those of the last described, but somewhat less the flours are as large as those of the last described, but of a more lightred, and they are contained the flours are as large as those of the last described, but of a more lightred, and they are contained to start the flours are as large as those of the last described, but of a more lightred, and they are contained to start the flours are as large as those of the last described to th in thicker and shorter cups, and succeeded by shorter seeds or bills, and are commonly of a sweet muske-like smell: The root is very long, red, and lasting. It slowers in the middest of May, and is



‡ 3 Geranium Batrachioides pullo flore. Duskie Cranes-bill.



2 Geranium Batrachioides alterum. Small Crow-foot Cranes-bil.



‡ 4 Geranium Batrachioides longius radicatum, Long rooted Cranes-bill,



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called by Gefner, Geranium montanum: by Dodonaus, Geranium barachioides alsermm: and by Lobel, Geranium batrachioides longius radicatum. ‡

The Place.

These Cranes bils are wilde of their own nature, and grow in barren places, and invalles rather than in mountaines, both of them do grow in my garden. to shortain of a

They floure, flourish, and grow greene most part of the Summer.

It is called in Greek, a research. and Geranium batrachioides, which name it taketh from the like neffe of Crow-foot: of fome it is called Rauntalus caraleus, or blew Crow-foot: Fuchfiui calleth it Gottes Gnad, that is in Latine, Gratia Det: in English also Gratia dei, blew Cranes bill, or Cranes bill with the blew floures, or blew Crow-foot Cranes bill.

The Temperature. The temperature is referred to the other Cranes bils.

Birilan Ariahan adam and para dalah

None of these plants are now in vse in Physick, yet Fuchsius faith that Cranes bill with the blew floure is an excellent thing to heale wounds;

# CHAP. 361, Of Candy Cranes bill.

E Geraniam Creffcum, 200

Cyclandy Oranes bill selection Baltard Candy Cranes bill selection by Candy Cranes by Candy Cr



The Description.

THE Cranes bill of Candie hath many long tender stalks, fort, and full of fuice of hidding it safe into divers branches, whereon are set great broad leaves, cut, or jagged in divers Kkkk 2

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fections or cuts: among which come forth floutes composed of fine leanes apiece, of a blewishor watchet colour, in the middle part whereof come forth a few chiues, and a small pointell of a purplish colour: the head and beake is like to the rest of the Cranes bills, but greater: the root dieth when it hath perfected his feed ...

2 This Cranes bill, being a bastard kinde of the former, hath long slender branches growing to the height of two or three cubits, fet about with very great leaves, not vnlike to those of Holihocks, but somewhat leffer, of an ouerworne greene colour : among which rife vp little foot-stalks. on the ends whereof do grow small floures, leffer than those of the precedent, and of a murrey colour: the head and feeds are like also, but much leffer: the roots likewise die at the first approach of Winter.

The Place.

These are strangers in England, except in the gardens of some Herbatists : they grow in my garden very plentifully.

The Time.

The time answereth the rest of the Cranes bils, yet doth that of Candy stoure for the most part with me in May.

¶ The Names.

There is not more to be faid of the names than hath beene remembred in their feuerall titles; they may be called in English, Cranes-bils, or Storkes-bils.

The Nature.

Their temperature answereth that of Doues-foot.

The Vertues.

Their faculties in working are equall to those of Doues foot, and vied for the same purposes, (and rightly) especially beeing vied in wound drinkes, for the which it doth far excell any of the Cranes-bils, and is equall with any other herbe what societ for the same purpose.

### CHAP. 262. Of divers wilde Cranes-bills.

The Kindes

THerebe divers forts or kindes of Cranes-bils which have not been remembeed of the antient, nor much spoken of by the later writers, all which I meane to comprehend under this chapter. making as it were of them a Chapter of wilde Cranes-bills, although fome of them have place in our London gardens, and that worthily, especially for the beautie of the sources; their names shall be expressed in their severall titles, their natures and faculties are referred to the other cranes-bils, or if you please to a further confideration.

#### I The Description.

Potted Cranes bill, or Storks-bill, the which Label describeth in the title thus, Geranisam Fusum flore liuido purpurante, ci medio Candicante, whose leaues are likevino Crowfoot (being a kind doubt lesse of Cranes-bil, called Grain Dei) of an outroome dusty colour, and of a strong sauor, yet not altogether unpleasant : the state are dry and brittle, at the tops whereof doe grow pleafant floures of a darke purple colour, the middle page of them tending to whitenesse: from the stile or pointell thereof, commeth forth a rast of small purple hairy threds.

The root is thicke and very brittle, listing it selfe forth of the ground, informati that many of the faid roots lieaboue the ground naked without earth, euen as the roots of Floure-de-luces do

2 Of these wilde ones I have another fort in my garden, which Classic in his Pannonicke coferuations hath called Geranium Hamatoides, or fanguine Cranes-bill: and Lobel, Geranium Grainum, or Gruinale. it hath many flexible branches creeping you the ground: the leaves are much like vnto Doues foot in forme, but cut even to the middle rib; the figures are like those of the small wilde mallow, and of the same bignesse, of a perfect bright red colour, which if they be suffered to

I Geranium maculatum, fine fuscum.

Spotted Cranes bill.

3 Geranium Cicuta folio ino dorum. Vnfauorie field Cranes-bill.



2 Geranium fang uinarium. Bloudy Cranes bill.



Geranium Violaceum Violet Storks bill.



grow and stand vntill the next day wil be a murry colour, and if they stand vnto the third day, they will turn into a deep purple tending to blewnesse: their change is such, that you shall sinde at one time vpon one branch slours like in forme, but of diuers colours. The root is thick, and of a woody substance.

3 This wilde kinde of musked Cranes bill, being altogether without fauor or finell, is called Myrrhida inodorum, or Geranium arvinje inodorum, which hath many leaves fored flat on the ground, every leafe made of divers finall leaves, and those cut or jagged about the edges, of no finel at all: amongs which rise vp slender branches, whereon grow small floures of a light purple colour. The root is long and fibrous,

4. This is also one of the wilde kindes of Cranes-bills, agreeing with the last described in ech respect, except the floures, for as the other hath purple floures, for this plant bringeth forth white floures, other difference there is none at all.

5 The Cranes-bill with violet coloured flours hath a thick woody root, with fome few firings anexed thereto: from which rife immediatly forth of the ground diuers fliffe flalks, which diuide themfelues into other finall branches, whereupon are fet confusedly broad leaues made of three leaues apiece, and those jagged or cut about the edges the floures grow at the top of the branches, of a perfect violet colour, whereof it tooke his name: after come such beaks or bils as the other of his kinde.

† The figure that was put vnto this description was the same with Geranium Robertianum, and therefore I thought it not much amisse to put it here againe. ‡

6 I have likewife another for that was fent me from Rebinsu of Paris, whose figure was never fet forth nor described of any: it bringeth forth a thick rough root with many branches of a brownish colour; whereupon grow leaues not valike those of Gratia Dei, but not so deepely cut, somewhat cornered, and of a fining green colour: the floures grow at the top of the tender branches, composed of six small leaues of a bright skarlet colour.

#### The Place.

The third and fourth of these Cranes bills grow of themselves about old walls, and about the borders of fields, woods, and copies; and most of the rest we have growing in our gardens.

#### The Time.

Their time of flouring and feeding answers the rest of the Cranes bills.

#### The Names.

Their feueral titles shall ferue for their names, referring what might have bin faid more to a farther consideration.

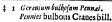
#### The Nature and Vertues.

There hath nothing been found as yet either of their temperature or faculties, but may be referred to the other of their kinde.

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# + Of certaine other Cranes-bills.

His, which Cluftus received from Doctor Thomas Permy of London, and fetteth forth by the fame title you finde it heere expressed, bath a root confisting of fundry long and small bulbes, and which is fibrous towards the top 'the stalk jointed, and red meere vato the root and about the joints: a out of each of these joynts some two leaves, which are fastened vato somewhat long foot-stalks, and divided into sue parts, which also are sairt about the edges: out of each of which joints, by the setting on of the



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‡ 3 Geranium argenteum Alpinum. Siluer leaued mountaine Cranes bill.



‡ 2 Geranium nodosum, Plateau. Knotty Cranes bill



foot-stalkes come forth fine little sharpe pointed leanes: the stoures grow by couples voon the tops of the stalkes, and are of a reddish purple colour. It grows wilde in Denmark, whence Drawner brought it, and bestowed it voon Doctor Penny before mentioned.

2 This hath stalkes some foot high, jointed, and of a purplifh colour; vpon which grow leaues divided insorthree parts, but those below are cut into fine, and both the one and the other are snipt about the edges : the floures are composed of fine reddish purple leanes of a pretty largenesse, with a reddish pointall in the middle, and falling, the feed followeth, as in other plants of this kinde; the root is knotty, and jointed with fome fibres. It flours in May, and continueth a great part of the Summer after. Clusius calls this, Geranium 5 nodosum, Plateau. This is sometimes found to carry tuberous excrescencesupon the stalks, toward the later end of Summer's whence Plateau distinguished it from the other, but afterward found it to be the fame : and Clufius figures and describeth this later varietie also by the name of Geranium 6 tuberiferum Plateau.

3 The root of this is fome 2 handfuls long, black without, and white within, and coward the top divided into lundry parts whence put forth

L 1 B. 2.

leaues couered ouer with a fine filter downe; and they are divided into five parts, each of which again is divided into three others, which are fastned to long slender & round footstalks: the flours grow vpon footstalks shorter than those of the leaues, and in colour and shape are like those of the Yename Mallow, but much leffe; and after it is vaded there followes a short bill as in the other plants of this kinde. It floures in July, and growes vpon the Alpes, where Pona found it, and fet it

forth by the name of Geraniam Alpinam languar radicatum.

The flalks of this pretty Cranes bill are some foot or better high, whereon grow leaves parted into fiue or fix parts like those of the Geranium fuseum, but of a lighter green coloursthe floures are large, composed of fine thin and soon fading leaves of a whitish colour, all ouer intermixt with fine veins of a reddish colour, which adde a great deale of beauty to the floure; for these veines are very small, and curiously dispersed ouer the leaves of the sloure: it sloures in Iune, and is presented in divers of our gardens. Some call it Geran, Romanum friatum : in the Horsus Effettenfis it is fee fo, th by the name of Geranium Anglicum variegatum. Baubine calls it Geranium batrachioides flore variegato. We may call it variegated or striped Cranes bill.

To There is of late brought into this kingdome, and to our knowledge, by the industry of Mr.

Tohn Track famt, another more rare and no lesse beautifull than any of the former; and hee had it by the name of Geranium Indicum notth odoratum : this hath not as yet beene written of by any that I know; therefore I will give you the description thereof, but cannot as yet give you the figure, because I omitted the taking thereof the last yeare, and it is not as yet come to his perfection. The leaues are larger, being almost a foot long composed of fundry little leaues of an vnequall bignes, fertypon a thick and fili middle rib3 and thefe leanes are much dipided or cut in, fo that the whole leafe fomewhat refembles that of Tanacetum inodorum; and they are thick, green, and som what hairie: the stalke is thicke, and some cubit high; at the top of each branch vpon foor-stalkes some inch long grow some eleuen or twelue floures, and each of these floures consistes of flue round pointed leaves, of a yellowish colour, with a large blacke purple spot in the middle of cach leafe, as if it were painted, which gives the floure a great deale of beauty; and it also hath a good smell. I did fee it in floure about the end of Iuly, 1622, being the first time that it floured with the owner thereof. We may fitly call it Sweet Indian Szorks bill; or painted Storks bill; and in Latine, Geranium Indicum eduratum flore maculato. ‡

#### CHAP. 364. Of Sanicle.



C Anicle hath leaves of a blackish greene colour, Imooth and thining, forcewhat sound, divided into five parts like those of the Vine, or rather and full of threddy strings.

It groweth in shadowie Woods and Copses almost euery where: it joyeth ina fat and fruitfull moist foile.

The Time.

It flouteth in May and Iune: the feed is ripe in

The Names.

It is commonly called Sanicula : of diners, Diapenfia. In high and low Dutch it is named Santkel : in French, Sanicle: in English, Sanicle, or Sanikel: and it is fo called, à fanandis vulneribus, o of healing of wounds, as Ruelline faith: there be also

other Sanicles, fo named of most Herbarists, as that which is described by the name of Demaria. or Coral-wort, and likewise Auricula wife, or Beares eare, which is a kind of Cowflip; and likewise another fet forth by the name of Sanicula autata, whereof we have intreated among the kindes of Beares eares.

The Temperature

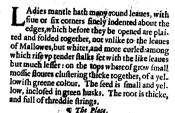
Sanicle as it is in taste bitter, with a certaine binding qualitie; so besides that it clenseth, and by the binding facultic strengtheneth, it is hot and dry, and that in the second degree, and after some Authors, hot in the third degree, and aftringent.

The juice being inwardly taken is good to heale wounds.

The decoction of it also made in winequivater is given against spitting of bloud, and the blou. A die sits also soulcand fifthy vicers becured by being bathed therewith. The herbe boiled in wa. B ter, and applied in manner of a pulteffe, doth diffolue and wast away cold swellings: it is vsed in poter and appared in manner or a paintene, not in clinique and wast away sold twentings in its view in po-tions which are called Vulnerarie potions, or wound drinkes, which make whole and found all in-ward wounds and outward hurts; it also helps the vicerations of the kidnies, ruptures, or burstings. Commence of the state of the st

# CHAP. 365. Of Ladies Mantle, or great Sanicle.

Atchimilla. Lyons-foot, or Ladies Mantle.



The Place.

It groweth of it selfe wilde in divers places, as in the towne pastures of Andouer, and in many other places in Barkshire and Hampshire, in their pastures and copses, or low woods, and also vpon the banke of a mote that incloseth a house in Bufhey called Bourn hal, fourteene miles from London, and in the high-way from thence to Wat-ford, a small mile distant from it.

I The Time. It floureth in May and June : it flourisheth in Winter, as well as in Summer.

The Names.
It is called of the later Herbarists Alchimella. and of moft, Stellaria, Pes Leonis, Pata Leonis, and Sanicula majer : in high-Dutch, Synnauto, and Diter fraumen mantel : in French, Pied de Lion: in English, Ladies Mantle, great Sanicle, Lyons foot, Lyons paw; and of some, Padelyon.

The Temperature. Ladies mantle is like in temperature to little Sanicle, yet is it more drying and more binding. The Vertues.

It is applied to wounds after the fame manner that the smaller Sanicle is being of like efficacy: A it froppeth bleeding, and also the overmuch flowing of the naturall sicknesser keeps downe maidens paps or dugs, and when they be too great or flaggy it maketh them leffer or harder.

CHAP.



The Description.

those of the Maple : among which rise vp slender stalks of a brown colour, on the tops wherof stand white mossie flours: in their places come vp round feed, rough, cleaning to mens garments as they passe by, in manner of little burs : the root is black

The Place.

August: the leaves of the herbe are greeneall the yeare, and are not bure with the cold of winter.

### CHAP. 366. Of Neefe-woort Sanicle.

Elleborine Alpina. Neese wort Sanicle.

950

¶ The Description.



THen I made mention of Helleborus al. bus. I did also set downe my censure concerning Elleberine or Epipatiis : bus this Elleborine of the Alpes I put in this place, because it approcheth neerer vnto Sani. cle and Ranunculas, as participating of both:it groweth in the mountaines and highest parts of the Alpish hills, and is a stranger as yet in our English gardens. The root is compact of many small swisted strings like blacke Helle-bor: from thence arise small tender stalkes, fmooth, and easie to bend; in whose tops grow leaues with five divisions, somewhat nickt about the edges like vnto Sanicle: the floures confift of fix leaves formwhat thining, in tafte sharpe, yet not unpleasant. This is the plant which Pena found in the forrest of Biens, not far from Iupiters mount, and fets forth by the name of Alpina Elleberine Sanicula & Elleberi

The Temperature and Vertues.

I have not as yet found any thing of his nature or vertues.

## CHAP. 367. Of Crow-feet.

The Kindes

There be divers forts or kinds of these pernitious herbes comprehended vader the name of Ramandha, or Crow foot, whereof most are very dangerous to be saken into the body, and therefore they require a very exquisite moderation, with a most exact and due maner of sempering, not any of them are to be taken alone by themselves, because they are of most violent force, and therefore have the greater need of correction.

The knowledge of this herbe is as necessarie to the Physician as of other herbes, to the end they may shun the same as Scribonius Largus saith, and not take them ignorantly: or also, if necessary time require, that they see them, and that with some deliberation and speciall choice, and with their proper correctives. For these dangerous simples are likewise many times of themseliens beneficial, & oftentimes prostable; for some of them are not so daungerous, but that they may in some fort, and oftentimes in sit and due season profit and doe good, if temperature and moderation, bee yeld-of this there be source kindes, as Dissariate writeth; one with broad leaves, another that is downly, the third very small, and the fourth with a white shourethe larger Herbarishs also have observed and specially these may be proughed into two principall kinds, so that one be a garden or tame one, and she other wild; and of these some are common, and others rate, or some sign. Moreouter, there is a difference both in the roots and in the leaves; so one bath a bumped or knobby root, another a long lease as Speare, woottand first of the wilde or field Crow-feet, referring the reader vnto the end of the stock and kindred of the same, for the temperature and vertues.

z Ranunculus

I Ranunculus pratensis, etiamque hortensis, Common Crow-foor.

LIB. 2.



3 Ranneulus aruorum. Crow-foot of the fallowed field.



2 Ranunculus surrectis cauliculis. Right Crow-foot.



4 Ranunculus Alpinus albus.
White mountaine Crow foot.



The

The Description. He common Crow-foot hath leaves divided into many parts, commonly three, some times five, cut here and there inthe edges, of a deep green colour, in which stand divers white spots the stalks be round, somthing hairie, some of them bow downe toward the ground, and put forth many little roots, whereby it taketh hold of the ground as it traileth along tome of them stand vpright, a foot high or higher, on the tops whereof grow small shours with sine leaues apiece, of a yellow glittering colour like gold: in the middle part of these sources stand certaine small threads of like colour: which being past, the seeds follow, made vp in a rough ball: the roots are white and threddy.

2 The second kind of Crow-soot is like vnto the precedent, saving that his leaves are fatter, thicker, and greener, and his small twiggy stalks stand vpright, otherwise it is like: of which kinde it chanced, that walking in the field next to the Theatre by London, in the company of a worshipfull Merchant named M. Nicholas Lete, I found one of this kind therewith double floures, which

before that time I had not feene.

The Place.

They grow of themselves in pastures and medowes almost cuerie where. The Time.

They floure in May and many moneths after.

The Names.

Crow-foot is called of Lobel, Ranunculus pratenfis: of Dodonesse, Ranunculus hortenfis, but vnproperly : of Pliny, Polyanthemum, which he faith divers name Barrachion : in high Durch, Sethmallsbluom : in low-Dutch, 28 oter bloemen: in English, King Kob, Gold cups, Gold knobs, Crow-foot,

The Description. 3 The third kinde of Crow-foot called in Latine Ranunculus arusrum, because it growes commonly in fallow fields where corne hath beene lately fowne, and may be called Corne Crow-foot, hath for the most part anypright stalke of a foot high, which divides it selfe into other branches: whereon do grow fat thick leaues very much cut or jagged refembling the leaues of Sampire, but nothing fo green but rather of an ouetwome colour. The floures grow at the top of the branches, compact of fire final leaves of a faint yellow colour: after which come in place clusters of rough and tharp pointed feeds. The root is small and threddy.

4 The fourth Crow foot, which is called Ranunculus Alpinus, because those that have first written thereof haue not found it elsewhere but you the Alpish mountains (notwithstanding it groweth in England plentifully wilde, especially in a wood called Hampsted Wood, and is planted in gardens) hath divers great fat branches two cubits high, fet with large leaves like the common Crow-foot, but greater, of a deepe greene colour, much like to those of the yellow Aconite, called A conitum lutum Posticum. The floures confift of fige white leaves, with small yellow chiues in the middle, smelling like the floures of May or Haw-thome, but more pleasant. The roots are greater

The Place and Time. Their place of growing is touched in their description: their time of flouring and seeding anfwereth the other of their kindes.

The white Crow foot of the Alpes and French mountaines is the fourth of Diescarides his de-The Names. scription , for he describeth his fourth to have a white floure:more hath not bin faid touching the names, yet Tabern. calls it Batrachiam album: in English, white Crow-soot-

The Description. 5 Among the wilde Crow-feet there is one that is fyrnamed Illyricus, which brings forth flender stalks, round, and of a mean length: wherupon do grow long narrow leaves cut into many long gashes, something white, and couered with a certain downine see: the floures be of a pale yellow co-Jour : the root confifteth of many fmall bumpes as it were graines of come, or little long bulbes growing close together like those of Pilewort. It is reported, that it was first brought out of Illyria into Italy, and from thence into the Low-countries : notwith standing we have it growing very common in England. ‡ But onely in gardens that I have seene. ‡

6 The fixth kinde of Crow-foot, called Ranunculus bulbofut, or Onion rooted Crow-foot, and round rooted Crow-foot, hath a round knobby or onion fashioned root, like vato a small Turnep, and of the bigneffe of a great Oliue: from the which rifes vp many leaves spred vpon the ground, like those of the field Crow-foot, but smaller, and of an ouerworne greene colour: amongst which tife vp flender stalks of the height of a foot: whereupon do grow sloures of a faint yellow colour-‡ This groweswilde in most places, and stoures at the beginning of May. ‡

It is also reported to be found not only in Illyria and Sclauonia, but also in the Island Sardinia, flanding in the midland, or Mediterranean fea.

The Names.

This Illyrian Crow-foot is named in Greeke anomirous, that is, Apium filuefire, or wilde Smallage. alfo Herba Sardoa: it may be, faith my Author, that kinde of Crow-foot called Apium rifus, and mon. mi, and this is thought to be that Golotophyllu, of which Pling maketh mention in his 24 booke, 17 chap, which being drunke, faith he, whith wine and myrrhe, caufeth a man to fee divers firange fights, and not to cease laughing till he hath drunke Pine apple kernells with Pepper in wine of the Date tree, (I thinke he would have faid vntill he be dead) because the nature of laughing Crowfoot is thought to kill laughing, but without doubt the thing is cleane contrary; for it causeth fuch convultions, cramps, and wringings of the mouth and jawes, that it hath feemed to fome that the parties have died laughing, whereas in truth they have died in great torment.

5 Ranunculus Illyricus. Crow-foot of Illyria.

LIB. 2.



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The Description.

7 The feuenth kinde of Crow-foot, called Auricomus of the golden lockes wherewith the floure is thrummed, hath for his root a great bush of blackish hairy strings; from which shoot forth f nall jagged leaves, not much valike to Sanicle, but divided onely into three parts, yet sometimes into five; among which rife vp branched stalkes of a foot high, whereon are placed the like leaves but smaller, set about the top of the stalkes, whereon do grow yellow floures, sweet smelling, of which it hath beene called Rinunculus dulcis, Tragi, or Tragus his fweet Crowloot. ‡ It growes in medowes and about the fides of woods, and floures in Aprill, ‡

† 8 Frogge Crow-foot, called of Pena, Aconisum Batrachioides: of Dedonaus, Batrachion Apulei, is that formerly described in the fourth place, whereto this is much alike, but that the stalkes and

leaues are larger, as also the floures, which are white : the root is tough and threddy. 9 The ninth Growt foot hath many graffie leaves, of a deepe greene tending to blewnesse, Comewhat long, narrow, and smooth, very like vnto those of the small Bistort, or Snake-weed: LIII ZWWW.

7 Ranunculus auricomus. Golden-haired Crow-foot.



9 Ranunculus gramineus Lobely. Graffie Crow-foot.



† 8 Ramunculus Aconiti folio. Frog Crow-foot.



To Ranunculus Aatumnalis Clufij.
Winter Crow-foot.



among which rife vp fleader stalkes, bearing at the top small yellow sloures like the other Crowfeet: the root is small and threddy. ‡ There is a variety of this hauing double sloures; and I haue given you the figure thereof in stead of the single that was formerly in this place. ‡

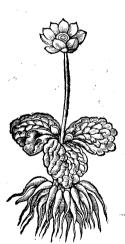
to The Autumne or Winter Crow-foot hard diuers broad leaves fired wpon the ground, fnipt about the edges, of a bright fining greene colour on the vpper fide, and hoary underneath, full of tibs or finewes as are those of Plantaine, of an unpleasant taste at the fift, afterward nipping the tongue : among which leaves rise vp fundry tender foot-stalkes, on the tops whereof stand yellow floutes consisting of fix small leaves apiece: after which succeed little knaps of feed like to a dry or withered straw-berry. The roor is compact of a number of limber roots, rudely thrust together in manner of the Asphodill.

11 The Portugall Crow-foot hath many thicke cloggy roots faftned vnto one head, very like those of the yellow Asphodill; from which rise up three leaves, seldome more, broad, thicke, and puffed up in divers places, as if it were a thing that were blistered, by meanes whereof it is very vneuen. From the middle of which leaves riseth up a naked stalke, thicke, fat, very tender, but yet fragile, or easiet to breake; on the end whereof stander ha faire single yellow shoure, having in the middle a naked rundle of a gold yellow tending to a Saffron colour.

11 Ranunculus Lusitanicus Clusij.
Portugall Crow-foot.

LIB. 2.

12 Ranunculus globosus.
Locker Gowlons, or Globe Crow-foot.



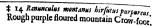


The Globe Crow-foot hath very many leaves deepely cut or jagged, of a bright greene colour like those of the field Crow-foot: among which riseth vp a stalke, divided towards the top into other branches, sumished with the like leaves of those next the ground, but smaller: on the tops of which branches grow very faire yellow floores, consisting of a few leaves folded or rolled vp together like a round ball or globe: whereupon it was called \*Ranunculus globosus\*, or the Globe Crow-soot, or Globe-floure: which being pass, there succeed round knaps, wherein is a blackish feed. The root is small and thready.

‡ 13 This hath large leaves like those of the last described, but rough and hairy: the stalke is some foot high: the stoures are pretty large, composed of sine white sharpish pointed leaves. It stoures in Iuly, and growes in the Alps: it is the Ranunculsmontani alteriz. Species of Classus.

14 This other hath leaues not valike those of the precedent, and such stalkes also, but the shoures consist of 5 round leaues, purplish beneath; the edges of the upper side are of a whitish purple, and the residue wholly white, with many yellow threas in the middle; it grows in the mountain

‡ 13 Ranunculus hir sutus Alpinus sie albo.
Rough white floured mountaine Crow-foot.







Iura, against the city of Geneua, whereas it floures in Iune, and ripens the feed in August. Clusius had the figure and description hereof from Dr. R. r. m. v and he calls it Ranumculus montanus 3. ‡

¶ The Place.

The twelfth kind of Crow-foot groweth in most places of York-shire and Lancashire, and other bordering shires of the North countrey, almost in every medow, but not found wilde in these Southerly or Westerly parts of England that ever I could winderstand of.

1 The Time.

It floureth in May and Iunc: the feed is ripe in August.

The Names.

The Globe-floure is called generally Rannaulus globofus of fome, Flos Trollius, and Rannaulus in English, Globe Crow-foot, Troll floures, and Lockron gowlons.

### CHAP. 368. Of Double yellow and white Batchelors Buttons.

¶ The Description.

The great double Crow-foot, or Batchelors button hath many jagged leanes of a deepe greene colour: among which rife vp stalkes, whereon do grow faire yellow floures exceeding double, of a shining yellow colour, oftentimes thrusting forth of the middest whereof hath caused it to be called of some S. Anthonies Turnep, or Rape Crow-foot. The seed is wrapped in a cluster of rough knobs, as are most of the Crow-fect.

2 The double yellow Crow-foot hath leaues of a bright greene colour, with many weake branches trailing you the ground, whereon do grow very double yellow floures like vnto the precedent but altogether leffer. The whole plant is likewife without any manifest difference, saining that these floures doe neuer bring forth any smaller floure out of the middle of the greater, as the other doth, and also hath no Turnep or knobby root at all, wherein consists the greatest difference.

† I Ranunculus maximus Anglicus.

Double Crow-foot,or Batchelors buttons.

LIB. 2.



3 Ranunculus albus multiflorus.
Double white Crow-foot.



2 Ranunculus dulcis multiplex.
Double wilde Crow-foot.



3 The white double Crow-foot hath many great leaves deeply cut with great gashes, and those shipt about the edges. The stalks divide themselves into divers brittle branches, on the tops whereof do grow very double floures as white as snow, and of the bignesse of our yellow Batchelors button. The root is tough, limber, and disperceth it selfes fare abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth.

The first and third are planed in gardens for the beauty of the sloures, and likewise the second, which hath of late beene brought out of Lancashire vnto our London gardens, by a curious gentleman in the searching forth of Simples, Mr. Thomas Hesketh, who found it growing wilde in the towne fields of a smal village called Hesketh, not farre from Latham in Lancashire.

They floure from the beginning of May to the

end of Iune.

Dissorides hath made no mention thereof; but A-pulcius hath feparated the first of these from the others, intreating of it apart, and naming it by a peculiar name Barachion; whereupon it is also called Apulcij Batrachion, or Apulcius Crow-foot.

Tri scommonly called Rapam D. Anthoni; or Saint Anthonies Rape: it may be called in English, Rape Crow-foot: it is called generally about London, Batchelors buttons, and double Crowfoot: in Lill 3 Dutch,

Durch, \$3.3nthony 13apkin. ‡ These names and faculties properly belong to the Ranunculus bulbosus, described in the first place of the last chapter; and also to the first double one here described by the first double by the first double one here double by the first double by bed , for they vary little but in colour, and the finglenesse and doublenesse of their floures. ‡

The third is called of Lobel Ranunculus nineus Polyamhos: Of Tabern, Ranunculus albus multiflorm: in English, Double white Crow-foot, or Batchelors buttons.

The Temperature.

These plants do bite as the other Crow-feet do.

The Vertues.

The chiefest vertue is in the root, which being stamped with falt is good for those that have a plague fore, if it be presently in the beginning tied to the thigh, in the middle betweene the groine or flanke and the knee: by meanes whereof the poylon and malignitie of the difease is drawn from the inward parts, by the emunctory or elenfing place of the flanke, into those outward parts of leffe account; for it exulcerateth and prefently ratieth a blifter, to what part of the body foeuer it is applied. And if it chance that the fore hapneth vnder the arme, then it is requisite to apply it to the phen. And it tenance that the soft named wheel the arms, then it is required to apply it some arms a little about the clow. My opinion is, that any of the Crow-feet will do the fame; my reafon is, because they all and enery of them do blifter and cause paine; where some they be applied, and paine doth draw vnto it felfe more paine; for the nature of paine is to refort vnto the weakest place, and where it may finde paine; and likewise the poyson and venomous quality of that disease place, and where it may indee pains; and incoming the poyent and accommons quantity of that uncare is to refort vinto that painefull place.

Apultius faith further, That if it be hanged in a linnen cloath about the necke of him that is luna-

ticke, in the waine of the Moone, when the figne shall be in the first degree of Taurus or Scorpie, that then he shall forthwith be cured. Moreouer, the herbe Batrachion stamped with vinegre, root and all, is vied for them that haue blacke skars or fuch like marks on their skins, it eats them out, and leaues a colour like that of the body.

† The figure that formed was in the first place of this chapter was the double one menioned in the fecond description of the foregoing chapter, where also you may finde a double flour capted by the fide of the figure.

### CHAP. 369. Of Turkie or Afian Crow-foot.

I Ranunculus fanguineus multiplex. The double red Crow foot,

‡ 2 Ranunculus Afiaticus flo.pleno miniato. The double Afian skarlet Crow-foot.





#### Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 2.

1 2 Ranunculus Asiaticus flore pleno prolifero. The double buttoned scarlet Asian Crow-foot.



‡ 5 Ranunculus grumofaradice ramofus. Branched red Afian Crowfoot.



4 Ranunculus Tripolitanus. Crow-foot of Tripolie.



\$ 6 Ranunculus Afiaticus grumofaradice flo. albo.



‡ 7 Ranunculus Afiaticus grumofaradice flore flauo vario. Afian Crow-foot with yellow striped floures.

#### ¶ The Description.

He double red Crow foot hath a few leaues rifing immediatly forth of the ground, cut in the edges with deepe gafhes, fomewhat hollow and of a bright fining green colour. The flalke rifeth up to the height of a foot, fmooth and very brittle, dividing it felife into other branches, fometimes two, feldome three; whereon doe grow leaues confifedly fet without order: the floures grow at the top of the flalksyery double, and of great beautie, of a perfect fearlet colour, tending to reducifie. The root is compact of many long tough roots, like those of the yellow Asphodill.

† 2 Of this kinde there is also another, or other the same better express; for Clussus the Author of these neuer see the former, but makes it onely to differ, in that the floures are of a sanguine colour, and those of this of a kind of scarlet, or red lead colour.

3 This differs nothing from the former, but that it fends up another floure formwhat leffer, our of the middle of the first floure, which happens by the strength of the root, and goodnesse of the soile where it is planted. ‡

4 The Crow-foot of Tripolis or the fingle red Ramuculus hath leaues at the first comming vp like vnto those of Groundswell: among which riseth up a stake of the height of halfe a cubir, somwhat hairy, wheren grow broad leaues deeply cut, cuen to the middle rib, like those of the common Crows of the common common common common cut and the cubic state.

Crowfoot, but greener: the floure groweth at the fide of a red lead colour, bright and fhining, in fhape like the wilde come Poppy: the knop or file thrummes tending to blackeneffe: the root is as it were a roundell of little bulbes or graines like those of the small Celaudine or Pilewort.

† 5 There be diuers other Asian Crow-seet which Clusius hath set forth, and which grow in the most part in the Gardens of our prime Florists, and they differ little in their roots, stalkes, or king it pertinent to stand upon whole descriptions, ynlesse their differences, not thin fers from the fourth in that the stalkes are divided into stundy branches, which beare lake, but less flowers than those which stand upon the main stalke: the colour of these differs not from that of the last described.

6 This is like the last described, but the floures are of a pure white colour, and sometimes have

7 This in stalkes and manner of growing is like the 'precedent: the stalke seldome parting it sells into branches; but on the top thereof it carries a faire floure consisting commonly of root topped leaues of a greenish yellow colour, with diuers red veines here and there dispersed and ring alongs the leaues, with some purple thrums, and a head standing up in the middle as in the some results.

The first groweth naturally in and about Constantinople, and in Asia on the further side of Bosphorus, from whence there hath beene brought plants at diuers times, and by diuers persons, but they have persished by reason of their long journey, and want of skill of those bringers, that have suffered them to lie in a box or such like so long, that when we have received them they have beene as dry as ginger; notwithstanding clussium saith he received a plant fresh and greene, the which a domestical these stole forth of his garden. My Lord and Master the right Honorable the Lord Treature.

furer had divers plants sent him from thence which were dric before they came, as a foresaid. The other groweth in Aleppo and Tripolis in Syrianaturally, from whence we have received plants for our gardens, where they flourish as in their owne country.

¶ The Time.

They bring forth their pleasant floures in May and lune, the seed is ripe in August.

¶ The Names.

The first is called Ranunculus Constantinopolitanus: of Lobel, Ranunculus sanguineus multiplex, Ranunculus Bizantinus, sive Assaticus: in the Turkish tongue, Torobolos, Catamer laile: in English, the double red Ranunculus or Crow-soot.

The fourth is called Rannuculus Tripolitanus, of the place from whence it was first brought into these parts: of the Turks, Taraboles Catamer, without that addition laile: which is a proper word to all floures that are double.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Their temperature and vertues are referred to the other Crow-feet, whereof they are thought to be kindes.

### CHAP. 370. Of Speare-woort, or Bane-wort.

The Description.

Peare-wort hath an hollow stalke full of knees or joynts, whereon do grow long leaues, a little hairy, not vnlike those of the willow, of a shining green colour; the sloures are very large, and grow at the tops of the stalks, consisting of flue leaues of a faire yellow colour, very like to the field gold cup, or wilde Crow-foot: after which come round knops or seed wessels, wherein is the seed: the root is compact of diuers bulbes or long clogs, mixed with an infinite number of hairy threds.

1 Ranunculus flammeus maior. Great Speare-wort.

L 1 B. 2.







The common Spearewort being that which we have called the leffer, hath leaves, floures and stalkes like the precedent, but altogether lesser; the root consisteth of an infinite number of threddy strings.

lagged Speare-worthath a thicke, fat, hollow stalke, dividing it selfe into divers branches whereon are fet fomtimes by couples two long leaues, sharpe pointed, and cut about the edges like the teeth of a faw. The floures grow at the top of the branches, of a yellow colour, in form like those the field Crow-foot : the root confifteth of a number of hairy ftrings.

3 Ranunculus flammens ferratus. lagged Speare wort.

4 Ranunculis palustrus rotundi folius. Marish Crow-foot or Speare wort.





Marsh Crow-foot, or Speare-wort (whereof it is a kinde, taken of the best approved authors to be the true Apium vifus, though divers thinke that Pulfatilla is the fame: of fome it is called Apium bamorr boidarum) riseth forth of the mud or waterish mire from a threddy root, to the height of a cubit, fometimes higher. The stalke divideth it selfe into sundry branches, whereupon doe grow leases deeply cut round about like those of Doues-soot, and not vnlike to the cut Mallow, but some what greater, and of a most bright shining greene colours the sloures grow at the top of the branches, of a yellow colour, like vnto the other water Crow-feet.

The Place. They grow in moift and dankish places, in brinkes or water courses, and such like places almost cuery where.

They floure in May when other Crowfeet do.

The Names.

Speare wort is called of the later Herbarists Flammula, and Ranunculus Flammeus; of Cordus, Rs. nunculus markenne, or broad leased Crow-foot: of others, Ranunculus longifolius, or long leafed Crowfoor: in low Dutch, Egelcoolen : in English, Speare Crow-foor, Speare-wort, and Banewort, because it is dangerous and deadly for sheepe; and that if they feed of the same it inflameth their liuers, fretteth and bliftereth their guts and intrails.

The Temperature of all the Crow-feet. Speare-wort is like to the other Crow-feet in faculty, it is hot in the mouth or biting, it exulcerateth and raiseth blisters, and being taken inwardly it killeth remedilesse. Generally all the Crow-feet, as Galen faith, are of a very sharpe and biting quality, insomuch as they raise blisters with paine : and they are hot and dry in the fourth degree. The Vertues of all the Crow-feet.

The leaves or roots of Crow-feet stamped and applied to any part of the body, couseth the skin A to swell and blifter, and raiseth vp wheales, bladders, causeth skars, crusts, and ouglie vicers: it is laid vpon cragged warts, corrupt nailes, and fuch like excrefcenses, to cause them to fall away,

The leaves stamped and applied vnto any pestilentiall or plague fore, or carbuncle, stateth the B foreading nature of the same, and causeth the venomous or pestilential matter to breath forth, by opening the parts and passages in the skin.

It prevaileth much to draw a plague fore from the inward parts, being of danger, vnto other remote places further from the heart, and other of the spirituall parts, as hard beene declared in the description.

Many do vse to tie a little of the herbe stamped with falt vnto any of the fingers, against the pain D of the teeth, which medicine feldome faileth; for it caufeth greater paine in the finger than was in the tooth, by the meanes whereof the greater paine taketh away the leffer.

Cunning beggers do vie to stampe the leaves, and lay it vnto their legs and arms, which caufeth E fuch filthy vicers as we dayly see (among such wicked vagabonds) to moue the people the more to

LIB. 2.

The kinde of Crow-foot of Illyria, being taken to be Apium rifus of some, yet others thinke Aco- B nitum Batrachioides to be it. This plant spoileth the sences and understanding and draweth together the finewes and muscles of the face in such strange manner, that those who beholding such as died by the taking hereof, haue supposed that they died laughing; so forceably hath it drawne and contracted the nerues and finewes, that their faces have beene drawne awry, as though they laughed. whereas contrariwise they have died with great torment.

### ‡ CHAP. 371. Of divers others Crow-feet.

I Ranunculus Creticus latifolius. Broad leaved Candy Crow-foot.

‡ 2 Ranunculus folio Plantaginis. Plantaine leaved Crow-foot.





The Description,
The roots of this are somewhat like those of the Asian Rannuculus: the seaues are very large and roundish, of a light greene colour, cut about the edges, and here and there decoly divided: the stalke is thicke, round, and stiffe, divided into two or three bran. ches; at the fetting on of which grow longish leaves a little nickt about the end: the floures are of an indifferent bigneffe, and confift of fine longith round pointed leanes, standing a little each from other, fo that the green points of the cups shew themselves between them: there are yellow threds in the middle of these floures, which commonly shew themselues in February, or March, It is found only in some gardens, and Cluster only hath set it forth by the name we here give you.

2 This also that came from the Pyrengan hills is made a Denizen in our gardens: it hatha ftalke fome foot high, fet with neruous leaues, like those of Plantaine, but thinner, and of the colonof Woad, and they are fomething broad at their fetting on, and end in a sharpe point: at the top of the stalke grow the floures; each confishing of fine round slender pure white leaves, of a reasonable bignesse, with yellowish threds and a little head in the middle: the root is white and sibrous, It floures about the beginning of May. Clufius fet forth this by the title of Ranunclus Pyrenaus albo

The same Author hath also given vs the knowledge of divers other plants of this kinde, and 3 The lame Author hath and guien vs the knowledge of thurst plants of this know, and this bee calls Ranunculus montanus 1. It hath many round leaves, here and there deepely cut in, and Inipt about the edges, of a darke greene colour, and Thining, pretty thicke, and of a very hot tafte: among ft which rifeth vp a flender, fingle, and short stalke, bearing a white sloure made of fine little leaues with a yellowith thrum in the middle: which falling, the feeds grow clustering together as in other plants of this kinde: the root is white and fibrous.

‡ 3 Ranunculus montanus flo.minore. Mountain Crow-foot with the leffer floure,

‡ 4 Ranunculus montanus flore majore. Mountain Crow-foot with the bigger floure.





4 This also is nothing else but a variety of the last described, and differs from it in that the floures are larger, and it is fometimes found with them double. Borh thefe grow on the tops of the Alpes, and there they floure as foone as the fnow is melted away, which is viually in Iune: but brought into gardens they floure very early, to wit, in Aprill.

The leaves of this are cut or divided into many parts, like those of Rue, but fofter, & greener (whence Clusius names it Ranunculus Ruta felis) or not much valike those of Corlander (whereupon

\$ 5 Ramutulus pracos surageo foliation silves digrantee Rue leaned Crow-foot.

L 1 B. c. l







‡ 7 Ranunculus parvus echinatus. Small rough leaved Crow-foot.



Pona calls it Ranunculus Coriandri felio: ) among ft, or rather before thefe, comes up a stalke some handfull high, bearing at the top thereof one floure of a reasonable bignesse, on the outside before it be throughly open of a pleasing red colour, but white within composed of twelve or more leaves

6 This hath a stalke some foot high, smal and reddish, whereon grow fundry leaves like those of the greater Thalistrum, or those of Columbines, but much lesse, and of a bitter taste; out of the bofomes of these leaves confertile floures, at each space one, white, and confilting of five leaves apiece : which falling, there succeed two or three little horns containing a round reddish seed. The root is fibrous, white, very bitter, and creeps heere and there, putting vp new shoots. It growes in diuers woods of Austria, and floures in Aprill, and the feed is tipe in May or Iune. Clufius calls it Ra-A nin nuncillite precox 2. Thalteri file. It is the Mquilegia minor Delethomps; in the Hist. Lond.

Chinal This which (as chinas faith) fome call the contraction of Apileius, hath affor fibrous roor;

with small leaves divided into three parts; & cut about the edges, and they grow upon thort foot. falksithe stalks are some two handfuls high, comworm and on them grow blinding in the mount of the world of the bott rectabload. emolod nicht fo guo bing penitoff eft be schieff fauf band the flore beed by cut away in gre to - rest a short lo slowed and a state and a state of the state of a palo think paices which the think the paint of the control of the cause apiece, which Mmmm

fallen, there fucceed fine or fix sharpe pointed rough cods, containing feed aimost like that of the

### CHAP. 372: Of Wolfes-bane.

There be dissers forts of Wolfs-banes, whereof fome bring forth flours of a yellow color, others of a blew or tending to purple: among the yellow ones there are fome greater, others leffer; fome with broader leaves, and others with narrower.

I Thora Valdensis Broad leafed Wolfs-bane.

2 Thoramone's Baldi, fine Subar Mountain Wolfe hane





The Description.

"He first kinde of Aconite, of some called Thera, others adde thereso the place where it groweth in great aboundance, which is the Alps, and call it it They a V alder fram. This plant tooke his name of the Greeke word win fignifying corruption, poilion or death, which are the certaine effects of this pernitious plant: for this they viewery much in poilion, and when they mean to infect their arrow heads, the more speedily and deadly to dispatch the wilde beafts which greatly annoy those Mountaines of the Alpes. To which purpose also it is beought into the Mart townes neere those places to be fold vnto the hunters, the juyer disease being prepared by prefing forth, and so kept in hornes and hooses of beats for the most speady poylon of the Aconites: for an arrow touched therewith leaues the wound vneurable (ff it but fetch blood where it entred in) valefie that round about the wound the fieth bee speedify out sway in great quantitie: this plant therefore may rightly be accounted as first and chiefe of those called Sagitfaries or Aconites, by reason of the malignant qualities asoresaid. This that hath beene sayd,

argueth allo that Matthiolus hath unproperly called it Pfendoaconisum, that is, falle or baftard Aconites for without question there is no worse or more speedie venome in the world, nor no Aconite or toxible plant comparable hereunto. And yet let vs consider the fatherly care and prouidence of God, who hath prouided a conquerour and triumpher ouer this plant fo venomous, namely his Antigonist, Antithora, or to speake in shorter and sewer syllables, Anthora, which is the very antidoto or remedie against this kinde of Aconite. The stalke of this plant is small and rushie, very smooth, two or three handfuls high:wherupon do grow two, three, or foure leaves, foldome more, which be fomthing hard, round, smooth, of a light greene colour tending to blewnesse, like the colour of the leanes of Woad, nicked in the edges. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, of a yellow colour. leffer than those of the field Crowfoot, otherwise alike, in the place therof grows a knop or round head, wherin is the feed: the root confifteth of nine or ten flender clogs, with fome fmall fibres alfo, and they are fastned together with little strings vnto one head, like those of the white Asphodill.

2 Wolfes-bane of the mount Baldus hath one stalke, smooth and plain, in the middle whereof come forth two leaues and no more, wherein it differeth from the other of the Valdens, having likewise three or soute sharp pointed leaves, narrow and somewhat jagged at the place where the stalke divideth it selfe into smaller branches; whereon do grow small yellow floures like the precedent, but much leffer.

The Place.

These venomous plants do grow on the Alpes, and the mountaines of Sauoy and Switzerland: the first growes plentifully in the countrey of the Valdens, who inhabite part of those mountains towards Italy. The other is found on Baldus, a mountaine of Italy. They are strangers in Bugland.

The Time.

They floure in March and Aprill, their feed is ripe in Iune.

The Names.

This kinde of Aconite or Wolfs-bane is called Thora, Taura, and Tura, it is syrnamed Valdensis, that it may differ from Napellus, or Monkes-hood, which is likewise named Thora.

Auicen maketh mention of a certaine deadly herbe in his fourth book, fixt Fen, called Farsiun : it is hard to affirme the same to be Thora Faldensis.

‡ Gesner judges this to be the Aconitum Pardalianches of Dioscorides, and herein is followed by Bauhine. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

The force of these Wolfes-banes, is most pernitious and poisonsome, and (as it is reported) ex-A ceedeth the malice of Napellus, or any of the other Wolfes-banes, as we have faid.

They say that it is of such force, that if a man especially, and then next any source socied beast B be wounded with an arrow or other instrument dipped in the juice hereof, they die within halfe an houre after remedilesse.

1. There were formerly four figures in this chapter, with as many descriptions, though the plants figured and definibed were but two 500 which number they are non-verdented. The two formers much middles to tunned or "thour training in an and formers, thus differed, the male had onely two large cound ficures; and the format former former formers for the formers, the country of the formers of the first points are forward formers. The other two being affect one plant as were excepted on an expense one of the feature, which are flower and felter than shole of the former.

## CHAP. 373. Of Winter Wolfes-bane.

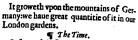
The Description.

His kind of Aconite is called Aconitum hyemale Belgarum; of Dodonaus, Aconitum lateum minus: in English, Wolfs-bane, or smal yellow Wolfs-bane, whose leaves come forth of the ground in the dead time of winter, many times bearing the fnow on the heads of his leaues & flours; yea the colder the weather is, and the deeper that the fnow is, the fairer and larger is the floure; and the warmer that the weather is, the leffer is the floure, and worse coloured: these leaues I say come forth of the ground immediatly from the root, with a naked, foft, and flender ftem, deepely cut or jagged on the leaues, of an exceeding faire greene colour, in the midft of which commeth forth a yellow flour, in thew or fathion like vnto the common field Crow foot: after which follow fundry cods full of browne feeds like the other kinds of Aconites: the root is thick, tuberous, and knotrie, like to the kindes of Anemone.

Aconitum hyemale. Winter Woolfes-bane.

Α





The Time.
It floureth in Ianuary; the feed is ripe in the end of March.

It is called Aconium byemale or Hiberanum, or winter Aconite that it is a kind of Aconite or Wolfs-bane, both the form of the leaves and cods, and also the daungerous faculties of the herb it selfe declare,

It is much like to Aconium Theophrafii which he describes in his ninth book, saying, it is a fhort her hauing no exist of it a perfluous thing growing onit, and is without branches as this plant is the root, saith he, is like to work or to a nut, or els to work a dry fig, only the lease seemeth to make a gaint it; which is nothing at all like to that of Succory, which he compares it to, a The Temperature and Vertust.

This herb is counted to be very dange, rous and deadly, hot and dry in the fourth degree, as Theophrafius in plain words doth the fifth concerning his own Aconite; for which he faith that there was neuer found his Antidote or remedie; wherof Athenas

and Theopompus write, that this plant is the most positionous herbe of all others, which moused out to say, Que quie nassented dura viuscia caste:notwithstanding it is not without his peculiar vertues, leasthinus Camerarius now living in Noremberg saith, the water dropped into the cies ceafeth the pain & burning; it is reported to prevaile mightily against the bitings of scorpions, and is of such force, that if the Scorpion passe by where it groweth and touch the same, presently he becommeth dull, heavy, and sence lesses, he is presently delivered from his drow sincesse.

### CHAP. 374. Of Mithridate Wolfes-bane.

#### ¶ The Description.

This plant called Anthers, being the antidote against the poison of Thors, Aconite or Wolfes bane, bath slender hollow stalkes, very brittle, a cubit high, garnished with sine cut or jagged leanes, very like to Nizella Romans, or the common Larks spurre, called Consolidares, alia: at the top of the stalks grow saire sloures, stashioned like a little helmet, of an onerwome yellow colour; afterwhich come small blackish cods, wherein is contained blacke shining seed like those of ohions: the root consistent of divers knobs or tuberous lumps, of the bignesse of a mass thumbe.

#### The Place.

This plant which in Greeke we may terme Appense groweth abundantly in the Alpes, called the tiei, in Saucy, and in Liguria. The Ligurians of Turnin, and those that dwell neer the lake Lemane, have sound this herbe to be a present remedie against the deadly position of the herb Thora, and the rest of the Aconits, prouided that when it is brought into the garden there to be kept for phissics when it is the tief in the transfer against the deadly position of the herb Thora, and the rest of the Aconits, prouided that when it is brought into the garden there to be kept for phissics when the planted neere to any of the Aconites; for through his attractive qualitie, it will

Anthora fine Aconitum falutiferum. Wholefome Wolfes-bane



draw vnto it felfe the maligne and venomous poison of the Aconite, wherby it wil become of the like qualitie, that is, to become poisonous likewise: but being kept far off, it retaineth his owne naturall qualitie fill.

The Time.

It floureth in August, the seed is ripe in the end of September.

The Names. The inhabitants of the lake of Geneva, and the Piemontoise do call it Anthora, and the common people Anthero. Auicen calleth a certaine herbe which is like to Monks hood, as a remedy against the poison thereof, by the name of Napellus Moylis, in the 500 chapter of his fecond booke; and in the 745 chapter hee faith, that Zedearia doth grow with Napellus or Monks hood, and that by reason of the neernesse of the same, the force and strength therof is dulled, and made weaker, and that it is a treacle, that is, a counterpoison against the Viper, Monks hood, and all other poisons: and hereupon it followeth, that it is not only Napellus Moyfis; but also Zedoaria Auicenna:notwithstanding the Apothecaries doe sell another Zedoaria differing from Anthora, which is a root of a longer forme, which not without cause is thought to be Anicens and Serapio's Zerumbeth, ot Zurumbeth.
It is called Anthora, as though they should

It is called Ambora, as though they should fay Amithora, because it is an enemy to Thora, and a counterpoyson to the same. Thora and Ambura, seem to be new words, but yet they are yed in Marcellus Emperious.

and Anthora, or Tura and Antura, scem to be new words, but yet they are vied in Marcellus Empericus, an old writer, who teaches vs a medicine to be made of Turand Antura, against the pin and web in the eies: in English, yellow Monks-hood, yellow Helmet floure, and Aconices Mithridates

The root of Anthora is wonderfull bitter, it is an enemy to all poisons: it is good for purgations; A for it voideth by the stoole both watery and slimie humors, killeth and driueth forth all manner of wormes of the belly.

Huge Solerius faith, that the roots of Anthera do largely purge, not only by the stool, but also by B vomitiand that the measure thereof is taken to the quantity of Faselus (which is commonly called a beane) in broth or wine, and is given to strong bodies.

Antonius Guanerius doth (hew in his treatie of the plague, the second difference, the third chap. C ter, that Anthora is of great force, yea & that against the plague; and the root is of like vertues, giuen with Dittanie, which I have seene, saith he, by experience: and he surther saith, it is an herbe that groweth hard by that herbe Thora, of which there is made a poyson, wherewith they of Sauoy and those parts adjacent, do enuenome their arrowes, the more speedily to kill the wild Goats, & other wilde beasts of the Alpish mountaines. And this root Anthora, is the Bezoar or counterposition to that Thora, which is of so great a venom as that it killeth all liuing creatures with his poisonsome qualities and thus much Guanerius.

Simon Lanuenfis hath also made mention of Anthora, and Arnoldus Villanovanus in his treatie of D poisons: but their writings do declare that they did not well know Anthora.

### CHAP. 375. Of yellow Wolfes-bane.

The Description.

Aconium Lycothonon luteum majus: in English, yellow Wolfs-bane, whereof this our age hath found out fundry forts not knowne to Dioscrides, although some of the forts seeme to fland M m m m 3 indifferent indifferent

Aconium luteum Ponticum. Yellow Woolfes bane.

970



indifferent betweene the kindes of Ranuncu. lus, Helleborns, & Napellus: ) this yellow kind I say hath large shining green leaves fashioned like a vine, and of the same bignesse. deeply indented or cut, not much valike the leaues of Geranium Fuscum, or black Cranebill: the stalks are bare or naked, not bearing his leaves vpon the fame stalks, one opposit against another, as in the other of his kind: his stalks grow up to the height of three cubits, bearing very fine yellow floures, fantastically fashioned, and in such manner shaped, that I can very hardly describe them to you. They are somewhat like vnto the helmet Monkes hood, open and hollow at one end, firme and shut vp at the other: his roots are many, compact of a number of threddie or black strings, of an ouerworne yellow color, spreading far abroad euery way, folding themselues one within another very confufedly. This plant groweth naturally in the darke hilly forrests, & shadowie woods, that are not trauelled nor haunted, but by wilde and sauage beasts, and is thought to bee the strongest and next vnto Thora in his poiso. ning qualitie, of all the rest of the Aconites, or Woolses banes; insomuch that if a few of the floures be chewed in the mouth, and spit forth againe presently, yet forthwith it burneth the jaws and tongue, causing them

giddinesse in the head. This calleth to my remembrance an history of a certain wimming or ling in Lincolnessire, called Mahene, the true report whereof my very good friend M. Nichale Below, somtimes Fellow of Kings Colledge in Cambridge, hath deliuered who methy dwelling in Boston, a fludent in physick, hauing occasion to ride through the sens of Lincolnshire, found a root that the hogs had turned vp. which seemed vnto him very strange and vnknowne, for that it was in the spring before the leaues were out: this he tasted, and it so instance his mouth, towne of Boston, he could not speake, and no doubt had lost his life if that the Lord God had not belessed the best of the best of the best of two special causes, the single of the single of the leaves which presently he procured and vsed. I have here thought good to expersife this history, for two special causes, the first is, that some industrious and diligent observed of nature may be prouved to seeke forth that venomous plant, or some of his kindes: for large certainly persuaded that it is either the Thora Valdensium, or Acanium lastem, whereof this gentle other cause is, for that I would warne others to beware by that gentlemans harme. I sam of opinion that this root which M. Mahene tasted was of the Earnmenlus stammeum major, described in the soft place of the 370 chapter as foregoing; for that grows plentifully in such places, and is of avery hot taste and hurtfull qualitie.

The yellow Wolfes bane groweth in my garden, but not wilde in England, or in any other of these Northerly regions.

It floureth in the end of Iune, formwhat after the other Aconites.

The Names.

There is mention made in Dioforides his copies of three Wolfes-banes, of which the hunters vie one, and Phylitians the other two. Marcellus Virgilius holdeth opinion that the vicof this plant is viterly to be refused in medicine.

A The facultie of this Aconite, as also of the other Wolfes-banes, is deadly to man, and likewise to all other lining creatures.

It is vsed among the hunters which seeke after wolves, the juice whereof they put into raw sless. B which the wolves denoure, and are killed.

### CHAP. 376. Of other Wolfes-banes and Monkes hoods.

The Description.

His kinde of Wolfes-bane (called Meonitum Lycottonum: and of Dodonaus, Aconitum Lycottonum: and of Dodonaus, Aconitum Lycottonum [fore Delphiny], by reason of the shape and likenes that the floure hath with Delphinum, or Larks-sput: and in English it is called black Wolfs-bane) hath mainty large leaues of a very deep green or ouerworne colour, very deepely cut or jaggedamong which than ylarge a stalk two cubits highly wherupon grow floures sashioned like a hood, of a very ill sauored blew is colour, and the thrums or threds within the hood are black; the seed is also black, and three cornered; mail thus sastheroot is thick and knobby.

† I Aconitum Lycottonon flore Delphiny. Larks-heele Woolfs banc.

† 2 Aconitum Lycottonen caraleum parvum. Small blew Wolfes-bane.





2 This kind of Wolfes-bane, called Lyeotionon caraleum parvum, facie Napellicin English, smal Wolfes-bane, or round Wolfe-bane, hath many slender brittle stalks two cubits high, befer with leaues very much jagged, and like vnto Napellar, called in English, Helmet-sloure. The floures doe grow at the top of the stalkes, of a blewish colour, fashioned also like a hood, but wider open than any of the rest: the cods and seed are like vnto the other: the root is round and smal, fashioned like a Peate or sinall Rape or Turnep; which moued the Germanes to call the same Bapen-blocmen, which is in Latine, Flot rapacess: in English, Rape-floure.

3 This kinde of Wolfes-bane, called Napellus verus, in English, Helmet-floure, or the great Monkes-hood, beareth very faire and goodly blew floures in shape like an Helmet; which are so beautifull, that a man would think e they were of some excellent vertue, but mone ss since shade fronti. This plant is wniuerfally knowne in our London gardens and essewhere; but naturally

L1 B. 2.

it groweth in the mountaines of Rhetia, and in fundry places of the Alps, where you shall find the graffe that groweth round it eaten up with cattell, but no part of the herbe it selfe touched, except by certaine slies, who in such abundant measure swarme about the same that they couer the whole plant: and (which is very straunge) although these flies do with great delight seed hereupon, yet of them there is confected an Antidot or most available medicine against the deadly bite of the spider called Tarantal, or any other venomous beast what soeuer, yea, an excellent remedy not only against the Aconites, but all other poisons what soeuer. The medicine of the forestaid flies is thus made: Take of the flies which have seed themselves as is aboue mentioned, in number twentie, of Arisfolochia rotunda, and bole Armoniack, of each a dram.

3 Napellus verus carulcus. Blew Helmet-floure, or Monks-hood.

‡ 4 Aconitum Lycottonum ex Cod. Cafareo.





4 There is a kind of wolfes-bane which Dodonaus reports he found in an old written greek book in the Emperors Librarie at Vienna, under the title of Aconium Lycottonum, that answereth in all Plane tree, but lesser, and more full of jagges or diuisions; a slender stalk eases (saith he) like vnto the bearing his seed in long cods: it hath black eroots in shape like Creauses. Hereunto agreeth the but notched or toothed like the teeth of a saw.

‡ 5 Besides these mentioned by our Author there are fundry other plants belonging to his pernitious Tribe, whose historic I wil briefly run ouer: The first of these is that which Clusur has the tort by the name of Acoustum Lycostomum sto. Delphing Silessam: it hath stalkes some two or three cubits high, smooth and hollow, of a greenish purple colour, and couered with a certain mealines: the leaues grow you long stalks, being rough, and fashioned like those of the yellow Wolfs they be open resemble locusts or little Lyzards, with their long and crooking tailes; but opening norne: all these leaues are wrinckled, and purple on their long, the choice of the yellow within. After the floures are past fucceed three square cods, as in other Aconites, wherein is contained an vnequall brownish wrinckled seed three square cods, as in other Aconites, wherein is contained an vnequall brownish wrinckled seed the open to the stalk, black, and tuberous. This grows naturally insome mountaines of Silessa, and sloures in Iuly and Augus.

Aconstum Egcott hir futum flo. Delphinij.
Rough Larks-heele Wolfes-bane.



† 7 Aconitum purpureum Neubergenfe. Purple Monks-hood of Newburg.



‡ 6 Aconitum violaceum. Violet coloured Monks-hood.



\$ Aconitum maximum Indenbergense.

Large floured Monks-hood.



6 The

6 The leaves of this are formwhat like, yet leffe than those of our common Monks, hood, blackish on the upper side and shining. The stalk is some cubit and half high, sirm, sull of pith, smooth and (hining, divided towards the top into some branches earrying few flours like in form to those of the vulgar Monks-hood, of a most elegant and deep violet colour the seeds are like the former, and roots round, thicke, and short, with many fibres. It growes you the hills nigh Saltsburg, where it floures in Iuly: but brought into gardens it floures sooner than the rest of this kinde, towit in May. Clusius cals this Aconitum Lycoctonum 4. Tauricum.

7 This hath leaves broader than those of our ordinary Monks-hood, yet like them: the stalk is round, straight, and firme, and of some three cubits height, and oft times toward the top divided into many branches, which cary their floures spike fashion, of a purple colour, absolutely like those of the common fort, but that the thrummie matter in the midft of the flours is of a duskier colour. The root and reft of the parts are like those of the common kind: it grows naturally upon the Stirian Alpes, whereas it floures somewhat after the common kinde, to wit, in Iuly. Clusius hath it by

the name of Aconitum Lycoctonum 5 . Neubergenfe.

‡ 9 Aconitum maximum nutante coma. Monkes-hood, with the bending or nodding head.

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8 The leaves of this are also divided into fine parts, and fnipt about the edges, and doe very much refemble those of the smal Wolfsbane described in the second place, but that the leaues of that shine, when as these do not: the stalke is two cubits high, not very thicke, yet firm and straight, of a greenish purple colour; and at the top carries fine or fix floures, the largest of all the Monks-hoods, consisting of foure leaves, as in the rest of this kind, with a very large helmet ouer them, beeing fometimes an inch long, of an elegant blewish purple colour: the feed-veffels, feeds, and roots are like the rest of this kinde. This grows on Iudenberg, the highest hill of all Styria, and floures in August; in gardens about the end of Iuly. Clusius names it Aconitum Lycott. 9. Iudenbergense.

This rifes up to the height of three cubits, with a slender round stalke which is divided into fundry branches, and commonly hangeth downe the head, whence Clusius cals it Aconstum Lycoctonum 8, coma nutame. The flours are like those of the common Monks-hood, but of somwhat a lighter purple colour. The leaues are larger and long, and much more cut in or divided than any of the rest. The roots, feeds, and other particles are not vnlike those of the rest of this kinde. #

The Place.

Diuers of these Wolfs-banes grow in some gardens , except Aconitum lycottonon taken forth of the Emperors booke.

These plants do floure from May vnto the end of August. The Names.

The first is Lycottoni species, or a kinde of Wolfes-bane, and is as hurtfull as any of the rest, and called of Lobel, Aconitum flore Delphinij, or Larke-spur Wolfes-bane. Anicen speaketh hereof in his fecond booke, and afterwards in his fourth booke, Fen. 6, the first Treatife; having his reasons why and wherefore he hath separated this from Canach salp, that is to say, the Wolses strangler, or the Wolfes-bane.

The later and barbarous Herbarists call the third Wolfes-bane in Latine Napellow, of the figure and shape of the roots of Napus, or Nauet, or Nauew gentle : it is likewife Aconiti lycottoni species, or a kinde of Wolfes-bane; also it may be called Toxicum; for Toxicum is a deadly medicine, wherewith the Hunters poylon their speares, darts, and arrowes, that bring present death: sonamed of arrowes which the Barbarians call Toxumata and Toxa. Dioscrides setting downe the symptomes

or accidents caused by Toxicum, together with the remedies, reckoneth vp almost the very same that Avicen doth concerning Napellus : notwithstanding Auicen writes of Napellus and Toxicum feuerally, but not knowing what Toxicum is, as he himselse consesset is to that it is not tobe maruelled at that having written of Mapellus, he should afterward entreat agains of Toxicum.

The Nature and Vertues.

All these plants are hot and dry in the fourth degree, and of a most venomous qualitie.

The forceand facultie of Wolfs-bane is deadly to man and all kindes of beafts: the same was A tried of late in Antwerpe, and is as yet fresh in memorie, by an euldent experiment, but most lamentable; for when the leaues hereof were by certaine ignorant persons serued vp in sallads, all that did eat thereof were presently taken with most cruell symptomes, and so died.

The symptomes that follow those that doe eat of these deadly Herbs are these; their lipps and B tongue swell forthwith, their eyes hang out, their thighes are stiffe, and their wits are taken from them, as Avicen writes, lib.4. The force of this poison is such, that if the points of darts or arrowes

be touched therewith, it brings deadly hurt to those that are wounded with the same.

Against so deadly a poison Auicen reckoneth vp certain remedies, which help after the poyson C is vomitted up and among these he maketh mention of the Mouse (as the copies every where have it) nourished and fed up with Napellus, which is altogether an enemie to the poisonsome nature of it, and delivereth him that hath taken it from all perill and danger.

Antonius Guanerius of Pauia, a famous physition in his age, in his treaty of poisons is of opinion, D that it is not a mouse which Avicen speaketh of, but a fly : for he telleth of a certaine Philosopher who did very carefully and diligently make fearch after this moule, and neither could find at any time any mouse, nor the roots of Wolfs-bane gnawn or bitten, as he had read : but in searching he found many flies feeding on the leaues, which the faid Philosopher tooke, and made of them an antidoteor counterpoison, which hee found to be good and effectuall against other poisons, but especially against the poison of Wolfs-bane.

The composition consisteth of two ounces of Terra lemnia, as many of the berries of the Bay E tree, and the like weight of Mithridate, 24 of the flies that have taken their repair vpon Wolfes-

bane, of hony and oile Oliue a fufficient quantitie.

The same opinion that Guanerius is of, Pena and Lobel do also hold; who affirme, that there was F neuer feene at any time any mouse feeding thereon, but that there bee flies which refort vnto it by fwarmes, and feed not only vpon the floures, but on the herb alfo.

The Danger.

There hath bin little heretofore fet down concerning the Vertues of Aconites, but much might be faid of the hurts that have come hereby, as the wofull experience of the lamentable example at Antwerp yet fresh in memorie, doth declare, as we have said.

† The figure that was in the first place formerly, was of the Assettan largue Pestisses ; and that in the fecond place was of a Manillar.

### CHAP. 377. Of blacke Hellebore.

The Description.

He first kind of blacke Hellebor Dodonaus sets forth under this title, Veratrum nigrum, and it may properly be called in English, blacke Hellebor, which is a name most fitly agreeing vnto the true and vndoubted blacke Hellebor, for the kindes and other forts hereof which hereafter follow are falle and bastard kindes thereof. This plant hath thicke and fat leanes of a deep green colour, the vpper part whereof is somewhat bluntly nicked or toothed, hauing fundry divisions or outs, in some leaves many, in others fewer, like to the femal Peony or Smyrnium Creticum. It beareth Rofe-fashioned floures upon slender stems, growing immediatly out of the ground an handfull high, fomtimes very white, and oftentimes mixed with a little shew of purple : which being waded, there fucceed small husks full of blacke feeds : the roots are many, with long blacke strings comming from one head.

2 The second kinde of blacke Hellebor, called of Pena Hellebor afrum, and of Dodonaus, Feratrum

fecundum, (in English, Bastard Hellebor) hath leaues much like the former, but narrower and blacker, each leafe beefing much jagged or toothed about the edges like a faw: the flalkes grow to the height of a foot or more, dividing themselves into other branches toward the top, whereon grow floures not much valike to the former in shew, saue that they are of a greenish herby colour. The

roots are small and threddy but not so blacke as the former.

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I Helleborus niger verus. The true blacke Hellebor.



3 Helleboraster maximus. The great Oxe-heele.



2 Helleboraftrum Wildeblacke Hellebor



Confiligo Ruel & Sefamoides mag . Cordi. Setter-wort, or Beare-foot.



The third kinde of blacke Hellebor, called of Pena, Helloborafter maximu, with this adition. flore & semine pragnans, that is, full both of floures and seed, bath leaves somewhat like the former wilde Hellebor, saue that they be greater, more jagged, and deeply cut. The stalkes grow vp to the height of two cubits, dividing themselves at the top into fundry small branches, whereupon grow little round and bottle-like hollow greene floures; after which come forth feeds which come to perfect maturitie and ripeneffe. The root confifteth of many small black strings, involved or wrapped one within another very intricately.

4 The fourth kinde of blacke Hellebor (called of Pena and Lobel, according to the description of Cordus and Ruellius, Safamoides mageum, and Confiligo: in English, Ox-heele, or Setter-wort, which names are taken from his vertues in curing Oxen and fuch like cattell, as shall be shewed afterward in the names thereof) is fo well knowne unto the most fort of people by the name of Peare-foot, that I shall not have cause to spend much time about the description. # Indeed it was not much needfall for our Author to describe it, for it was the last thing he did; for both these two last are of one plant, both figures and descriptions; the former of these figures expressing it in floure, and the later in feed; but the former of our Author was with somewhat broader leaves, and the later with

I The Place.

These Hellebors grow vpon rough and craggy mountains: the last growes wilde in many woods and shadowie places in England: we have them all in our London gardens,

The Time.

The first floureth about Christmasse, if the Winter be milde and warme: the others later. The Names.

It is agreed among the later writers, that these plants are Veratra nigra: in English, blacke Hellebores : in Greeke, interes unte: in Italian, Elleboro nero : in Spanish, Verde gambe negro : of divers, Melampodium, because it was first found by Melampas, who was first thought to purge therewith Prasa his mad daughters, and to restore them to health. Dioscorides writeth, that this man was a shepheards : others, a Sooth fayer. In high Dutch it is called, Christimurts, that is, Christs herbe, or Christmaffe herbe : in low Dutch, Deplich keeft cruyt, and that because it floureth about the birth of our Lord Iefus Chrift.

The third kind was called of Fachlius, Pfeudohelleborus, and Veratrum nigrum adulterinum, which is in English, falle or bastard blacke Hellebor. Most name it Consilige, because the husbandmen of our time doe herewith cure their cattell, no otherwise than the old Farriers or horse-leeches were wont to doe, that is, they cut a flit or hole in the dewlap, as they terme it (which is an emptie skinne under the throat of the beaft) wherein they put a piece of the root of Setter-wort or Beate-foot, suffering it there to remaine for certaine daies together: which manner of curing they do call Settering of their cattell, and is a manner of rowelling, as the faid Horse-leeches doe their horses with horse haire twisted, or such like, and as in Surgerie we doe vse with silke, which in stead of the word Seton, a certaine Physitian called it by the name Rowell; a word very unproperly spoken of a learned man, because there would be some difference betweene men and beasts. This manner of Settering of cattell helpeth the disease of the lungs, the cough, and wheesing. Moreover, in the time of peltilence or murraine, or any other diseases affecting cattell, they put the root into the place aforefaid, which draweth vnto it all the venomous matter, and voideth it forth at the wound. The which Absyrtus and Hierocles the Greeke Horse-leeches have at large set downe. And it is called in English, Beare-foot, Setterwort, and Setter-graffe.

The fecond is named in the German tongue, Louistant, that is, Pedicularis, or Low fie graffe: for it is thought to destroy and kill lice, and not onely lice but sheepe and other cattell : and may be reckoned among the Beare-feet, as kindes thereof.

The Temperature.

Blacke Hellebor, as Galen holdeth opinion, is hotter in tafte than the white Hellebor: in like manner hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

Blacke Hellebor purgeth downeward flegme, choler, and also melancholy especially, and all me-A lancholy humors, yet not without trouble and difficulty: therefore it is not to be given but to robustious and strong bodies, as Mesues teacheth. A purgation of Hellebor is good for mad and surious men, for melancholy, dull and heavie persons, for those that are troubled with the falling sickenes, for lepers, for them that are ficke of a quartaine Ague, and briefly for all those that are troubled with blacke choler, and molested with melancholy.

The manner of giving it (meaning the first blacke Hellebor) faith Arctuarius in his first booke, is B three scruples little more or lesse.

It is given with wine of raisins or oxymel, but for pleasantnesse sake some sweet and odoriferous C

feeds must be put vato it: but if you would have it stronger, adde thereunto a graine or two of Sca-

The first of these kindes is best, then the second; the rest are of lesse force.

The roots take away the morphew and blacke fpots in the skim, tetrers, ring-wormes, leprofies,

The root fodden in pottage with flesh, openeth the bellies of such as have the dropsie.

The root of baftard Hellebor, called among our English women Beare-foot, steeped in wine and drunken, loofeth the belly euen as the true blacke Hellebor, and is good against all the difeases whereunto blacke Hellebor serueth, and killeth wormes in children,

It doth his operation with more force and might, if it be made into pouder, and a dram thereof be received in wine.

The fame boyled in water with Rue and Agrimonie, cureth the jaundife, and purgeth yellow fu. perfluities by fiege.

The leaves of baltard Hellebor dried in an ouen, after the bread is drawne out, and the pouder thereof taken in a figge or raifin, or strawed upon a piece of bread spred with hony, and eaten, killeth

# CHAP. 378. Of Dioscorides bis blacke Hellebor.

Astrantia nigra, sive veratrum nigrum Dioscoridis, Dod. Blacke Master-worts, or Dioscorides his blacke Hellebor.

The Description.



"His kinde of blacke Hellebor, fet forth by Lobel under the name of Astrantia nigra, a. greeth very well in thape with the true 4frantia, which is called Imperatoria: neuertheles by the consent of Dioscorides and other Authors, who have expressed this plant for a kinde of Veratrum nigrum, or blacke Hellebor, it hath many blackish green leaues parted or cut into sourcor fine deepe cuts, after the maner of the vine leafe very like vnto those of Sanicle, both in greennes of colour and also in proportion. The stalke is euen, smooth, and plaine: at the top whereof grow floures in little tufts or vmbels, fet together like those of Scabious, of a whitish light greene colour, dashed ouer as it were with a little darke purple: after which come the feed like vnto Carthamus or bastard Sassron. The roots are many blackish thredsknit to one head or master root. The Place.

Blacke Hellebor is found in the mountains of Germany, and in other untilled and rough pla-

ces: it prospereth in gardens.

Dioscorides writeth, That blacke Hellebor groweth likewise in rough and dry places : and that is the best which is taken from such like places; as that (faith hee) which is brought out of Anticyraa city in Greece. It groweth in my garden.

I The Time.

This blacke Hellebor floureth not in Winter, but in the Summer moneths. The herbe is greene all the yeare thorow.

It is called of the later Herbarists, Astrantia nigra: of others, Sanicula sumina: notwithstanding The Names. it differeth much from Afrantia, an herbewhich is also named Imperatoria, or Master-wort. The vulgar people call it Pellitorie of Spaine, but vntruly; it may be called blacke Master-wort, yet doubtleffe a kinde of Hellebor, as the purging facultic doth flew: for it is certaine, that divers experienced physitians can witnesse, that the roots hereof do purge melancholy and other humors,

LIB. 2. and that they themselves have perfectly cured mad melancholy people being purged herewith. And that it hath a purging quality, Comradus Gesterus doth likewise testifie in a certaine Epistle

written to Adalphu Occo, in which he sheweth, that Afranianigra is almost as strong as white Hell lebor, and that he himselfowas the first that had experience of the purging faculty thereof by siege: which things confirme that it is Dioscorides his blacke Hellebor. Dioscorides hath also attributed to this plant all those names that are described to the other black

Hellebors. He saith further, that the seed thereof in Anticyra is called Sesamoides, the which is yeld to purge with, if so be that the Text be true, and not corrupted. But it seemeth not to be altogether perfect; for if Sefamoides, as Pliny faith, and the word it felse doth shew, hath his name of the likenesse of Sesamum, the seed of this blacke Hellebor shall unproperly be called Sesamoides; being not like that of Selamum, but of Cnicus or bastard Saffron. By these proofes we may suspect, that these words are brought into Diefeorides from fome other Author.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

The faculties of this plant wee have already written to be by triall found like to those of the A other blacke Hellebor : notwithstanding those that are described in the somer chapter are to be accounted of greater force.

4 This what Clayer fremost befule) was one of Delases, who, temps, job, a.co., 20 labours to proue this plant to be the true blacke Mellebor of Disfraction to the Company of the Company of the Poples of The Property of the Company of the Company

### CHAP. 379. Of Herbe Christopher.

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Christophoriana, Herbe Christopher.

the same and a

The Description.



Lthough Herbe Christopher be none of the Binde-weeds, or of those plants that have need of supporting or vinderpropping, wherewith it may clime or rampe, yet because it beareth grapes, or clusters of berries, it might have been numbred among the Approximation or those that grow like Vines. It brings forth little tender stalkes a foot long, or not much longer; whereupon doe grow fundry leaves fet vpon a tender foot-fialke, which doe make one leafe formewhat jagged or cut about the edges, of a light greate colour; the floures grow at the top of the flalkes in specie cuts confiding of foure little white leaves apiece which being paft, the fruit fucceeds, yound, force has long, and blacke when it is slipe, hanning upon one fide a ftreaked furrow or hollownesse growing necre together as doe the clusters of grapes. The root is thicke, blacke without, and yellow within like box, with many trailing firings a-nexed thereto, creeping far abroad in the earth, whereby it doth meanly increase, and lasteth

Herbe Christopher growth in the North parts of England, never who the house of the right worthingfull Sir william town. I hauer ceiuced planes thereof from Resignator Paris, for my garden, where they flourish.

Profile first kinde of Pelonic (being meTats Billed a reviewed a Elegitia, " it floureth and flouristieth in May and Tone, and the thirt of 134 mi the 2 to 3 thinks.

The Names.

It is called in our age Christophorisma, and S. Christophori berba: in English, Herbe Christopher: fome there be that name it Cossus niger: others had tather have it Active baciferum: it bath no likenes at all nor affinitie with Coffus, as the simplest may perceise that de know both. But doubtliefle it is of the number of the Aconites, or Wolfs-banes, by reason of the deadly and pernicious quality that it hath, like vnto Wolfes-bane, or Leopards-bane.

The Temperature. The temperature of Herbe Christopher answereth that of the Aconites, as we have faid. The Vertues,

I finde little or nothing extant in the antient or later writers, of any one good propertie wherewith any part of this plant is possessed it therefore I wish those that love new medicines to take heed that this be none of them, because it is thought to be of a venomous and deadly quality,

### CHAP. 380. Of Peionie.

The Kindes.

THere be three Perionies, one male, and two females, described by the Antients : the later writers haue found our foure more, one of the female kinde, called Pannia pumils, or dwarfe Pcionic, and another called Paonia promisma five mentra, Bastard, Mil begotten, or neither of both, but as it were a plant participating of the male and female; one double Peionie with white floures, and a fourth kinde bearing fingle white floures.

> 1 Paoniamas. Male Peionie.

Pagniamas cum femine. Male Peionie in feed.





The Description.

THe first kinde of Peionie (being the male, called Permia may in English, Male Peiony)

I hath shickered stalkes a cubir, long , the leaues be great and large, consisting of divers
uses growing or found to perhaps your one stender stemme or till, not much white the leaves of leanes growing or joyned together upon one thender flemme or rib, not much white the le

#### Of the Historicof Plants. LIB. 2.

the Wall-nut tree both in fashion and greatnesse: at the top of the stalkes grow faire large redde floures very like roles, having alfo in the midft, yellow threds or thrums like them in the role called Anthera which being vaded and fallen away, there come in place three or foure great cods or husks. which do open when they are ripe : the inner part of which cods is of a faire red colour, wherein is contained blacke shining and polished seeds, as big as a Pease, and betweene every blacke seed is couched a red or crimfon feed, which is barren and emoty. The root is thicke, great, and tuberous. like vnto the common Peionie.

2 There is another kinde of Peionie called of Dodonaus, Paonia famina prior : of Lobel, Paonia famina: in English, semale Peionie, which is so well knowne vnto all that it needeth not any de-

The third kinde of Peionie (which Pena fetteth forth under the name Pania famina Polyanthos: Dodonaus, Paonia famina multiplex: in English, Double Peionie) hath leaves, roots, and floures like the common female Peionie, faue that his leaues are not fo much jagged, and are of a lighter greene colour: the roots are thicker and more tuberous, and the floures much greater, exceeding double, of a very deepe red colour, in fashion very like the great double role of Prouince, but greater and more double.

> 2 Paonia famina. Female Peionie.



3 Paonia famina multiplex. Double red Peronie.



4 There is found another fort of the double Peionic, not differing from the precedent in stalks, leaues, or roots: this plant bringeth forth white floures, wherein confifteth the difference.

There is another kinde of Peionie (called of Dodonaus, Paonia famina altera but of Pena, Paonia promifera, five neutra: in English, Maiden or Virgin Peiony) that is like to the common Peiony, fauing that his leaves and floures are much leffe, and the stalkes shorter : it beareth red floures and feed also like the former.

6 We have likewise in our London gardens another fort bearing floures of a pale whitish colour very fingle, refembling the female wilde Peionie, in other respects like the double white Peiony, but leffer in all the parts thereof.

† 7 Clusius by feed fent him from Constantinople had two other varieties of fingle Peionies: the one had the leaves red when they came out of the ground; and the floure of this was of a deep red colour: the other had them of a whitish greene, and the floures of this were somwhat larger, and of a lighter colour. In the leaves and other parts they refembled the common double Peiony. ‡

4 Paonia famina polyanthos flore albo.
The double white Peionie.



† 6 Paonia famina pumila. Dwarfe female Peionie.



‡ 5 Pæonia promiscua. Maiden Peionie.



‡ 7 Paonia Byzantina. Turkish Peionie.



The Place.

All the forts of Peionies do grow in our London gardens, except that double Peiony with white floures, which we do expect from the Low-countries or Flanders.

The male Peionic groweth wild upon a connyberry in Betsome, being in the parish of Southfleet in Kent, two miles from Grauesend, and in the ground sometimes belonging to a same there called Iohn Bradley.

‡ I haue beene told that our Author himselse planted that Peionie there, and afterwards seemed to finde it there by accident; and I doe beleeue it was so, because none before or since haue euer seene or hard of it growing wilde in any part of this kingdome. ‡

¶ The Time.

They floure in May: the feed is ripe in Iuly.

The Names.

The Peionie is called in Greeke, where in Latina allo, Pasonia, and Dulcifida: in shops, Pionia: in high Dutch, Deonien bloemen; in low Dutch, Denten in French, Pisoise: in Spanish, Refadd monte: in English, Peionie: it hath also many bastard names, as Rosa fausina, Herba Casta: of some, Lunaria, Pasonia: because it cureth those that have the falling sicknesses, whom some call Lunariaso, or Lunariake. It is called them Duthylu: which agreeth with the female penine; the knobby roots of which be like to Duthyli: Idai, and Duthyli: Idai are certaine precious stones of the forme of a mans singer, growing in the Island of Candie: it is called of divers Aglasphotis, of brightly shining, taking his name of the shining and glittering graines, which are of the colour effcarlet.

There be found two Aglasphotides, described by Assianus in his 14 booke; one of the sea, in the 24. Chapter: the other of the earth, in the 27, chapter. That of the sea is a kinde of Facus, or sea mosse, which groweth you high rocks of the bignesse of Tamarisk, with the head of Poppy; which opening in the Summer Solface doth yeeld in the night time a certaine fierse, and as it were spark-ling brightnesse or light.

That of the earth, faith he, which by another name is called Cynoff aft m, lieth hid in the day time among other herbes, and is not knowne at all, and in the night time it is casily seene: for it shineth like a star, and glittereth with a stery brightnesse.

And this \*\*Aglaophotis\* of the earth, or Cynolphilm; is Paonia; for \*\*Apulcium faith, that the feeds or graines of Peionie thine in the night time like a candle, and that plenty of it is in the night feafon found out and gathered by the (hepheads. Theophrafium and Plinydo how that Peionie is gathered in the night feafon; which \*\*Blianum allo affirmeth concerneth \*\*\*Aglaophotiu\*\*.

This Aclassians are earth, or Cympastus.

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This Aclassians the earth, or Cympastus.

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This Aclassians the earth, or Cympastus.

This found, which thing is plaine to him that conferred those things which aclassians hath written of Aclassians of the earth, or Cympsastus, with those which tose things which aclassians that feet down or Basara. For Aclians that, that Cympsastus is not plucked vy without danger; and that it is reported how he that first touched it, not knowing the nature thereof, perished. Therefore a string must be fastned to it in the night, and a hungry dog ried thereof, who being allured by the small of rosted selfs the towards him, may plucke it vp by the roots. Tosephus also writeth, that Basra doth shine in the euening like the day star, and that they who come accer, and would plucke it vp, can hardly do it, except that either a womans wrine, or her menses be poured vpon it, and that so it may be pluckt vp at the length.

Moreouer, it is fet downe by the faid Author, as allo by Pliny and Theophrafiu, that of necessitie it must be gathered in the night, for if any man shall pluck off the fruit in the day time, being seene of the Wood-pecker, he is in danger to lose his eies; and if hee cut the root, it is a chance if his fundament fall not out. The like fabulous tale hat been set forth of Mandrake, the which I have partly touched in the same chapter. But all these things be most vaine and frivolous: for the root of Peionie, as also the Mandrake, may be removed at any time of the yeare, day or houre what seems.

But it is no maruell, that such kindes of trisles, and most superfictious and wicked ceremonies are found in the books of the most Antient Writers, for there were many things in their time very vainly seined and cogged in forostentation sake, as by the Ægyptians and other counterfeit mates, as Pliny doth truly testistie: an imatator of whom in times pass, was one Andessa a Physicion, who as Calen sath, conucied into the art of Physics, lies and subtill delusions. For which cause Galen commanded is Schollers to refraine from the reading of him, and of all such like lying and deceivfull sycophants. It is reported that these herbes tooks the name of Peionie, or Pean, of that excellent Physition of the same name, who first found out and taught the knowledge of this herbe vnto posteritie.

LIB. 2.

3 Dentaria Heptaphyllos Clusij.

The Temperature.

The root of Peionie, as Galen faith, doth gently bindewith a kinde of fweetneffe: and hath also iouned with it a certaine bitterish sharpnesse: it is in temperature not very hot, little more than meanely hot; but it is dry, and of fubtill parts.

The Vertues.

A Dioscorides writeth, that the root of the Male Peionie being dried, is given to women that be not well clenfed after their deliuerie, being drunke in Mead or honied water to the quantitie of a beance for it fcoureth those parts, appealeth the griping throwes and torments of the belly, and bringeth downe the defired fickeneffe.

Galen addeth, that it is good for those that have the yellow jaundise, and paine in the kidnies and

bladder, it elenfeth the liuer and kidnies that are stopped.

It is found by fure and euident experience made by Galen, that the fresh root tied about the necks of children, is an effectuall remedy against the falling sickenesse; but vnto those that are growneyo in more yeares, the root thereof must also be ministed inwardly.

It is also given, faith Pliny, against the disease of the minde. The root of the male Peionie is pre-

ferred in this cure.

Ten or twelve of the red berries or feeds drunke in wine that is something harsh or sower, and

red, do stay the inordinate flux, and are good for the stone in the beginning.

The blacke graines (that is the feed) to the number of fifteene taken in wine or mead, helpes the strangling and paines of the matrix or mother, and is a speciall remedy for those that are troubled in the night with the disease called Ephialtes or night Mare, which is as though a heavie burthen were laid vpon them, and they oppressed therewith, as if they were ouercome by their enemies, or ouerprest with some great weight or burthen; and they are also good against melancholicke dreams,

Syrrup made of the floures of Peionie helpeth greatly the falling fick neffe : likewise the extra-

ction of the roots doth the fame.

### CHAP. 281. Of toothed Violets, or Corall worts.

· 1 Dentaria Bulbifera. Toothed Violer.

2 Dentaria Coralloide radice, five Dent. Enneaphyllos. The Corall toothed Violet.





The

1 5 Demaria Pentanbullos alter. The other five leaved Corall-wort.

The feuen leafed toothed Violet.

A Dentaria Pentaphyllos Clufi, Fine leafed toothed Violet



A The Description.

"He first kinde of Dentaria (called in Latine Dentaria baccifera : Of Dodonano, Demaria prior ; in English; Dogs tooth violet) A. hath a tuberous and knobby root, toothed, or as it were kneed like vnto the ctags of Corall, of an unpleasant sauor, and somewhat sharp in taste: from which fpring forth certaino mail and flen-der stalkes a foot high, which hate leases very much cut or jagged, like vnto those of Hempe, of the forme and fathion of Athen leaves at the top of the stalkes doe grow small white sources, in fhape like Viola maresale, that is, Queenes Gil-lofloures, or rather like flocke Gillofloures, of a white yellow colour, laid ouer with a light fprinkling of purple : among which come forth imall aming or purple i among winen come forth imali knobs growing who he falls among the leaves, fusch as any to helden vpon the Chimility attagen, which being ripe de fall upon the ground, whereof many other plants are ingended.

2017 The foreign kinder of Dogs-sooth Violet

bringeth forth small round stalks, firm, and stiffe. a foot high befor with leaves much broader, rounder, and greener shan the former, bearing ac the the many little floures confilting of foure ld zi 100 finali Jeanes) inf à pelé herbie colour, which being past, there factored long and flender coddes

fomewhat like the cods of Queenes Gillofloures, wherein is contained small blackish feed the root is like the former, but not in every respect, much resembling Corall, yet white and tuberous

The third kinde of Dogs-tooth Violet is called of Clusius, Demaria heptaphyllos, that is, confifting of feuen leaves faftened vpon one rib, finew, or small ftem of Lobelwith this sittle, Alabafri. tes altera, or Dentaria altera: but Cordus calleth it Cordloides altera: in English, Corall violet: it hash flalkes, floures, and roots like vnto the first of his kinde, saving that the floures are much sairer, and white of colour, and the roots have a greater refemblance of Corall than the other.

The fourth kinde of Dogs-tooth violet, called in English Codded violet (which Classing fee. eeth forth under the title Demaria Matthieli Pentaphylles; which Pena doth also expresse under the tieleof Nemoralis alpina Herbariorum Alabastrites, Cordus calleth it Coralloides, and may very well be called in English Cinkfoile violet) hath leaves so like the greater Cinkfoile, that it is hard to know one from another; therefore it might very well have beene reckoned among the herbes called Pea.

taphylla, that is, five leaved herbes. This plant groweth in the shadowie forrest about Turin, and the mountaine Sauena called Calcaris, and by the Rhene not far from Bafill. The stalkes grow to the height of a cubit, befet with a tuft of flours at the top like to that of the first, but of a desper purple colour:which being vaded, there fucceed long and flat cods like vnto Rocket, or the great Celandine, wherein is contained a small feed. All the whole plant is of a hot and bitter taste. The roots are like vnto Corall, of a pale whitish colour: the leaves are rough and harsh in handling, and of a

5 Clustus gives vs another variety of Dentaria pentaphylles, whose roots are more vacuen and knobby than the last described : the stalke is some foot high; the leaves sine you a stalke, but not fo rough, nor fo deepe a greene as those of the former; yet the floures are of a deepe purple colour, like those of the last described. #

The Place. They grow on divers shadowie and darke hills. Valerius Cordus writeth, that they are found a. bout the forrest Hercinia, not far from Northusium, most plentifully, in a fat soile that hath quaries of stone in it. The first I have in my garden.

The Time. They floure especially in Aprill and May: the seed commeth to persection in the end of August. The Names.

The toothed Violet, or after fome, Dogs-tooth violet, is commonly called Demaria of Cordus, Coralloides, of the root that is in forme like to Corall. Mathiolus placeth it inter Salidagines & Symphyta, among the Confounds and Comfries. We had rather call them Fiels Deutstie, of the lilieneffe the floures haue with Stocke gillo-floures. They may be called in English, Toothed Violets, or

The Nature and Vertues. A I have read of few or no vertues contained in these herbes, saving those which some women have experienced to be in the first kinde thereof, and which Matthiague ascribeth vnto Pentaphylla denteria the fourth kinde, in the fourth booke of his Commentaries open Dieferides, and in the chapter concerning Symphysam, where he faith that the root is vied in drinkes which are made against the terscele and inward wounds, busefpecially those wounds and hires which have entred into the bol-

> CHAR. 382. Of Cinkefoile, or fide forger Gra The Description.

He first kinde of Cinkefoile is so common and so witnerfally knowne, that I thinke it a needleffe trauell to fland about the description. ‡ It hath many long slender stalks lying fpred you the ground, our whereof grow leaves made of fine longift faire leaves faitened to one long foot-stalke; the flowes also grow you the like foot-stalkes and are compled of fine yellow leanes. The rook is pretty large, of a reddifficolour, and round; but dried, it begines

2 The fecond kind of Cintrolle or Quinquefoile hath round and fmall flatter beautiful high; the leaves are large, and very much jagged about the edges, very like the common interpolation of the fielder, in fathion like the common kinde, but many treater, and of a pale or bleake yellow or elfo white the colour sahe root is blacke without and of the firing annexed thereto, and of a wooddy fubstance. in incomo)

LIB. 2.

1 Quinquefolium vulgare. Common Cinkfoile



3 Pentaphyllum purpureum. Purple Cinkfoile.



† 2 Quinquefolium majus rectum. Great voright Cinkfoile.



4 Pent aphyllum rubrum paluftre; Marth Cinkfoile.



Pentaphyllum petrofum, Heptaphyllum Clusij. Stone Cinkfoile.



Juinquefolium Tormentilla facie, Wall Cinkfole.



† 6 Pentaphyllon supinum Potentilla facie. Siluerweed Cinkfoile.



8 Pentaphyllum Incanum. Hoarie Cinkfoile.



### LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

† 3 The third kinde of Cinkfoile hath leaves like those of the last described, and his shoures are of a purple colour; which being past, there succeede tha round knop of seed like a Strawberry before it be ripe: the stalks are creeping upon the ground; the root is of a wooddy substance, full of blacke strings appendant thereto. ‡ This differs not from the last described, but in the colour of the floures. ‡

4 The fourth kinde of Cinkefoile is very likevnto the other, especially the great kinde: The falkes are a cubit high, and of a reddish colour: the leaues consist of since parts, somewhat snipped about the edges: the slowers grow at the top of the salks like vnto the other Cinksoiles, saue that they be of a dark red colour; the root is of a woody substance, with some sibres or thready strings hanging thereat.

9 Pentaphyllum incanum minus repens. Small hoary creeping Cinkfoile.

10 Quinquefolium fylvat, maius flo. albo. Wood Cinkfoile with white floures.





The fifth kinde of Cinkfoile groweth vpon the cold mountaines of Sauoy, and in the vally of Auftenfic, and in Narbone in France, and (if my memoric faile me not) I have feene it growing vpon Beefkon caftle in Chefhire: the leaves hereof are few, and thin fet, confifting of fiue parts like the other Cinkfoiles, oftenities fix or feuen fet vpon one foor-falke, not failp about the edges as the other, but plaine and smooth: the leaves are of a bright white fluer colour, very foir and shing: the floures grow like stars vpon stender stalkes by tusts and bunches, of a white colour, and sometimes purple, in safhion like the floures of Alchimilla or Ladies mantle: the root is thicke and full of strings, of a browne purple colour.

toll of strings, of a browne purple colour.

† 6 This plant, whose figure our Authour formerly gaue for Fragaria strikis, and in his Description consounded with it, to auoid consustion I think sit to give you here among the Cinkfoils, and in that place the Fragaria strikis, as most agreeable thereto. This seems to challenge kinred of three seurall plaints, that is, Cinkfoile, Tormentill, and Silver-weed; for it hath the ypper leaves, and grow many you one middle rib like those of Silver-weed: the fruit is like an variey strawed ry. Lobot calls this, Peniaphystum suprimum Tormentilla facie: and Tabernamontamis, Quinquesolium stragsferum repens. ‡

7 The feuenth kinde of Cinkfoile Pena that diligent fearcher of Simples found in the Alps of Rhetia neere Clauena, and at the first fight supposed it to be a kinde of Terminilla or Pentaphylum,

faue that it had a more threddy root rather like Geranium; it is of a dark colour outwardly, having fome fiweet finell reprefenting Gariophyllata in the fauor of his roots; in leaues and floures it refembles Cinkfoile and Tormentil, and in shape of his stalks and roots, Auens, or Gariophyllata, participating of them all; notwithstanding it approcheth neerest wrothe Cinkfoiles, having stalks a foor high, whereupon grow leaues divided into flue parts, and jagged round about the edges like the teeth of a Saw, having the pale yellow floures of Pentaphylla or Tormentila, within which are little mossile or downy threds of the colour of Saffron, but lesser than the common Auens.

8 The eighth kinde of Cinkfoile (according to the opinion of divers learned men who have had the view thereof, and have iudged it to be the true Leucas of Dioflorides, agreeable to Dioflorides his defeription) is all honer, whereupon it tooke the addition Incanum. The stalks are thick, wood, dy, and somewhat red, wrinkled also, and of a brown colour, which rife vnequall from the root, spreding themselves into many branches, shadowing the place where it groweth, befer with thicke and notched leaues like Scardium or water Germander, which according to the iudgment of the Learned is thought to be of no lesse force against poison, than Pentaphyllon or Tomentssa, being of an aftringent and drying qualitie: hereupon it may be that some trying the force hereos, have yeelded it vp for Learne Dioslorids. This rare plant I neuer sound growing naturally, but in the hollownesse of the Peakish mountaines and dry grauelly vallies.

‡ 11 Quinquefolium sylvaticum minus flo. albo. Small white floured wood Cinkfoile.

900

‡ 11 Quinquefolium minus flo. aureo Small golden floured Cinkfoile.





 $\ddagger$  9. This hath the like creeping purple branches as the last described: the leaves are narrower, more hairy, and deeper cut in  $\ddagger$  the floures are also of a more golden colour: in other respects they are alike.  $\ddagger$ 

† 10 The wood Cinkfoile hath many leaues fpred vpon the ground, confifting of five parts; among which rife vp other leaues fet vpon very tall foot-falks and long in respect of those that did grow by the ground, and somewhat shipt about the ends, and not all alongs the edges. The sloures grow vpon sheder stalks, consisting of sine white leaues. The root is thick, with divers sibres comming from it.

‡ 11 This alfofrom such a root as the last described sends forth many slender branches not creeping, but standing vpright, and set with little hoary leaves, snipped onely at the ends like with those those with the creeping standard set with the same standard set with the same standard set.

‡ 13 Pentaphy Kum fragiferum. Straw-berry Cink-foile.



those of the last described: the tops of the branches carry pretty white sloures like those of the last described, whereof it seems to be a kinde, yet lesse in each respect.

ta This from a blacke and fibrous root fends forth creeping branches, fer with leaves like the common Cinkfoile, but leffe, fomewhat hoary and thining; the stakes are fome handfull high, and on their tops carry large flours in respect of the smalness of the plant, and these of a saire golden colour, with saffron coloured threeds in their middle; the keeds grow after the manner of other Cinkefoiles; this stoures in June, and it is Classical thin sair guiragus saures flore.

13 There is one of the mountain Cinkfoiles that hath diuers flender brittle stalkes, rising immediately out of the ground, whereupon are set by equall distances certaine jagged leaues, not valike to the smallest leaues of Auens: the floures are white and grow at the top, having in them threds yellow of colour, and like to the other Cinkesoiles, but altogether lesser. The root is thicke, tough, and of a wooddy substance. ‡ The seeds grow clustering together like little Strawberries, whence Clusture alls it Quinquesolium fragisferum. ‡

They grow in low and moist medowes, vpon bankes and by high-way sides: the second is onely to be found in gardens.

The third groweth in the woods of Saucfourth groweth in a marsh ground adjoyning to the land called Bourne ponds, halfe a mile from Colchester; from whence I brought some plants for my Garden, where, they stourish and profeer

The fifth groweth voon Beefton caftle in Cheshire: the fixth voon bricke and stone walls about London, especially voon the bricke wall in Liuer-lane.

The place of the feuenth and eight is fet forth in their descriptions.

Thefe plants do floure from the beginning of May to the end of Iune.

The Names.

Cinke-foile is called in Greeke, promises in Latine, Quinquefolium: the Apothecaries vie the Greeke name Pensaphyllon: and sometime the Latine name. There be very many bastard name, wherewith I will not trouble your eares: in high Dutch, Junt singer trust in low Dutch, Listinger trust in I talian, Cinques of in French, Quinte suite in Spanish, Cinco on rama: in English Cink-foile, Fiue finger Grasse, Fiue leaved grasse, and Sinksield.

The Temperature.

The roots of Cink-foile, especially of the fift do vehemently dry, and that in the third degree, but without biring: for they have very little apparant heat or sharpnesse.

The Vertus.

The decoction of the roots of Cinke-foile drunke, cureth the bloudy flix, and all other fluxes of  $\bf A$  the belly, and flancheth all exceffine bleeding.

The juyce of the roots while they be young and tender, is given to be drunke against the diseases B of the liver and lungs and all poyson.

The same drunke in mede or honied water, or wine wherein some pepper hath been mingled, cureth the tertian or quartaine seuers: and being drunken after the same manner for thirty daies together, it helpeth the salling sickenesse.

The leaues vied among herbes appropriate for the lame purpole, cure ruptures and burftings of D the rim, and gurs falling in the cods.

0000 2

The juyce of the leaves drunken doth cure the jaundife, and comforteth the stomacke and

The decoction of the roots held in the mouth doth mitigate the paine of the teeth, staieth putri. faction, and all putrified vicers of the mouth, helpeth the inflammations of the almonds, throat and the parts adjoyning, it staieth the laske, and helpeth the bloudy flix.

The root boyled in vinegre is good against the shingles, appealeth the rage of fretting fores, and

It is reported that four branches hereof cure quartaine agues, three tertians, and one branch quo. tidians: which things are most vaine and friuolous, as likewise many other such like, which are not onely found in Diofeorides, but also in other Authors, which we willingly withfland.

Ortolpho Morolto a learned Physicion, commended the leaves being boyled with water, and some

Lignum vite added thereto, against the falling sickenesse, if the patient becaused to sweat upon the taking thereof. He likewise commendeth the extraction of the roots against the bloody slix.

4. On a substituents in the designion stide, and place of growing mentioned that plant which he figured, and is yet kept in the focus place; and in the full place for place the country of the country of the focus place; and into the first place, by the mention of its yet without designion in the flowed. That which for mention when the first place, by the name of Pentaphelan, payment and the first place, by the name of the name

### CHAP. 383. Of Setfoile, or Tormentill.

The Description.

Termentilla. Setfoile.

#### The Description.

His herbe Tormentill or Setfoile is one of the Cinke foiles, it brings forth many stalkes, flender, weake, fearse able to lift it felfe vp, but rather lies down vpon the ground: the leaves be leffer than Cinkfoile, but moe in number, sometimes fiue, but commonly seuen, whereupon it tooke his name Setfoile, which is feuen leaues, and those somwhat snipt about the edges: the floures grow on the tops of flender stalkes, of a yellow colour, like those of the Cinkfoiles. The root is blacke without, reddish within, thicke, tuberous or knobby.

The Place.

This plant loueth woods and shadowie places, and is likewise found in pastures lying open to the Sun, almost euery where.

I The Time.

It floureth from May, vnto the end of Au-

The Names.

It is called of the later Herbarists Tormentilla: some name it after the number of the leaues is deponen, and Septifolium: in English, Setfoile and Tormentill: in high Dutch, 28fts toutts: most take it to be Chrysogenen; whereof Dioscorides hath made a briefe description.

¶ The Temperature.

The root of Tormentill doth mightily dry and that in the third degree, and is of thin parts: it hath in it very little heate, and is of a binding quality.

The Vertues. Tormentill is not onely of like vertue with Cinkefoile, but also of greater efficacie: it is much vied against pestilent diseases; for it strongly resistent putrifaction, and procureth sweat.

The leaves and roots boiled in wine, or the juice thereof drunk, prouoke sweat, & by that means B drive out all venom from the heart, expell poison, and preserve the body from insection in time of

pestilence, and from all other infectious diseases. The roots dried, made into pouder, and drunke in wine, do the same.

The same pouder taken as aforesaid, or in the water of a smiths forge, or rather in water wherein D hot steele hath bin often quenched of purpose, cureth the laske and bloudy flix, yea although the Patient have adjoyning to his scouring a grieuous seuer.

It stoppeth the spitting of bloud, pissing of bloud, and all other issues of bloud in man or wo- E.

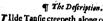
The decoction of the leaves and roots, or the juice thereof drunke, is good for all wounds both F outward and inward : it also openeth and healeth the stoppings of the liner and lungs, and cureth

The root beaten into pouder, tempered or kneaded with the white of an egge and eaten, stayeth G the defire to vomit, and is good against choler and melancholy.

### Снар. 384. Of wilde Tanfie or Siluer-weed.

Argentina. Siluer-weed, or wilde Tanfie.

L 1 B. 2.



Ilde Tansie creepeth along on the ground with fine slender stalkes and clasping tendrels: the leaves are long, made up of many finall leaues like vnto those of the garden Tanfy, but leffer; on the upper fide greene, and under very white. The flours be yellow, and fland vpon flender ftems as do those of Cinkfoile

The Place. It groweth in moist places neere highwayes and

running brooks almost euerie where. The Time.

It floureth in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.
The later Herbarists callit Argentina, of the filuer drops that are to bee seene in the distilled water thereof when it is put into a glasse, which you shall eafily see rolling and tumbling up and downe in the bottome. ‡ I indge it rather so called of the fine fhining filuer colored leaves. ‡ It is likewife called Potentilla : Of divers, Agrimonia fyluestris, Anscrina, and Tanacetum fyluefire : in high-Dutch, Genferich: in low-Dutch, Ganferick : in French, Cargentine : in English, wilde Tansie, and Siluer-weed.

The Temperature. It is moderatly cold, and dry almost in the third degree, having withall a binding facultie.

I The Vertues.

Wilde Tansieboiled inwine and drunke, stops the lask and bloudy flix, and all other fluxes of A bloud in man or woman.

The same boiled inwater and salt and drunk diffolues clotted and congealed bloud in such as B are hurt or bruifed by falling from some high place.

The decoction hereof made in water cures the vicers and cankers of the mouth, if some honey C and allom be added thereto in the boiling.

Wilde Tansie hath many other good vertues, especially against the stone, inward wounds, and D wounds of the fecret parts, and closeth vp all green and fresh wounds.

The



E The distilled water takes away freekles, spots, pimples in the face, and sun-burning; but the herb laid to insuse or steep in white wine is far better: but the best of all is to steepe it in strong white wine vineger, the face being often bathed or washed therewith.

### CHAP. 385. Of Auens or herb Bennet.

1 Caryophyllata. Auens, or herbe Bennet.



The Description.

THe common Auens hath leaues not valike to Agrimonie, rough, blackith, and much clouen or deepely cut into diuers gashes: the stalke is round and hairy, a foot high, diuiding it selfe at the top into diuers branches, whereupon do grow yellow flours like those of Cinksoile or wilde Tanse: which beeing past, there follow round rough reddish hairy heads or knops full of seed, which beeing ripe will hang yong garments as Burres do. The root is thick, reddish within, with certaine yellow strings fastned therunto, smelling like Cloues or the roots of Cyperus.

The mountaine Auens hath greater and thicker leaves than the precedent, rougher & more hairy, nor parted into three, but rather round, nicked on the edges: amongft which rifeth vp flender stalkes, whereupon doe grow little longish sharpe pointed leaves: on the top of each stalke doth

2 Caryophyllata mentana. Mountaine Auens.





3 Caryophyllata Alpina pentaphyllaia. Fiue leaued Auens.





‡ 5 Cargophyllata Alpinaminima. Dwarfe Mountain Auens.



‡ 4 Caryophyllata montana purpurea. Red floured mountain Auens.





grow one flouregreater than that of the former, which confifteth of fine little leanes as yellow as gold: after which growes up the feeds among long hairy threds. The root is long, growing aflope, fomewhat thicke with strings annexed thereto.

3 Fine finger Auens hath many small leaves spred vpon the ground, divided into five parts, somewhat snipt about the edges like Cinke-soile, whereof it tooke his name. Among which rise vo slender stalkes divided at the top into divers branches, whereon doe grow small yellow stoures like those of Cinke foile: the foot is composed of many tough strings of the smell of Cloues, which makes it a kinde of Auens3 otherwife doubtles it muft of necessitue be one of the Cinkfoiles,

‡ 4 This hath joynted stringy roots some singer thicke, from whence rise vp many large and hairy leaves, composed of divers little leaves, with larger at the top, and these snipt about the edges like as the common Auens: among it these leaves grow vp fundry stalkes some foot or better high, whereon grow stories hanging downe their heads, and the tops of the stalkes and cups of the stories. are commonly of a purplish colour: the floures themselues are of a pretty red colour, and are of divers shapes, and grow divers waies; which hath beene the reason that Classian and others have iudged them seuerall plants, as may be seene in Clusius his Workes, where he gives you the source, which you here finde express, for a different kinde. Now some of these sloures even the greater part of them grow with fine red round pointed leanes, which neuer lie faire open, but only frand straight out, the middle part being filled with an hairy matter and yellowish threds: other some config of feuen, eight, nine, or more leaues; and fome againe lie wholly open, with greene leaues growing close vider the cup of the floure, as you may fee them represented in the figure; and fome few now and then may be found composed of a great many little leases thicke thrust together, making a very double floure. After the floures are false come such hairy heads as in other plants of this kind, among which lies the feed. Gefore calls this Geum rivale: Thalius, Caryophyllata major purpurea: Camerarime, Caryophyllata aquatica : Clusime, Caryophyllata montana prima, & tertia.

The root of this is also thicke, fibrous and whitish, from which arise many leaves three fingers high, refembling those of Agrimonie, the little leanes standing directly opposite each against gers night retermoting those of Agrinionic, the fittle reases manning and colour out of the midft of the right about the edges, hairty, a little curld, and of a deepe greate colour out of the midft of those, you a short stalke growes commonly one single source of a gain yellow colour, much like the mountaine Auens described in the second place. It floures at the beginning of tuly, and groweth vpon the Alpes. Pona was the first that described it, and that by the name of Caryophyllata Alpina

The Place.

The fekindes of Auens are found in high mountaines and thicke woods of the North parts of England: we have them in our London gardens, where they flourish and increase infinitely.

The red floured mountaine Auens was found growing in Wales by my much honoured friend M. Thomas Glynn, who fent fome plants thereof to our Herbarists, in whose Gardens it thri-

¶ The Time. They floure from the beginning of May to the end of July. The Names.

Auens is called Caryophyllata, io named of the finell of Cloues which is in the roots, and diners call it Sanamunda, Herba benedicta, and Nardus ruftica in high Dutch, Benedicten wogest in French, Galiss . of the Wallons, Gloria filia: in English, Auens, and herbe Benet : it is thought to be Genn Pling, which most doe suspect by reason he is so briefe. Genm, faith Pling, life. 26.cap.7. hath little flender roots, blacke, and of a good fmell.

The other kinde of Auchs is called of the later Herbarists, Caryophyllata montana, Mountaine Auens: it might agree with the description of Bacharis, if the floures were purple tending to whiteneffe, which as we have faid are yellow, and likewife differ in that, that the roots of Auens fmell of Cloues, and those of Baccharis have the smell of Cinnamon.

The Temperature. The roots and leaves of Auens are manifeftly dry, and fomething hot, with a kinde of scouring quality.

The Vertues.

The decoction of Auens made in wine is commended against cruditie or rawnesse of the stomacke, paine of the Collicke, and the biting of venomuus beafts.

The same is likewise a remedy for stiches and grieses in the sides, for stopping of the liner; it concocheth raw humours, Coureth away fach things as cleane to the intrals, wasteth and disfolueth winds, especially being boyled with wine but if it be boyled with pottage or broth it is of great efficacie, and of all other pot-herbes is chiefe, not only in Phyficall broths, but commonly to be vied

The leaues and roots taken in this manner diffolue and confume clottered bloud in any inward

part of the body; and therefore they are mixed with potions which are drunk of those that are bruifed, that are inwardly broken, or that have falne from some high place.

The roots taken up in Autumne and dried, do keepe garments from being eaten with moths, and make them to have an excellent good odour, and ferue for all the physicall purposes that Cinkefoiles do.

### CHAP. 386. Of Straw-berries.

The Kindes.

Here be diners forts of Straw-berries; one red, another white, a third fort greene, and likewife a wilde Straw-berry, which is altogether barren of fruit.

I Fragaria & Fraga. Red Straw-berries.

L I B. 2.

2 Fragaria & Fraga Subalba. White Straw-berries.





The Description.

"He Straw berry hath leaues fored voon the ground, somewhat snipt about the edges, three fet together voon one slender foot-stalke like the Trefoile, greene on the vpper fide, and on the nether fide more white: among which rife vp flender stems, whereon do grow small floures, consisting of fine little white leanes, the middle part somewhat yellow, after which commeth the fruit, not valike to the Mulberrie, or rather the Raspis, red of colour, having the taste of wine, the inner pulpe or substance whereof is moist and white, in which is contained little feeds: the root is threddy, of long continuance, fending forth many strings, which disperse themselues far abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth.

2 Of these there is also a second kinde, which is like the former in stems, strings, leaves, and floures. The fruit is something greater, and of a whitish colour, wherein is the difference.

There is another fort, which brings forth leaues, floures, and strings like the other of his kinde,

† 3 Fragaria minime vesca, sive sterilis. Wilde or barren Straw-berry.



The fruit is greene when it is ripe, tending to rednesse vpon that side that lieth to the Sunne. cleauing faster to the stems, and is of a sweeter

tafte, wherein only confifteth the difference.

† There is also kept in our gardens (onely for variety) another Strawberry which in leaves and growing is like the common kinde, but the floure is greenish, and the fruit is harsh, rough and prickely, beeing of a greenish colour, with fome shew of rednesse. M. lobn Tradescant hath told me that he was the first that took notice of this Straw-berry, and that in a womans garden at Plimoth, whose daughter had gathered and fet the roots in her garden in stead of the com-mon Straw-berry: but she finding the fruit not to answer her expectation, intended to throw it away:which labor he spared her, in taking it and bestowing it among the louers of such varieties, in whose gardens it is yet preserued. This may be called in Latine, Fragaria fructu hispide, The prickly Straw-berry. ‡
† 3 This wild Strawberry hath leaues like

the other Straw-berry, but fornewhat leffe, and fofter, flightly indented about the edges, and of a light green colour: among which rife vp flender stems bearing fuch floures as the common Straw-berries doe, but leffer, which doe wither away, leaving behinde a barren or chaffie head, in shape like a Straw-berry, but of no worth or value : the root is like the others.

The Place.

Straw-berries do grow upon hills and vallies, likewife in woods and other fuch places that bee fomewhat shadowie: they prosper well in Gardens, the first euery where, the other two more rare, and are not to be found saue onely in gardens. † The barren one growes in diuers places, as vpon Blacke-heath, in Greenewich parke, &cc. ‡

I The Time. The leaves continue greene all the years in the Spring they spred further with their firings, and floure afterward: the berries are ripe in Iune and Iuly. ‡ The barren one floures in Aprill and May, but neuer carries any berries. ‡

The Names. The fruit or berries are called in Latine by Virgil and Ovid, Frage: neither have they any other name commonly knowne : the are called in high Dutch, Croberen : in low Dutch, Certbeffen : in French, Fraifes : in English, Straw-berries.

The Temperature. The leaves and roots do coole and dry, with an aftriction or binding quality: but the berries be cold and moift.

The Vertues. The leaves boyled and applied in manner of a pultis taketh away the burning heate in wounds: the decoction thereof frengthneth the gummes, fastneth the teeth, and is good to be held in the mouth, both against the inflammation or burning heate thereof; and also of the Almonds of the

throat: they stay the ouermuch flowing of the bloudy six, and other issues of bloud.

The berries quench thirst, and do allaw the inflammation or heate of the stomacke; the nourishment which they yeeld is little, thin, and waterish, and if they happen to putrifie in the stomacke, their nourishment is naught.

The distilled water drunke with white Wine is good against the passion of the heart, reuiuing the spirits, and making the heart merry.

D The distilled water is reported to scoure the face, to take away spots, and to make the face faire and smooth; and is likewise drunde with good successe against the stone in the kidnies.

The leaves are good to be put into Lotions or washing waters, for the mouth and the privile

L 1 B. 2. The ripe Strawberries quench thirst, coole heate of the stomack and inflammation of the liger. F

take away, if they be often vsed, the rednesse and heate of the face.

† The figure that formerly was in this place, and fome part of the description were (as I have formerly noted) of the Pentaphikan septem Pentaphikan fusion. The consideration of the Control of the Cont

### CHAP. 387. Of Angelica:

¶ The Kindes.

THere be divers kindes of Angelica's 3 the garden Angelica, that of the water, and a third fort wilde growing you the land.

i Angelica fativa. Garden Angelica.

2 Angelica Glueftris. Wilde Angelica.





The Description.

Oncerning this plant Angelica there hath bin hertofore fome contention and controuersie: Cordus calling it Smyrnium; some later writers, Costus niger: but to auoid cauil, the controuersie is soone decided, sith it and no other doth affuredly retaine the same Angelica. It hath great broad leaves, divided again into other leaves, which are indented or fnipe about much like to the vppermost leaves of Sphondylium, but lower, tenderer, greener, and of a strongger fauor : among which leaues fpring vp the stalks, very great, thicke, and hollow, fix or fetten foot high, jointed or kneed: from which joints proceed other arms or branches, at the top wherof grow tufts of whitish floures like Fennell or Dill: the root is thicke, great, and oilous, out of which issueth, if it be cut or broken, an oily liquor : the whole plant, as well leaues, stalks, as roots, are of a reafonable pleafant fauor, not much vnlike Petroleum.

There is another kinde of true Angelica found in our English gardens (which I have observed) being like vnto the former, fauing that the roots of this kinde are more fragrant, and of a more aromaticke fauor, and the leaves next the ground of a purplish red colour, and the whole plant lesser.

‡ 3 Archangelica. Great wilde Angelica.



- 2 The wild Angelica, which feldom growes in gardens, but is found to grow plentifully in water-foken grounds and cold moist medowes, is like to that of the garden, saue that his leaves are not so deeply cut or jagged : they be also blacker and narrower: the stalkes are much slenderer and shorter, and the floures whiter : the root is much smaller, and hath more thredy strings appendant thereunto, and is not fo strong of sauor by a great
- Matthielus and Gesuer haue made mention of another kind of Angelica, but we are very flenderly instructed by their insufficient descriptions: notwithstanding for our better knowledge and more certaine assurance I must needs record that which my friend M. Bredwel related to mee concerning his fight therof, who found this plant growing by the more which compaffes the house of M. Munke of the parish of Juer two miles from Colbrooke; and fince that I have feene the fame in low fenny and marshy places of Essex about Harwich. This plant hath leaues like vnto the garden Angelica, but smaller, and sewer in number, fet vpon one rib a great stalk groffe & thick, whose joints and that small rib wheron the lease grows are of a reddish colour, having many long branches comming forth of an husk or case, such as is in the common garden Parsnep: the floures grow at the top of the branches, and are of a white colour and tuft fashion: which being past, there fucceed broad long and thicke feeds, longer and thicker than garden Angelica: the root is great,

thicke, white, of little fauor, with fome firings appendant thereto. ‡ This of our Authors description seems to agree with the Archangelica of Lobel, Dodonaus, and Clusius , wherefore I have put their figure to it. #

The first is very common in our English gardens; in other places it growes wild without planting, as in Norway, and in an Island of the North called Island, where it groweth very high it is eaten of the inhabitants, the bark being pilled off, as we understand by some that have travelled into Illand, who were fometimes compelled to eat hereof for want of other food; and they report that it hath a good and pleasant taste to them that are hungry. It groweth likewise in diuers mountains

They floure in Iuly and August, and the roots for the most part perish after the feed is ripe : yet haue I with often cutting the plant kept it from feeding, by which means the root and plant haue continued fundry yeares together.

It is called of the later Age Angelica : in high-Durch, Angelich, Bauftwurty, or bes hellighen Gepft mutteel, that is, Spiritus fantti radix, the root of the holy Ghoft, as Fuchfius witneffeth : in low-Dutch, Angelitia: in French, angelic: in English also Angelica.

It feems to be a kind of Laferpitium: for if it be compared with those things which Theophrasius at large hath written concerning Silphium or Laferpitium, lib. 6. of the historie of Plants, it shall appeare to be answerable thereunto. But whether wilde Angelica be that which Theophrass we calleth Magydavis, that is to lay, another kinde of Laferpitium, we leave to be examined and confidered by the learned Physitians of our London Colledge.

galderoi: ¶ The Temperature. Angelica, especially that of the garden, is hot and dry in the third degree, wherefore it openeth, attenuateth, or maketh thin, digesteth, and procureth sweat.

The Vertues.

The root of garden Angelica is a fingular remedy against poylon, and against the plague, and A all infections taken by euill and corrupt aire; if you doe but take a piece of the root and hold it in your mouth, or chew the fame betweene your teeth, it doth most certainely drive away the pestilentiall aire, yea although the corrupt aire have possessed the hart, yet it driveth it out againe by vrine and fweat, as Rue and Treacle, and fuch like Antipharmaca do.

Angelica is an enemy to poyfons: it cureth pestilent diseases if it beevsed in season: a dramme B weight of the pouder hereof is given with thin wine, or if the feuer be vehement, with the diffilled water of Cardum benedictus, or of Tormentill, and with a little vinegre, and by it felf also, or with trea-

cle of Vipers added.

L I B. 2.

It openeth the liver and spleene: draweth downe the termes, driveth out or expelleth the secon- C

The decoction of the root made in wine, is good against the cold shinering of agues.

It is reported that the root is availeable against witchcraft and inchantments, if a man carry the E fame about them, as Fuchlius faith.

It attenuateth and maketh thin, groffe and tough flegme: the root being vied greene, and while F it is full of juvce, helpeth them that bee ashmaticke, diffoluing and expectorating the stuffings therein, by cutting off and clenfing the parts affected, reducing the body to health againe , but when it is dry it worketh not so effectually.

It is a most singular medicine against surfering and loathsomenesse to meate: it helpeth concothis in the stomacke, and is right beneficiall to the heart : it cureth the biting of mad dogges, and

all other venomous beafts.

The wilde kindes are not of fuch force in working, albeit they have the same vertues attributed H vnto them.

### CHAP. 388. Of Masterworts and herbe Gerard.

I Imperatoria. Masterworts.

2 Herba Gerardi. Herbe Gerard, or Aish-weed.





#### The Description.

Metatoria or Masserwort hath great broad leaves not much valike wilde Angelica, but imaller, and of a deeper greene colour, in fauor like Angelica, and enery leafe divided into fundry other little leaves: the tender knotted stalks are of a reddish colour, bearing at the top round spokie tuits with white floures: the seed is like the seed of Dill: the root is thicke, knottop ionia posse calls with which is allowed the first which is the foot is thicke, knot-ty and tuberous of a good fauour, and hot or bitting vpon the tongue, which hath mooued the vn-skilfull to call it Pellitory of Spaine, but very vnfitly and vntruly.

2 Herba Gererda, which Pena doth also call Imperatoria and Offratium : the Germaines Podagra-2 Heroa Octeria, which I can about also call any marks and open marks and open marks a vagyta-ria, that is, Gout-wort: in English, herbe Gerard, or wilde Masterwort, and in some places after Lyte, Ashweed is very like the other in leaues, floures, and roots, saving that they be smaller, growing vpon long ftems: the roots tenderer, whiter, and not fo thicke or tuberous. The whole plant is of a te-

Imperatoria groweth in darke woods and deferts; in my Garden and fundry others very plentifully.

Herbe Gerard groweth of it selse in gardens without setting or sowing, and is so struitfull in his increase, that where it hath once taken root, it will hardly be gotten out againe, spoiling and getting enery yeere more ground, to the annoying of better herbes.

The floure from the beginning of Iune to the beginning of August.

The Names.

Imperatoria, or Afrantia, is called in English, Masterwort, or bastard Pellitory of Spaine. Herba Gerardi is called in English, Herbe Gerard, Aishweed, and Gout-wort: in Latine also Podagraria Germanica.

Imperatoria, especially the root, is hot and dry in the third degree. The wilde Imperatoria, or herbe Gerard, is almost of the same nature and quality, but not so strong.

Imperatoria is not onely good against all poison, but also singular against all corrupt and naughty aire and infection of the peftilence, if it be drunken with wine.

The roots and leaves stamped, dissolue and cure pestilential carbuncles and botches, and such other apostumations and swellings, being applied rhereto.

The root drunke in wine cureth the extreme and rigorous cold fits of agues, and is good against the dropfie, and prouoketh fweat.

The fame taken in manner afore faid, comforteth and strengthneth the stomacke, helpeth digestion refloreth appetite, and diffolueth all ventofities or windinesse of the stomacke and other parts.

It greatly helpeth such as haue taken great square, bruses, or falls from some high place, dissolvent uing and scattering abroad congealed and clotted bloud within the body: the root with his leaues flamped and laid vpon the members infected, cureth the bitings of mad dogs, and of all other veno-

Herbe Gerard with his roots stamped, and laid vpon members that are troubled or vexed with the gout, swageth the paine, and taketh away the swelling and inflammations thereof, which occasioned the Germanes to give it the name Podagraria because of his vertues in curing the gout.

It cureth also the Hemorrhoids, if the fundament be bathed with the decoction of the leaues and roots, and the foft and tender fodden herbes laid thereon very hot.

False Pellitory of Spaine attenuateth or maketh thinne, digesteth, prouoketh sweat and vrine, concocteth groffe and cold humors, caffeth away windinesse of the entrailes, stomacke and matrix:

One dram of the root in pouder gluen certaine daies together, is a remedy for them that have the dropfie, and also for those that are troubled with convulsions, cramps, and the falling sicke-

Being given with wine before the fit come, it cureth the quartains ague, and is a remedy inst pestilent discases.

The same boyled in sharpe or sower wine, easeth the tooth-ache, if the mouth be washed there-

M Being chewed it draweth forth water and flegme out of the mouth (which kinde of remedies in Latine are called Apophles mailmi) and disburdeneth the braine of phlegmaticke homours, and are likewise vsed with good successe in apoplexies, drow se seepes, and other like infirmities.

CHAP.

### Снар. 389. Of Hercules Wound-wort, or All-beale.

D Anax is of fundry kindes, as witneffeth Theophrastum in his ninth booke; one groweth in Svrid and likewise other three, that is to say, Chironium, Heracleum, and Alfalapium, or Chirons Allheale, Hercules All-heale, and Asculapius All-heale. Besides these there is one Platyphyllon, or broad leafed , to that in Theophrastus there are fix kindes of Panax : but Dioscorides describeth onely three. Heracleum, Asclepium, and Chironium: whereunto we have added another fort, whose vertues wee found out by meanes of an husbandman, and for that cause have named it Panax Coloni, or Clownes-

1 Panax Heracleum. Hercules All-heale.



2 Panax Heracleum majus. Hercules great Wound-wort.



The Description.

Ercules All-heale or Wound wort hath many broad leaves fored upon the ground. very rough and hairy, of an ouerworne greene colour, and deepely cut into diuers fe-Gions like those of the Cow Parsenep, and not valike to the fig leaves: among the which rifeth vp a very strong stalke coursed ouer with a rough hairinesse, of the height of source or fine cubits. Being wounded it yeeldeth forth a yellow gummie juyce, as doth enery part of the plant, which is that precious gum called Opppanax: at the top of which fialkes fland great tufts or wmbels of yellowish floures, set together in spoky rundles like those of Dill, which turne into seed of a flraw colour, sharpeand hot in taste, and of a pleasing sauour: the root is very thicke, far, and full of juyce, and of a white colour.

2 The great Wound-wort, which the Venetians nourish in their Gardens, hath great large leaues fornewhat rough or hairie, confishing of divers small leaves set together vpon a middle rib, which make one entire lease joyned together in one, whereof each collaterall or fide lease is long

and sharpe pointed : among which rifeth vp a knotty stalke three or foure cubits high, dividing it and (harpe pointer among minimum it felfe into divers branches; on the tops whereof do grow spokie tufts or rundles like the precedent, but the floures are commonly white: the feed is flat and plaine: the root long, thicke, and white, which being broken or wounded, yeeldeth forth liquor like that of the former, of a hot and biting

The Place.

These plants grow in Syria; the first of them also in my Garden: but what Panax of Syria is, Theophrasius doth not expresse. Play in his 12 booke, chap 26 faith, that the leaves are round, and of a great compasse; but it is suspected that these are drawne from the description of Hercules

Proad leafed Panax is thought to be the great Centorie: for Pliny witneffeth, that Panax which

Chiron found out is fyrnamed Centaurium, Centorie.

Muthielus faith it growes of it selfe in the tops of the hills Apennini, in the Cape Argentana, in the sea coasts of Siena, and it is cherished in the Gardens of Italy; but hee cannot affirme, That the liquor hereof is gathered in Italy 3 for the liquor Opppanex which is fold in Venice is brought, faith he, out of Alexandria a city in Ægypt: it groweth also in Syria, and about Phoce a Citie of

The Time. They floure and flourish from the first of May vnto the end of September.

That which is called now in Greeke, is likewife named Panax in Latine: and that Panax Heraclium which Dissertes fetteth downe is called in Latine, Panax Heraculanum, or Herculeum, or Hercule Panax: it may be called in English, Hercules his Wound-wort or All-heale, or Opopanax-wort of

The Temperature. The barke of the root of Hercules Wound-wort is not and dry, yet leffe than the juyce, as Galon

The Vertues.

The feed beat to pouder and drunke in Wormwood wine is good against poyson, the biting of mad dogs, and the stinging of all manner of venomous beasts.

The leafe or root stamped with honey, and brought to the forme of an Vinguent or Salue, curethwounds and vicers of great difficultie, and couereth bones that are bare or naked without

# CHAP. 390. Of Clownes Wound-wort, or All-heale.

M The Description.

Lownes All-heale, or the Husbandmans Wound-wort, hath long flender fquare stalkes of the height of two cubits, furrowed or chamfered along the fame as it were with small gutters, and iomewhat rough or hairy: whereupon are fet by couples one opposite to another, long rough leaves somewhat narrow, bluntly indented about the edges like the teeth of a saw, of the forme of the leaues of Speare-mint, and of an ouerworne greene colour: at the top of the stalkes grow the floures spike fashion, of a purple colour mixed with some few spots of white, in some like to little hoods. The root consistent of many small threddy strings, whereunto are annexed or tied divers knobby or tuberous lumpes, of a white colour tending to yellownesse: all the whole plant is of an unpleasant sausur like stackys or stinking Horehound. 

† The root in the Winter time and the beginning of the fpring is somewhat knobby, tuberous, and joynted, which after the stalkes grow up become flaccide and hollow, and so the old ones decay, and then it putteth forth

It groweth in moist medowes by the sides of direches, and likewise in fertile fields that are some-The Place. what moist, almost enery where sespecially in Kent about South-sleet, neer to Grauesend, and likewife in the medowes by Lambeth neere London.

It floureth in August, and bringeth his seed to persection in the end of September.

That which hath been faid in the description shall suffice touching the names, as well in Latine

# This



LIBAZ.

# This plant by Gelber was called Staches palustris, and Betonica fatida, and thought to be of the kinde of Herba Indaica, or Sideritis : to which indeed I should, and Thalins hath referred it, calling it Sideritis t. gravis odoris: Cafalpinus calls it Tertiola ; and gives this reason, quod Tertianas fanet, because it cures Tertians. Tabernamont, called it Stachys aquatica, whose figure with a description our Authour in the former edition gaue, pag. 565.by the name of Marrubium aquaticum acutum , yet (as it feemeth) either not knowing, or forgetting what he had formerly done, he here againe setteth it forth as a new thing, vnder another title : but the former figure of Tabern, being in my judgment the better, I have here gluen you, with addition of the joyhted tuberous roots as they are in Winter: yet by the Caruers fault they are not altogether fo exquisitely exprest as I intended. ±

The Temperature. This plant is hot in the fecond degree, and dry in the first.

The Vertues.

The leaves hereof stamped with Axungia or A hogs greafe, and applied vnto greene wounds in manner of a pultesse, heale them in short time, and in fuch absolute manner, that it is hard for any that have not had the experience thereof to beleeue for being in Kent about a

Patient, it chanced that a poore man in mowing of Peason did cut his leg with a little, wherein hee made awound to the bones, and withall very large and wide, and also with great effusion of bloud; the poore man crept vnto this herbe, which he bruifed with his hands, and tied a great quantitie of it vnto the wound with a piece of his thirt, which prefently stanched the bleeding, and ceased the paine, insomuch that the poore man presently went to his daies worke againe, and so did from day to day, without resting one day virtil he was perfectly whole; which was accomplished in a few daies, by this herbe stamped with a little hogs grease, and so laid vpon it in manner of a pultesse, which did as it were glew or fodder the lips of the wound together, and heale it according to the first intention, as wee terme it, that is, without drawing or bringing the wound to suppuration or matter; which was fully performed in fewen daies, that would have required forty daies with balfam it selfe. I saw the wound and offered to heale the same for charity; which he resused, saying. that I could not heale it so well as himselse: a clownish answer I consesse, without any thankes for my good will: whereupon I haue named it Clownes Wound-wort, as aforefaid. Since which time my selfe haue cured many grieuous wounds, and some mortall, with the same herbe; one for exampledone vpona Gentleman of Graves Inne in Holborne, M. Edmund Cartwright, who was thrust into the lungs, the wound entring in at the lower part of the Thorax, or the brest-blade, even through that cartilaginous substance called Mucronata Cartilago, infomuch that from day to day the fibthing and puffing of the lungs did spew forth of the wound such excrements as it was possessed of. besides the Gentleman was most dangerously vexed with a double quotidian seuer; whom by Gods permission I perfectly cured in very short time, and with this Clownes experiment, and some of my foreknowne helpes, which were as followeth.

First I framed a slight vinguent hereof thus: I tooke four bandfulls of the herbe stamped, and B put them into a pan, whereunto I added foure ounces of Barrowes greafe, halfe a pinte of oyle O. line, wax three ounces, which I boyled vnto the confumption of the juyce (which is knowne when the fluffe doth not bubble at all) then did I straine it, putting it to the fire againe, adding thereto two ounces of Turpentine, the which I suffered to boile a little, reserving the same for my vie.

The which I warmed in a fawcer, dipping therein small fost tents, which I put into the wound, C defending the parts adjoyning with a plaister of Calcitheos, relented with oyle of roles: which manner of dreffing and preferuing I vied euen vntill the wound was perfectly whole: notwithstanding once in a day I gave him two spoonfulls of this decoction following. I tooke a quart of good Claret wine, wherein I boyled an handfull of the leaves of Solidago D

Pppp 3

Saracenica, or Saracens confound, and foure ounces of honey, whereof I gaue him in the morning

two Spoonefulls to drinke in a fmall draught of wine tempered with a little fugar.

In like manner I cured a Shoo makers feruant in Holborne, who intended to deftroy himselse for causes knowney nromany now liuing: but I deemed it better to couer the fault, than to put the for causes knowney mountainy now many; out to exceed to be to attempt the like; his attempt was thus, First, he gaue himselfe a most mortall wound in the throat, in such fort, that when I gaue him drinke it came forth at the wound, which likewife did blow out the candle: another deepe and grieuons wound in the breft with the faid dagger, and also two others in Abdomine or the nether greeous wound in the oten with the land bagger, and allow others in Carbon or far, commonly called the caule, iffued forth, with the guts likewife the which mortall wounds, by Gods permiffion, and the vertues of this herbe, I perfectly cured within twenty daies: for the which the name of God be praifed.

# CHAP. 391. Of Magydare, or Laser-wort:

† Laserpitium. Lafer-wort.



The Description.

LIB. 2.

T feemeth that neither Diofcarides nor yet Theophrastas have cuer seene Laserpitium, Sagapenum, or any other of the gummiferous roots, but have barely and nakedly fet downe their judgments upon the fame, either by heare-fay, or by reading of other mens Workes. Now then feeing the old Writers be unperfect herein, it behooueth vs in this case to search with more diligence the truth hereof; and the rather, for that very few haue fet forth the true description of that Plant which is called Laserpitium, that is indeed the true Laserpitium, from the roots whereof flow that fap or liquor called Lafer. This plant, as Pena and Lobel themfelues fay, was found out not far from the Isles which Diescorides calls Stoechades, ouer against Massilia, among sundry other rare plants. His stalke is great and thicke like Ferula, or Fennell gyant: The leaues are like vnto the common Smallage, and of an unpleasant sauour. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, tuft-fashion like Fe. rula or Fennell: which being past, there suc-

good fauour, and of the colour of Box. The roots are many, comming from one head or chieferoot, and are couered ouer with a thicke and fat barke. These roots and stalks being scarified or cut, there floweth out of them a firong liquor, which being dried is very medicinable, and is called Lafer.

#### The Place.

There be fundry forts of Laser, flowing from the roots and stalkes of Laserphium, the goodnesse or quality whereof varieth according to the country or clymate wherein the plant groweth. For the best groweth vpon the high mountaines of Cyrene and Africa, and is of a pleasant smell: in Syria alfo, Media, Armenia, and Lybia; the liquour of which plant growing in these places is of a most strong and detestable sauour. Lobel reporteth, that Iacobus Rainandus an Apothecatic of Massilia was the first that made it knowne, or brought the plants thereof to Montpellier in France, vato the learned Rondeletim, who right well beholding the fame, concluded, that of all the kindes of Ferula that he had euer seene, there was not any so answerable unto the true Laserpitium as this

The Time.

This Plant floureth in Montpellier about Midfummer.

The Names.

It is called in Latine, Laferpitium in English, Laserwort, and Magydare : the gum or liquor that iffueth out of the same is called Laser, but that which is gathered from those plants that grow in Media and Syria, is called Afafatida.

The Nature.

Laserpitium, especially the root, is hot and dry in the third degree: Laser is also hot and dry in the third degree, but it exceedeth much the heat of the leaves and stalkes of Laserpitium.

The Vertues.

The root of Laserpitium well pounded, or stamped with oyle, scattereth clotted bloud, taketh a- A way blacke and blew markes that come of bruifes or stripes, cureth and dissolueth the Kings-euill. and all hard swellings and botches, the places being annointed or plaistered therewith.

The same root made into a plaister with the oyle of Ireos and wax, doth both asswage and cure B the Sciatica, or gout of the hip or huckle bone.

The fame holden in the mouth and chewed, doth affwage the tooth-ache; for they are fuch roots C as draw from the braine a great quantitie of humors.

The liquour or gum of Laserpitium, especially the Laser of Cyrene broken and diffolued in wa- D ter and drunken, taketh away the hoarsenesse that commeth suddenly; and being supt vo with a reare egge, cureth the cough : and taken with some good broth or supping, is good against an old pleurifie.

Lafer cureth the jaundife and dropfie, taken with dried figs: also being taken in the quantitie of E a scruple, with a little pepper and Myrrhe, is very good against shrinking of sinewes, and members out of joynt.

The same taken with hony and vinegre, or the syrrup of vinegre, is very good against the falling F

It is good against the flux of the belly comming of the debilitie and weakenesse of the stomacke G (called in Latine Caliacus morbus) if it be taken with raisons of the Sunne.

It driveth away the shakings and shiverings of agues, being drunke with wine, pepper, and white H Frankincense. Also there is made an electuarie thereof called Antidosus ex fuces Cyrenaico, which is a fingular medicine against feuer quartaines.

It is excellent against the bitings of all venomous beasts, and venomous shot of darts or arrows. I not onely taken inwardly, but also applied outwardly voon wounds.

It bringeth to maturation, and breaketh all peftilentiall impostumes, botches and carbuncles, K being applied thereto with Rue, Salt-peter, and hony: after the same manner it taketh away cornes after they have beene scarified with a knife.

Being laid to with Coppetas and Verdigrease, it taketh away all superfluous outgrowings of L the flesh, the Polypus that happeneth in the nose, and all scurule manginesse.

If it be applied with vinegre, pepper, and wine, it cureth the naughty fourfe of the head, and fal-M

ing off of the haire. The gum or liquor of Laferpitium which groweth in Armenia, Lybia, and fundry other places, is N that stinking and lothsome gum called of the Arabian Physicions Afa and Afa, as also with vs in that thinking and contioning guite and of a real or a state of the state of a real onable pleasant thought of a real onable pleasant thought of a real onable pleasant the state of the sta fmell, and is called Lafer to distinguish and make difference betweene the two juyces; though 4/4 farida be good for all purpo les aforesaid, yet is it not so good as Lafer of Cyrene: it is good also to fmell vnto, and to be applied vnto the nauels of women vexed with the choking, or rifing of the mo-

That figure which formerly was in this place, was of the common Louge deletibed in the following chapter.

## CHAP. 392. Of common Louage.

The Defeription.

Ntient writers have added vnto this common kinde of Lovage, a fecond fort, yet knowing that the plant fo supposed is the true Siler montanum; and not Leuisticum, though others have also deemed it Laserpitium; these two suppositions are easily answered, sith they bee sundry kindes of plants, though they be very neere in shape and faculties one wnto another. This plant † Leuisticum vulgare. Common Logage.



being our common garden Louage, hath large and broad leaues, almost like to smallage. The flalks are round, hollow and knotty, 3. cubits high,hauing spokie tufts,or bushy rundles;and at the top of the stalkes of a yellow colour, a round, flat, and browne feed, like the feed of Angelica: the root is long and thicke, and bringeth forth enery yeare new ftems.

The Place.

The right Leuisticum or Louage groweth in fundry gardens, and not wild (as far as I know) in England.

The Time. Louage floureth most commonly in July and August.

The Names.

It is called in Latine, Leuificum: and by fome, Lieusticum : of other fome, Siler montanum, but not truely : in high Dutch, Libliota Bel: in French, Liuische : in low Dutch, Lauetfe: in English, Louage.

The Temperature. This plant is hot and dry in the third de-

The Vertues. The roots of Louage are very good for all inward diseases, driving away ventosities or windinesse, especially of the stomacke.

i resion against I

The feed thereof warmeth the stomack, helpeth digestion; wherefore the people of Gennes in times past did vie it in their meates, as wee doe pepper, according to the testimony of Ant. Musa.

The diffilled water of Louage cleareth the fight, and putterh away all foots, lentils, freekles, and rednesse of the face, if they be often washed therewith.

† The figure that was here was of the Siles meatening or Sefeli officinatum.

## CHAP. 393. Of Cow Parsnep.

The Description.

His plant Sphondilium groweth in all Countries, and is knowne by the name of wilde Parthep or Sphondylium, whereunto it effectually answereth, both in his grieuous and ranke sauour, as also in the likenesse of the root, whereupon it was called Sphondilium; and of the Germans, Asanihus, but vntruly: the leaues of this plant are long and large, not much vnlike the leaues of wilde Parfnep,or Panax Heracleum; deepely notched or cut about the edges like the teeth of a faw, and of an ouerworne greene colour. The floures grow in tufts or rundles, like vnto wilde Paríneps : the root is like to Henbane: this herbe in each part thereof hath an euill fauour, and differeth from the right Acanthium, not onely in faculties, but even in all other things.

This plant groweth in fertile moist medowes, and feeding pastures, very commonly in all parts of England, or elsewhere in such places as I have travelled.

Sphondylium floureth in Iune and Iuly. I The Time.

The Names. It is called in Greeke 20-0000: in Latine likewife Sphondyliam: in the shops of high and low Ger† Sphondylium. Cow Parlenep.

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many Branca vrfina, who vnaduifedly in times past have vsed it in clysters, in stead of Brancke Vrfine, and thereupon haue named it Bernclato : in English, Cow Parsnep, medow Parlenep, and Madnep.

The Temperature. Cow Parfnep is of a manifest warme complexion.

The Vertues.

The leaves of this plant doe confume and A diffolue cold swellings if they bee bruifed and applied thereto.

The people of Polonia and Lituania vie B to make drinke with the decoction of this herbe, and leuen or fome other thing made of meale, which is vied in stead of beere and other ordinary drinke.

The feed of Cow Parfenep drunken, fcou- C reth out flegmaticke matter through the guts, it healeth the jaundife, the falling ficknesse, the strangling of the mother, and them that are short winded.

Also if a man bee falne into a dead sleepe, D or a fwoune, the fume of the feed will waken him againe.

If a phrenticke or melancholicke mans E head bee annointed with oyle wherein the leaues and roots have beene fodden, it helpeth him very much, and fuch as bee troubled with the head-ache and the lethargie, or ficknesse called the forgetfull euill.

The figure formerly was of the Pallindes frients, or Elephoseum of Takeniamus and, and the figure that foodly have beene here was afterwards under the title

### CHAP. 294. Of Herbe Frankincense.

The Description.

Here hath beene from the beginning divers plants of fundry kindes, which men have termed by this glorious name Libanotis, onely in respect of the excellent and fragrant smell which they have yeelded vnto the sences of man, somewhat resembling Frankincente. The fent and fmell Diofeorides doth aferibe to the root of this first kind, which bringeth forth a long stalke with joynts like Fennell, whereon grow leaues almost like Cheruill or Hemlocks, sauing that they be greater, broader, and thicker: at the top of the stalkes grow spokie tassels bearing whitish floures, which do turne into sweet smelling seed, somewhat slat, and almost like the seed of Angelica. The root is blacke without, and white within, hairie aboue, at the parting of the root and stalke like vnto Meum or Peucedanum, and sauoureth like vnto Rosine, or Frankincense.

2 The second kinde of Libanotu hath also a straight stalke, full of knots and joynts: the leaves are like vnto Smallage: the sloures grow in tassels like vnto the former, and bring forth great, long and vneuen feed, of a sharpe taste: the root is like the former, and so is the whole plant very like, but

The third kinde of Libanotis differeth somewhat from the others in sorme and shape, yet in agreeth with them in smell, which in some fort is like Frankinsence: the leaves are whiter, longer, and rougher than the leaves of Smallage: the stalkes do grow to the height of two cubits, bearing at the top the spokie tusts of Dill, somwhat yellow: the root is like the former, but thicker, neither wanteth it hairy tassels at the top of the root; which the others also have, before rehearsed.

I Libanotis Theophrasti major. Great herbe Frankinsence.



3 Libanotis Theophrasti nigra. Blacke herbe Frankinsence.



2 Libanotis Theophrasti minor. Small herbe Frankinsence.



4 Libanotis Galeni, Cathrys verior. Rolemary Frankinsence.



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I cannot finde among all the plants called Libangides, any one more a greeable to the true and right Libanois, of Diofeorides than this herbe, which arifeth up to the height of fine or fix cubics with the cleere shining stalkes of Ferula; dividing it selfe from his knotty joynts into sundry arms or branches, fet full of leaues like Fennell, but thicker and bigger, and fatter than the leaues of Cotula fetida, of a grayish greene colour, bearing at the top of the stalks the tusts of Ferula, or rather of Carrots, full of yellow floures: which being past there succeedeth long flat seed like the seed of the Ash tree, smelling like Rosin, or Frankincense, which being chewed filleth the mouth with the tast of Frankincenfe, but sharper: all the rest of the plant is tender, and somewhat hot, but not uppleafant: the plant is like vnto Ferula, and aboundeth with milke as Ferula doth, of a reasonable good

The Place.

I have the two last kindes growing in my Garden; the first and second grow voon the high Deferts and mountaines of Germanie.

I The Time. These herbes do floure in July and August.

The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke, Account, because their roots do smell like incense, which is called in Greecke, Adont in Latine, Rofmarinus; the first may be Englished great Frankincense Rosemarie; the second small Frankincense Rosemarie; M. Lite calleth the third in English, blacke Hart-root. the fourth white Hart-root: the feed is called Cachrys or Canchrys.

I The Temperature.

These herbes with their seeds and roots are hot and dry in the second degree, and are of a digefling, diffoluing and mundifying quality.

The Vertues.

The leaves of Libanotis pounded, top the flux of the Hemotrhoides or piles, and supple the swel. A lings and inflammations of the fundament called Condylomata, concoct the swellings of the throat called Strume, and ripen botches that will hardly be brought to Suppuration or to ripenesse.

The juice of the leaves and roots mixed with hony, and put into the eies, doth quicken the fight, B and cleereth the dimnesse of the same.

The feed mingled with honey, doth feoure and clenfe rotten vicers, and being applied vnto cold C and hard fwellings confumeth and wasteth them. The leaves and roots boyled untill they be fost, and mingled with the meale of Darnell and vine- D

ger, affwage the paine of the gout, if they be applied thereto.

Moreouer being receiued in wine and pepper, it helpeth the jaundise, and prouoketh sweat, and E being put into oile aud vied as an ointment, it cureth ruptures also.

It purgeth the disease called in Greeke, where in Latine, Visiting, or Impetigo, that is, the white spot-tines of the skin, chaps, or rists in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, and by your patience coufin german to the feab of Naples, transported or transferred into France, and prettily well sprinkled ouer our Northern coafts.

When the feed of Libanotis is put into receits, you must vnderstand, that it is not meant of the G feed of Cachris, because it doth with his sharpenesse exasperate or make rough the gullet; for it hath a very heating quality, and doth dry very vehemently, yea this feed being taken inwardly, or the herbe it selfe causeth to purge vpward and downeward very vehemently.

### CHAP. 395. Of Corianders.

The Description.

"He first or common kinde of Coriander is a very stinking herbe, smelling like the stinking worme called in Latine Cimex : it hath a round stalke full of branches, two foor long. The leaves are of a faint greene colour, very much cut or jagged: the leaves that grow lowest, and spring first, are almost like the leaues of Cheruill or Parsley, but those which come forth afterward, and grow voon the stalkes, are more jagged, almost like the leaues of Fumitorie, though a great deale smaller, tenderer, and more jagged. The floures are white, and doe grow in round taffels like vnto Dill. The feed is round, hollow within, and of a pleasant fent and savour when it is dry. The root is hard, and of a wooddy substance, which dieth when the fruit is ripe, and foweth it selfe from years to years, whereby it mightily increaseth. 2 There

2 There is a fecond kinde of Coriander very like vnto the former, fauing that the bottome leaues and stalks are smaller: the fruit thereof is greater, and growing together by couples, it is not to pleasant of saugur nor taste, being a wilde kinde thereof, unfit either for meat or medicine.

I Coriandrums. Coriander.

1 2 Cortandrum alterum minus odorum. Bastard Coriander.





The Place.

Coriander is sowne in fertile fields and gardens, and the first doth come of it selfe from time to time in my garden, though I neuer fowed the same but once. The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly, and deliuer their feed at the end of August.

The Names. The first is called in Latine Coriandrum in English, Corianders. The second, Coriandrum alto-\*m, wilde Corianders.

The Temperature. The greene and flinking leanes of Corianders are of complexion cold and dry, and very naught, vnwholesome, and hurtfull to the body.

The dry and pleasant well saucuring seed is warme, and very convenient to sundry purposes. The Vertues.

Coriander feed prepared and couered with fugar, as comfits, taken after meat closeth up the mouth of the stomacke, staieth vomiting, and helpeth digestion. The same parched or rosted, or dried in an ouen, and drunke with wine killeth and bringeth some wormes, stoppeth the laske, and bloudy flix, and all other extraordinary iffues of bloud.

The manner how to prepare Coriander both for meat and medicine.

Take the feed well and fufficiently dried, whereupon poure fome wine and vinegre; and foliant them to infuse or steepe source and twenty houres, then take them forth and dry them, and seepe

The greene leaves of Coriander boiled with the crums of bread or barley meale, confume all

hot swellings and inflammations; and with Beane meale dissolue the Kings euill, wens, and hard

The juice of the leaves mixed and laboured in a leaden mortar, with Ceruse, Litharge of filter, vineger, and oile of Roses, cureth S. Anthonics fire, and takes away all inflammations what soeuer.

The juice of the greene Coriander leaves, taken in the quantitie of foure dragmes, killeth and G poisoneth the body.

The feeds of Coriander prepared with fugar, prevaile much against the gout taken in some smal H quantitie before dinner voon a fasting stomack, and after dinner the like without drinking immediately after the same, or in three or source houres. Also if the same be taken after supper, it preuaileth the more, and hath more superiority ouer the disease.

Alfo if it be taken with meat fasting, it causeth good digestion, and shuts up the stomacke, kee- I peth away fumes from rifing vp out of the fame: it taketh away the founding in the eares, drieth vp

the rheume, and eafeth the fquinancie.

L 1 B. 2.

### CHAP. 396. Of Parfley.

Apium hortenfe. Garden Pariley.



The Description.

"He leaves of garden Pariley are of a beautifull greene, confitting of many little ones fastned together. divided most commonly into three parts and also snipt round about the edges: the stalke is aboue one cubit high, flender, fomthing chamfered, on the top wherof stand spoked rundles, bringing forth very fine little floures, and afterwards small seeds somwhat of a fiery tast: the root is long & white, & good to be eaten.

2 There is another garden Parsley in tast and vertue like vnto the precedent : the onely difference is, that this plant bringeth forth leaues very admirably crisped or curled like fannes of curled feathers, whence it is called Apium crispum, flue multifidum, Curl'd Parsley.

‡ 3 There is also kept in some gardens another Parsley called Apium sine Petroselinum Virginiani, or Virginian parfley; it hath leaues like the ordinary, but rounder, and of a yellowish greene colour, the stalkes are some three foot high, divided into fundry branches wheron grow vmbells of whitish floures : the seeds are like, but larger than those of the common Parfley, & when they are ripe they commonly fow themselues, and the old roots die, and the young ones beare feed the fecond yeare after their fowing, ‡

The Place.

It is sowne in beds in gardens; it groweth both in hot and cold places, so that the ground be either by nature moift, or bee oftentimes watered : for it prospereth in moist places, and is delighted with water, and therefore it naturally commeth up neere to fountaines or springs: Fuch flus writeth that it is found growing of it felfe in divers fenny grounds in Germany.

The Time. It may be fown in time but it flowly commeth vp:it may oftentimes be cut and cropped:it brime geth forth his stalks the second yeare: the seeds be ripe in Iuly or August. The Names.

Euery one of the Parsleyes is called in Greeke answitch this is named, one a series, that is to say, Apium hortense: the Apothecaries and common Herbarists name it Petroselinum: in high Dutch, 2013

terfilgen : in low Dutch, Erimen Betertelie : in French, da Perfil : in Spanish, Perexil Iuliurr, and fettiligen; in low Duicin, of times speciation in Lelian, was a property of the Salfar in Italian, Petrofello, in English, Petrofel, Parfely, common Parfley, and garden Parfley. Yet is it not the true and right Petrofelinum which groweth upon rockes and stones, whereupon it tooke his name, and whereof the best is in Macedonia: therefore they are deceined who think that garden his name, and whereof the Den is in Practice and that the only difference is, for that Garden Parfley doth not differ from from Parfley, and that the only difference is, for that Garden Parfley ranney control on the mild; for wild herbs are more firing in operation than those of the garden,

The Temperature.

Garden Parsley is hot and dry, but the seed is more hot and dry, which is hot in the second degree, and dry almost in the third: the root is also of a moderate heate.

A The leaves are pleasant in sauces and broth, in which besides that they give a pleasant task, they be also singular good to take away stoppings, and to prouoke vrine: which thing the roots likewise do notably performe if they be boiled in broth: they be also delightfull to the taste, and agreeable

The feeds are more profitable for medicine; they make thinne, open prouoke vine, diffolue the flose, break and waft away winde, are good for fuch as haue the dropfie, draw downe menfes, bring away the birth, and after birth: they be commended also againft the cough, if they bee mixed or boiled with medicines made for that purpose : lastly they resist poisons, and therefore are mixed

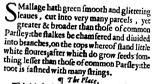
The roots or the feeds of any of them boiled in ale and drunken, cast forth strong venom or poifon, but the feed is the strongest part of the herbe.

They are also good to be put into clysters against the stone or torments of the guts.

# CHAP. 3974 Of water Parsley, or Smallage.

Eleofelinum, fine Paludapium. Smallage.

The Description.



This kind of Parfley delighteth to grow in moist places, and is brought from thence into gardens. ‡ It growes wilde abundantly vpon the bankes in the falt marshes of Kent and Eslex. ‡

The Time.

It flourishes when the garden Parsley doth, and the stalke likewise commeth up the next yeare after it is fown, and then also it bringeth forth feeds which are ripe in July & August. The Names.

It is called in Greeke american of Gaza, Paludapium: in shoppes, Apium, absolutely without any addition: in Latine, Paluftre Apium, and Apium rusticum : In high Dutch, Epffich:in low Dutch, Eppe, & of divers Touffroutomerch : in Spanish and Italian, Apio: in French de L'a-che: in English, Smallage, Marsh Parsley, or water Parsley.

This Parsley is like in temperature and vertues to that of the garden, but it as both hotter and

drier, and of more force in most things: this is seldome eaten, neither is it counted good for sauce, but is very unprofitable in medicine.

The Vertues.

The juice thereof is good for many things it clenfeth, openeth, attenuateth, or maketh thin, it re- A moueth obstructions and proposeth vrine, and therefore those syrrups which have this mixt with them, as that which is called Syrupus Byzantinus, open the stoppings of the liner and spleen, and are a remedie for long lasting agues, whether they be tertians or quartans, and all other which proceed both of a cold caute and also of obstructions or stoppings; and are very good against the yellow iaundise.

The same juice doth perfectly cure the malitious and venomous vicers of the mouth and of the B almonds of the throat, with the decoction of Barly and Mel Rofarum or hony of Rofes added, if the parts bewashed therewith: it likewise helpethall outward vicers and foule wounds: with hony it is profitable also for cankers exulcerated, for although it cannot cure them yet it keeps them from putrifaction, and preserueth them from stinking: the seed is good for those things for which that of the garden Parily is: yet is not the vie thereof so fafe, for it hurteth those that are troubled with the falling ficknesse, as by euident proofes it is very well knowne.

Smallage, as Pliny writeth, hath a peculiar vertue against the biting of venomous spiders. The juice of Smallage mixed with hony and bean floure, doth make an excellent mundificative D

for old vicers and malignant fores, and stayeth also the weeping of the out or hurt sinues in simple members, which are not very fatty or fleshy, and bringeth the same to perfect digestion.

The leaves boiled in hogs greafe, and made into the forme of a pultis, take away the pain of fe- E lons and whitlowes in the fingers, and ripen and heale them.

### CHAP. 398. Of Mountaine Parsley.

† Oreoselinum. Mountaine Parsley.

LIB. 2.



I The Description.

"He stalke of mountaine Parsley as Dioscorides writeth, is a span high, growing from a flender root; vpon which are branches and little heads like those of Hemlocke, yet much flenderer : on which stalks grow the feed, which is long, of a tharp or biting tafte, flender, and of a strong smell like vnto Cumin:but we canot find that this kinde of mountain Parsly is knowne in our age: the leaves of this we here give are like those of common Parsly, but greater & broader, confishing of many slender footstalks fastned vnto them: the stalke is short, the floures on the fpoked tufts be white, the feed small, the root is white, and of a meane length or bignesse, in taste fomewhat biting and bitterish, and of a sweet fmell.

The Place.

† Dioscorides writeth, That mountain parsley groweth voon rocks and mountains. And Dodonaus affirmeth that this herb described grows vp. on the hills which divide Silesia from Morauia, called in times past the countrey of the Marco. mans : also it is said to be found on other mountains and hils in the North parts of England.

The Names.

The Grecians do name it of the mountaines, version, which the Latines also for that cause do call Apium montanum, and Montapium: in English; mountaine Parsley: in Latine, Apium : but Dioscorides maketh Petrofelinum or stone Parsley to differ from mountaine Parsley ; for, faith hec,

we must not be deceived, taking mountaine Parsley to be that which groweth on rocks, for Rock Parsley is another plant: of some it is called **Usesquitta:** in Latine, Musli-bona: in English, Much Good, so named because it is good and profitable for many things: and this is not altogether vaproperly named Oreofelinam, or mountaine Parsley, for its growes, as we have said, on mountains, and is not valike to some Parsley: the seed is not like that of Cumin, for if it were so, who would deny it to be Oreoselinam, or Dioscorides his mountaine Parsley.

#### The Temperature and Vertues.

A Or escalinum or mountaine Parsley is, as Galen saith, like in facultie to Smallage, but more effectuall: Disservices writeth, that the seed and root being drunke in wine provoke vrine, bring downe the Menses: and that they are mixed with counterpositons, diureticke medicines, and medicines that are hot.

B

The root of *Veelgutta* or Much-good is also hot and dry, even in the later end of the second degree, it maketh thin, it cutteth, openeth, prouoketh, breaketh the stone and expelleth it, openeth the stopping of the liver and spleen, and cureth the yellow laundice: being chewed it helps the toothache, and brings much water out of the mouth.

† This whole Chapter was wholly takte from Dalousse, Pempt 5,6th 4 cap 3,0 wherefore I haze given his figure, which was agreeable to the hillorie I for the figure our Author here gaue was of the Science mourassen pennium, far different from this, as I final hereafter them you in the Chap of Fouredson.

### CHAP. 399. Of stone Parsley or Macedonie.

† 1 Petroselinum Macedonicum Fuchsij. Bastard Rone Parsley.

† 2 Petrofelinum Macedonicum verum.
The true Parsley of Macedonia.





¶ The Description

F from Parsley there is very little spoken by the antieme Writers: onely Disserties faith, That it hath seed like to that of Ameos, but of a more pleasant smell, sharpe, aromaticall, of spiced: touching the forme of the leaues, the colour of the floures, and the sashion of the

root he writeth nothing at all and Pliny is more briefe; as for Theophrastus he doth not so much as name it, making mention only of Parsley, Alexander, Smallage, and mountaine Parsley.

I For frome Parfley Leonharius Fachifus hath fet down a plant, having leaves not fored and cut after the maner of garden Parfley, but long, and fnipped round about, made up and faftened to a rib or flemme in the midth, fourthing like, but yet not altogether, to the first leaves of the leffer Saxifrage, the stalke is slender, and a cubit and a halfe high; the floures on the spokie turis are white: the seed so mthing blacke, like to that of Ameos, and garden Parsley, very sweet of smell, somthing harp or biting: the root is slender and full of strings.

2 Lobel also in stead of the right stone Parsley describeth another, which the Venetians call stone Parsley of Macedoniasthis hath leaues like those of garden parsley, or rather of the Venetian Saxifrage which is the blacke herbe Frankincense formerly described: the stalke is a cubit high; the spokie tusts something white: the seed small, quickly vading (as he saith) inseriour to that of garden Parsley in temperature and vertues: but whether this be the true and right stone Parsley, he addeth, he is ignorant.

The Place.

It groweth on eraggic rockes, and among stones: but the best in Macedonia, whereupon it beareth the syrname Macedonia, of Macedonia.

It floureth in the fummer moneths.

LIB. 2.

I The Names.

It is called in Greeke, new minof the ftony places where it groweth:in Latine, Petrapium. and Petrofelium Maccdonicum: in English, stone Parsley: the Apothecaries know it not: they are fair deceived that would have the herbe which Fuchsus picturesh to be Amomum: for Amomum differents from this, as it is very plaine by the description thereof in Dioscorides: but we hold this for the true stone Parsley, till such time as we may learne some other more like in leaves to the Parsleys, and in seed, such as that of stone Parsley ought to be and the very seed it selfe may cause verto hold this opinion, being so agreeing to the description as no herbe more; for it is sharp and biting and of a sweeter smell than is that of Ameos, and of a more spicy sent; yet doe not the leaves gaine say in which though they have not the persect form of other Parsleyes, yet notwithstanding are not altogether valike. It she first of these is thought by Anguillana, Turner, Cerdun, and others to be the Sison of Dioscorides, & Trague Calls it Amomum Germanicum, & the seeds in shops retain the same of Sem. Amomi. The second is thought by Columna to be the second Daucin of Dioscorides, ±

The Nature.

The feed of stone Parsley, which is most commonly vsed, is hot and dry, having withall a cutting quality.

The Vertues.

It prouoketh vrine, and bringeth down the floures: it is profitable against wind in the stomack, A: and collicke gur, and gripings in the belly-sfor it is, as Galen faith, somethat is to fay, a waster or confunct of wind: it is a remedy against pain in the sides, kidnies, and bladder, it is also mixed in counterpositons: Disservides.

† The first forme that was formerly in this chapter thould have beene in the feecond place, and this in the feecond place was of Alexanders, and should have been put in the following chapter.

### \$ CHAP. 400. Of Corne Parsley, or Hone-wort.

The Description.

His Herbe commeth up at the first from seed like Parsley, with two small long narrow leaves, the next that spring are two small round smooth leaves nickt about the edges, and so for two or three couples of leaves of the next growth there are such round leaves growing on a middle rib by couples, and one round one, also at the top, after as more leaves spring up, so the fashion of them also change, that is to say, every lease thath about eight or nine small smooth green leaves, growing on each side of a middle rib one opposit against another, and one growing by it self at the top, and are sinely ship to rindented about the edges, and in forme resembling those of simundarium Tragibut not so big long, or at all brownish, amongst which rise up many small round straked stalks or branches, about two foot long, now and then aboue twenty from one root, somtimes growing upright, sometimes creeping not sarre from the ground, joynted or kneed, and dividing them.

‡ Selinum Sij folijs. Hone-wort.



felues into very many branches; at euerie joint groweth one leafe smaller than the former, which together with the lowermost perish, so that seldom one green leaf is to be seen on this herb when the seed is ripe; the floures are white, and grow most commonly at the tops of the branches, fomtimes at most of the joints even from the earth, in vneuen or vnorderly vmbells. cuery floure having five exceeding fmall leaues, flat, and broad at the top, and in the middle very fmall cheiues with purple tops, the whole flour not much exceeding the bignesse of a small pins head, which being past there comes vp in the place, of euery floure two fmall gray crooked ftraked feeds, like parfley feeds, but bigger, in tast hot and aromaticall. The rot is small and whitish, with many threds not so big as Parsley roots. It begins to floure about the beginning of July, and so continueth flouring a long time; part of the feede is ripe in August, and some scarse in thebeginning of O cober mean while fome fals whereby it renues it felfe, and grows with

flourithing greene leaues all the winter.

I took the description of this herb the yere, 1620, but observed it long a fore, not knowing any name for it. first I referred it to Siam, calling it, Siam terresser, Siam, getum & agrorum; afterwards you sight of Schimmer agrorum; afterwards you sight of Schimmer.

fome respects resembleth this herbe. I named it Selinum peregrinum primum Cluss, which in length about the yeare 1625. I saw Mistris Fisha Leigh (then servanting an English name, at length about the yeare 1625. I saw Mistris Fisha Leigh (then servanting an English name, at length am in Hampshire, and now (5. Mariy 1632. wise to M. William Mooring Schoolemaster of Peterssfield, a town neer the said Mapledurham) gather it in the wheat ershes about Mapledurham aforesaid (where in such like grounds it still groweth, especially in clay grounds) who told mee it was called Hone. wort, and that her Mother mistris Charine Leigh late of Brading in the Island of Wight deceased, taught her to vie it after the manner here expressed, for a swelling which she had inher lest cheeke, which for many yeares would once a yeare at the least arise there, and swell with great heate, rednessed, and itching, vntill by the vse of this herbe it was perfectly cured, and rose no more nor swelled, being now (5. Mariy 1632) about twenty yeres since, only the sear remaineth to this day. This swelling her mother called by the name of a Hone, but asking whether such tumors were in the said Isle viually called Hones she could not tell, by reason she was brought from Brading aforesaid young, and not being aboue twelue yeares old when she vsed this medicine.

A Take one handfull of the greene leaues of this Hone wort, and stamp them, put to it about halfe a pint or more of beer, straine it, and drink it, and so continue to drink the like quantity enery morning sasting, till the swelling doth abate, which with or in her was performed in the space of two weeks at the most. August, 18.1620. Iohus Goodyer. ‡

### CHAP. 401. Of Alexander.

The Description.

He leaves of Alexander are cut into many parcels like those of Smallage, but they be much greater and broader, smooth also, and of a deep greene colour: the stalke is thick, oftentimes a cubit high; the sources be white, and grow vpon spokie tusts; the seed is thicke, long, blacke,

fomthing bitter, and of an aromaticall or spicy smell: the root is thicke, blacke without, and white within, and like to a little Radish, and is good to be eaten, out of which being broken or cut, there issues forth a juice that quickly waxest thick, having in it a sharp bitternesse, like in tast to Myrrh: which thing also Theophrassus hath noted, there issues to ut of it, saith he, a juice like Myrrhe.

Hipposelinum.
Alexanders.

LIB. 2.

The Place.

Alexanders or great Parsley groweth in most places of England.

The Time.

The feed waxeth ripe the fecond yeare, in the Moneth of August.

The Names. It is called in Greeke, of the greatnesse wherein it excelleth the other Parfleves in minmor Horle Parfley; of Gaza, Equapium : it is also named olus atrum, or the blacke potherbe; and of divers Sylvestre Apium, or wild Parfley; of Galen and certain others, quinn, by reason of the juice that issueth forth therof. that is, as wee haue faid, like vnto Myrrhe, which is called in Greeke wipunthere is also another Smarnium of mount Aman, of which we dowrite in the 404.chapter: the Apothecaries cal it Petrofelinum Macedonicum:others Petroselinum Alexandrinum : the Germaines. Stole Coffichthe Low-country-men, 2023 terfelie ban Dacedonion : in Spanift. Pte rexil Macedonico : the French, and Englishmen, Alexandre, Alexanders.

The Temperature.
The feede and root of Alexanders, are no leffe hot & dry than are those of the garden Parsley, they elense and make thinne, being hot and dry in the third degree.

Dissorides faith, that the leaves and fall are boiled and eaten, and dressed alone by themselves A or with sishes: that they are preserved raw in pickerthat the root eaten both raw and sod, is good for the stomack: the root hereof is also in our age served to the table raw for a sallad herbe.

The feeds bring down the floures, expel the feeondine, break and confume wind, prouoke vrine, B and are good against the strangury: the decoction also of the root doth the same, especially if it be made with wine.

† The figure formerly here was of Sphondillum, and that belonging to this place was put in the foregoing chapter.

CHAP. 402: Of wilde Parsley.

This is like to the kindes of Parfleyes in the fundry cuts of the leaves, and also in the bignes; for they be broad, and cut into divers parcels: the falks are round, chamfred fet with certain joints, hollow within, a cubit high or higher, two or three comming forth together out of one root, and in the nether part many times of a darke reddish colour. The floures be white and grow wpon spoke tusts: the seed is round, flat, like that of Dillithe root is white within, and divided into many branches and strings. This plant in what part soeuer it be cut or broken, yeelds forth a milky juice.

† Apium Syluestre sine Thisselium. Wilde Parfley

#### The Place.

It is found by ponds fides in moist and dankish places, in ditches also, having in them standing waters, and oftentimes by old stocks of Alder trees.

‡ I have not as yet observed this plant growing wilde with vs. ‡

It floureth and bringeth forth feed in Iune

The Names.

The shops of the Low countries have miscalled it in times past by the name of Meum, and vsed it for the right Mew, or Spiknel wort. The Germains name it Ditentch: Valerius Cor. dus, Olsenichium : divers in the Low countries call it with Especial is to fay, in Latine, Apium fflue frees wild Parfley and some, water
Especial is, Hydrofelinon, or Apium aquaile, water Parsley: and oftentimes it is named, as we haue already written, Elesselinum, & Sium. It may be more rightly termed in Latine, Api-

um sylve froe rightly termed in Latine, appum sylvestre, and in English, wilde Parsley.

Dioscorides hath made mention of wild Parsley. fley in the chapter of Dancus or wilde Carrot: and Theophrafius, lib. 7. where hee maketh the Parsleyes to differ both in leaves and stalkes,

and the state tome had write Haiks, others, purple, or elfe of fundry colours, and that there is also a certaine wilde Parsley; for he saith that those which have the purple stalks and the stalks. of divers colours, come neerest of all to the wilde Pariley. And therefore seeing that Offinithism or or divers colours, come neerest of all to the wilde Partiey. And therefore feeing that Offencerum or wilde Partley, bath the lower part of the flalke of a purplish colour, and like in leaues to Partley, which in times pass we thought good rather to call Apium fluestre, or wild Parsly, than to erre with the Apothecaries, and to take it for Mew. And after when we now know that it was held to bee Thysfelium Pling, and that wee could alleadge nothing to the contrary, wee also settled our rangenium runn, and that wee could ameauge nothing to the contrary, wee and lettied on felues to be of their opinion; and the rather, because the faculties are agreeable. Thys films, faith plus die 25, 26, 21.1. is not vnlike to Parifeyrithe root hereof purgeth flegme out of the head; which thing also the root of olfenichium doth effectually performe, as we will forthwith declare: the name also is agreeable, for it seemeth to be called sortion, because it extendeth it selfe, in Greek, w.m., tho-

The root hereof is hot and dry in the third degree.

- The root being chewed, bringeth by the mouth flegme out of the head, and is a remedy for the tooth-ach, and there is no doubt but that it also makes thin, cutteth and openeth, prouoketh vine, and bringeth downe the floures, and doth likewise no lesse but more effectually performe those
  - † The figure formerly put in this place was of the Cerefalium filmfire of Tabertamentame, whose history I intend hereafter to give you.

# CHAP. 403. Of bastard Parsley.

The Description.

He first kind of bastard Parsley is a rough hairy herb, not much valike to Carrots:the leaues are like to those of Corianders, but parted into many small jags: at the top of the branches grow shadowie vmbels, or spokie rundles consisting of many small white

1 Caucalis albis floribus. Bastard Parsley with white floures.

LIB. 2.



‡ 3 Caucalis Peucedani folio. Hogs Parfley.



‡ 2 Caucalis Apij folijs flore rubro. Baftard Parfley with red Poures.



4. Cautalis major Cluf. Great rough Pariley.



LIB. 2.

floures: the feed is long and rough, like the feed of Carrots, but greater: the root is straight and fingle, growing deepe into the ground, of a white colour, and intaffe like the Parfnep.

There is another fort like vnto the former, fauing that the leaves thereof are broader, and the 2 Indices another for the vine the former, and the floures are of a reddish colour: there hath great controuers it rise about the true determination of nones are or a recurring colon. There man great positions is greatly suspected, containing in it selfe much superfluous matter, not pertinent to the history: but wee deeme that this plant is the true fauth rupe into a matter, not pertune to the minor, saith he, are reddifth: the feeds covered with a rough huske fet about with prickles, which cleaue vnto garments that it toucheth, as doe Burs, which roughnesse being pilled off, the seed appeares like unto hulled Otes, not unpleasant in

There is likewife another fort that hath a long fingle root, thrummed about the vpper end with many thrummie threds of a browne colour: from which rifeth vp diuers stalkes full of joynts or knees, couered with a sheath or skinnie filme, like vnto that of Meam: the leaues are finely cut or jagged, resembling the seaues of our English Saxifrage: the floures grow at the top of the stalks in spokie rundles like Fennell: the seed is small like that of Parsley.

‡ 5 Caucalis minor flosculis rubentibus. Hedge Parfley.

‡ 6 Caucalis nodosa echinoto semine. Knotted Parfley.





‡ 4 Clusius under the name of Caucalis major hath described and figured this, which hath many crefted straight stalkes some two cubits high or more, which are divided into sundry branches, and at each joynt fend forth large and winged leaves formwhat like those of Angelica, but rougher, and of a darker green; at the tops of the branches grow winded of whitifh floures, being of fomwhat a purplish or flesh colour viderneath; and these are succeeded by broad seed almost like thole of the Cow Parsnep, but that they are rougher, and forked at the top, and prickly: the root is white, hard and wooddy. It floures in Iune, ripens the feed in Iuly and August, and then the root dies, and the feed must be sowne in September, and so it will come up and continue greene all the

5 Befides these formerly described there are two others growing wilde with ve, the first of these, which I have thought good to call Hedge, or field Parsley, (because it growes about hedges, and in plowed fields very plentifully euery where) bath crefted hollow flalkes growing vp to fome cubit and halfe high, whereon stand winged leaves made of fundry little longish ones, set one

against another, snipt about the edges, and ending in a long and sharp pointed leafesthese leaves as alfo the stalks are somewhat rough and harsh, and of a darke greene colour: the sources are small and reddish, and grow in little vmbels, and are succeeded by longish little rough seed of somewhat a ftrong and atomaticke tast and smell; It is an annuall plant, and floures commonly in July, and the feeds are ripe in August. Cordus and Thalius cal it Daucoides minus; and Bauhine, Caucalis semine aspero flosculis subrubentibas. There is a bigger and lesser varietie or fort of this plant, for you shall finde it growing to the height of two cubits, with leaves and all the upper parts answerable, and you may againe observe it not to exceed the height of halfe a foot.

6 This other, which Bauhine hath first fet forth in writing by the name of Caucalis nodofaechinato semine, hath a white & long root, from which it sends up fundry small crested and rough branthes which commonly lie along upon the ground, and are of an unequal length, some a cubit long, other-iome scarse two handfulls: the leaves are small, rough, winged, and deeply jagged, and at the fetting on of each leafe, close to the stalkes viually upon very short foot-stalkes grow small little flours of colour white, or reddish, and made of fine little leaves apeece: after these follow the seed, round, small, and rough, and they grow close to the stalkes. It floures in Iune and Iuly, and growes wilde in fundry places, as in the fields, and vpon the banks about S. Iames, and Pickadilla. Fabius Columna judges it to be the true Scandix of the Antients. #

There is likewise one of these found in Spaine, called Caucalis Hispanica, like the first but it is an annuall plant, which perishes at the first approch of winter, the which I have sowne in my garden, but it perished before the seed was perfected.

#### The Place.

These plants do grow naturally voon rocks and stony grounds:we have the first and the third if our pastures in most places of England that with red floures is a stranger in England.

1 have not heard that the third growes wilde with vs, but the second was found growing in the corne fields on the hils about Bathe, by Mr. Bowles. #

The Time. They floure and flourish from May to the end of August.

#### The Names.

Bastard Parsley is called in Greeke work: in Latine also Caucalis: of some, Dancus syluestris: among the bastard names of Democritus, pin : in Latine, Pes Gallinascus, Pes Pulli : the Egyptians name it Sefelis: the countrey-men of Hetrutia, Petrofello faluatico: in English, bastard Pariley, and Hennes foot.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Dioscorides saith, that bastard Parsley is a pot-herbe which is eaten either raw or boiled, and pro. A

Pliny doth reckon it vp also among the pot herbes: Galen addeth, that it is preserved in pickle B for fallades in winter.

The feed of bastard Parsley is evidently hot and dry, and that in the second degree: it propoketh C rine, and bringeth downe the desired sicknesse: it dissolueth the stone and driveth it forth.

It taketh away the stoppings of the liver, spleen, and kidnies: it cutteth and concocteth raw and D flegmaticke humors: it comforteth a cold ftomacke, dissolueth winde, quickneth the fight, and refresheth the heart, if it be taken fasting.

Matthielus in his Commentaries vpon Diescorides, Lib. 2. attributeth vnto it many excellent ver- E tues, to prouoke venery and bodily luft, and erection of the parts.

The figure which belonged to the third description in this chapter was formerly put for English Saxifrage.

### CHAP. 404. Of Candy Alexanders.

#### The Description.

Toscorides and Pliny have reckoned Smyrnium among the kindes of Parsley, whose judgement, while this plant is young, and not growne up to a stalke, may stand with very good reason, for that the young leaves next the ground are like to Parsley, but somwhat thicker and larger: among which rifeth vp a stalke a cubit high, and somewhat more, garnished with round leaves, farre different from those next the ground, inclosing the stalke about like Thorow wax, or Perfoliata, which leaves are of a yellow colour, and doe rather refemble the leaves of Fole-foot than Pariley:

Smarnium Creticum. Candy Alexander.



at the top of the stalkes doe grow round fpoky tufts of a yellow color, after which comes round and blacke feed like Coleworts, of a sharp & bitter tast like Myrrh: the root is white and thicke, contrary to the opinion of Dodonaus, who faith it is blackewithout, but I speak that which I haue feen and proued.

The Place.

Smyrnium groweth naturally upon the hils and mountaines of Candy, and in my garden also in great plenty:also vpon the mountain Amanus in Cilicia. The Time.

Smyrnium floureth in Iune, and the feed is ripe in August.

The Names.

This plant is called in Latine, Smirnia um : in Greek, quipus : in Cilicia, Petrofeli. nu, and as Galen testifies, some have called it, Hipposelinum agrestee in English, Candy Alexanders, or Thorow bored Parsley.

The Temperature.
Smyrnium is hot and dry in the third

The Vertues.

The leaves of Smyrnium dissolue wens and hard fwellings, dry vp vicers and excoriations, and glew wounds together.

The feeds are good against the stop-Candy Alexander hath force to digeft and wast away hard swellings, in other things it is like to

garden Parfley, and from Parfley, and therefore we vie the feed hereof to prouoke the defired fick-neffe, and vrine, and to help those that are fluffed in the lungs, as Galen writeth, D The root is hot, so is the herbe and feed, which is good to be drunke against the biting of ser peats: it is a remedy for the cough, and profitable for those that cannot take their breath vales they do fit or fland vpright: it helpeth those that can hardly make their water: the feed is goods. gainst the infirmities of the spleen or milt, the kidnies and bladder; it is likewise a good medicine for those that have the dropsie, as Dioscorides writeth.

### CHAP. 405. Of Parsneps.

¶ The Description.

He leaves of the tame or Garden Parineps are broad, confifting of many fmall leaves fastned to one middle rib like those of the ash tree: the stalk is yoright, of the height of a man, the floures stand vpon spok ie tusts, of colour yellow, after which commett the feed flat and round, greater than those of Dil: the root is white, long, sweet, and good to be eaten. 2 The wild Parinep is like to that of the Garden, in leaves, flalke, tuft, yellow floures, flat and round feed, but altogether leffer: the root is small, hard, wooddy, and not fit to be eaten.

The garden Parinep requireth a fat and loofe earth, and that that is digged vp deep. The wilde Parinep groweth in untoiled places, especially in the fait marshes, upon the banker and borders of the same: the seed whereof being gathered and brought into the garden, and sowed 1 Pastinaca latifolia Satiua. Garden Parineps.

L 1 B. 2.



2 Pastinaca latifolia Gluestris. Wilde Parineps.



in fertill ground, do proue better roots, sweeter and greater than they that are sowne of feeds gathe. red from those of the garden.

They floure in July and August, and feed the second years after they be sowne.

The Names.

The Herbarists of our time do call the garden Parsneps and Passinaca, and therefore wee haue furnamed it Latifolia, or broad leafed, that it may differ from the other garden Parsenep with narrow leaves, which is truly and properly called Stathylinus, that is, the garden Carrot. Some Phyfitians doubting, and not knowing to what herbe of the Antients if should be referred, have fained the wilde kinde hereof to bee Panacis species, or a kinde of All-heale: divers have named it Baucia; others, Branca Leonina, but if you diligently marke, and confer it with Elaphoboscum of Dioscorides, you shall hardly finde any difference at all : but the plant called at Montpellier Pabulum Ceruinum : in English, Harts fodder, supposed there to bee the true Elaphoboscum, differeth much from the true notes thereof. Now Baucia, as Iacobus Manlius reporteth in Luminari maiore, is Dioscorides, and the old Writers Pastinaca, that is to say, Tenuifolia, or Carrot: but the old Writers, and especially, Diescorides haue called this wilde Parsnep by the name of Elaphoboscum: and we do call them Parsneps and Mypes.

The Temperature.

The Parsnep root is moderately hot, and more dry than moist.

The Vertues.

The Parsneps nourish more than do the Turneps or the Carrots, and the nourishment is some- A what thicker, but not faulty nor bad; notwith standing they be somewhat windies they passe through the body neither flowly nor freedily: they neither binde nor loofe the belly: they prouoke vrine, and luft of the body : they be good for the stomacke, kidnies, bladder, and lungs.

There is a good and pleasant food or bread made of the roots of Parineps, as my friend Mr. Plat B hath set forth in his booke of expermients, which I have made no tryall of, nor meane to do.

The feed is hotter and dryer even vnto the fecond degree, it mooveth vrine, and confumeth C winde.

Rrrr

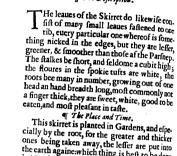
It is reported, faith Dioscorides, that Deare are preserved from bitings of Serpents, by eateing of the herbe Elaphoboscum, or wilde Parsnep, whereupon the seed is given with wine against the bitings

+ Both the figures that forme by were in this chapter were of the Garden Parlineps; the first being that of Lobel and the focund that of Thirstenses, that which should have decrease the focund place, was cornerly purfor a planelium.

### CHAP. 406. Of Skirrets.

Sifarum. Skirrets.

M The Description.



the earth againe: which thing is best to be done in March or Aprill, before the stalkes comevp, and at this time the roots which bee gathered are eaten raw, or boyled.

The Names. This herb is called in Latine, Sifarum, and alfo in Greeke, women; the Latines do likewise call it Sifer; and divers of the later Herbarists Servillum of Cheruillam, of Seruilla, the Germans name ir, Sterlin: Tragus, Zam garten Rapunkelen: in the Low-countries, Suprker mogtelen, that is to fay, Sugar roots, and oftentimes, Serillen in Spanish, Cherinia: in Italian, Sisaro: in French, Cheruy: in English, Skirret and Skirwort. And

Emperour commanded to bee conucied vnto him from Geldubaa castle about the river of Rhene, as Pliny reporteth in lib. 16, cap. 5. The Skirret is a medicinable herbe, and is the same that the forefaid Emperour did fo much commend, infomuch that he defired the same to be brought unto him the Emperourula to much comment, intomuch that he debred the tame to be brought value and cuery year cout of Germany. It is not as divers suppose, Serapio his Secand, of which he hathwritten in his 89 chapter: for Secand is described by the lease of tulen, that is to say, of the peak, as Matthiolus Sylvaticus expoundeth it: and it bringeth forth a blacke fruit of the bignetse of a Cichpeafe, full of moisture, and of a sweet raste, which is called Granum Culcul: But the Skirret hath not the leafe of the peafe, neither doth it bring forth fruit like to the Ciche-peafe, whereupon it is manifest, that the Skirret doth very much differ from Serapio his Seracul: so farre is it from beeing the

### The Temperature and Vertues.

- The roots of the Skirret be moderately hot and moist; they be easily concocked; they nourish meanly, and yeeld a reasonable good juyce: but they are something windie, by reason whereof they
- They be eaten boiled, with vineger, falt, and a little oyle, after the manner of a fallad, and often times they be fried in oile and butter, and also dressed after other fashions, according to the skill of

Of the Historic of Plants.

The women in Sucuia, saith Hieronymus Heroldus, prepare the roots hereof for their husbands, and C know full well wherefore and why, &c.

The invoce of the roots drunke with goats milke stoppeth the laske. The same drunke with wine D putteth away windinesse out of the stomacke, and gripings of the belly, and helpeth the hicket or yeoxing. They ftirre vp appetite, and pronoke vrine.

#### CHAP. 407. Of Carrots.

- He leaves of the Garden Carrots are of a deepe greene colour, composed of many fine Fennell-like leaues, very notably cut or jagged; among which rifeth vp a stalke straight and round, foure cubits high, formewhat harrie and hollow, having at the top round fpoked tusts, in which do grow little white floures: in their places commeth the feed, rough and hairie, of a sweet smell when it is rubbed. The root is long, thicke and single, of a faire yellow colour, pleafant to be eaten, and very fweet in tafte.
  - I Pastinaca sativa tenuifolia. Yellow Carrot.

1 2 Pastinacasativa atro-rubens. Red Carrot.





2 There is another kinde hereof like to the former in all parts, and differeth from it only in the colour of the root, which in this is not yellow, but of a blackish red colour. The Place.

These Carrors are sowne in the fields, and in gardens where other pot-herbes are : they require a loofe and well manured foile. There is a minimum of the time to the time of the state o

They are to be fowne in Aprill; they bring forth their floures and feed the yeare after they be that in it roomly not be the metall ...... roger ( The Names size ) in of which a gains and

The Carrot is properly called in Greeke, which, for that which we have termed in Larine by the

name of Passinaca latioris solij, or the Garden Parsenep, is described of the old Writers by another name of rapinaca carron to joing, of the Carton parties, Pafinaca fairva, but with this addition tensifoliather name: this Carrot is carred in Latine indentification and white roots. Theophrasis in the ninth tring of the History of Plants nameth this Staphylinus, or Carrot, and written that it groweth in Arcadia, and faith that the best is found in Spartens Achaia, but doubtlesse heare that ern in receased, and faren that the best is touched among the Carrots: Galen in his booke of the Dancis which we can except, that may be make it to be Dancis, but yet not fimply Dancis ; for hee addeth also Staphilinus or Passinaca: in high Dutch it is called Gerl ruben; in low Dutch, Gerl Deen, Geel Booten, and Geel Wottelent in French, Carrotte, and Racine jaulne: in Italian, poffi-42 ren, Over 19 buttin, and Over 18 butter is called red Carrot, and blacke

#### The Temperature and Vertues.

The root of the yellow Carrot is most commonly boyled with fat flesh and eaten: it is tempe. A The root of the yellow Carrot is most commonly object with the real is not much and really hot and fomething moift. The nourishment which commeth hereof is not much and not a real property of the property very good: it is something windie, but not so much as be the Turneps, and doth not so soon as they

The red Carrot is of like facultie with the yellow. The feed of them both is hot and dry, it brea. kethand consumeth windinesse, prouoketh vrine, as doth that of the wilde Carrot.

# CHAP. 408. Of Wilde Carrot.

Pastinaca syluestris tenuifolia. Wilde Carrot or Bees neft.

#### The Description.

"He leaues of the wilde Carrot are cut into divers flender narrow parcels, very like vnto those of the garden Carrots, but they be somewhat whiter and more hairy : the stalkes be likewise hairie and somewhat rough: the floures are little, and stand vpon broad spoked tufts, of a white color, of which tuft of floures the middlemost part is of a deepe purple : the whole tuft is drawne together when the feed is ripe, refem-bling a birds neft; whereupon it hath beene na-med of fome, Birds neft: the toot is slender, and of a meane length.

The Place. It groweth of it felfe in vntoyled places, in fields, and in the borders thereof, almost every

The Time. It floures and flourishes in June and July, the feed is ripe in August. The Names.

The wilde Carrot is called in Greeke, supermagen: in Latine, Pastinaca syluestristenuisolia: in shops, Dancas: and it is vied in stead of the true Dances, and not amisse nor emprofitably: for Galenalfo in his time doth testifie that it was token for Dancus, or baftard Parfly, and is without doubt Danci fylnestris genns, or a wildekinde of

Durch it is named, wild abattenen, glogol nett : in low Durch, glogels nett, and withe Carnes Crockens crupt : in French, Paftena de Sarvage : in English, wilde Carrot, and after the Durch, Birds-nest, and in some places Bees-nest.

Athenaus citing Diphilus for his Author faith, That the Carrot is called two, because it serueth for loue matters ; and Orpheus, as Pliny writeth, faid, that the vie hereof winnesh hour; which things be written of wilde Carrot, the root whereof is more effectuall than that of the garden, and containeth in it, as Galen faith, a certaine force to procure luft.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The feed of this wilde Carrot, and likewise the root is hot and dry in the second degree, and doth A withall open obstructions.

The root boiled and eaten, or boiled in wine, and the decoction drunke prouoketh vrine, expel-B leth the stone, bringeth forth the birth; it also procureth bodily lust.

The seed drunke bringeth downe the desired steknesse, it is good for them that can hardly make C

water, it breaketh and dissolueth winde, it remedieth the dropsie, it cureth the collick and stone, be-

It is also good for the passions of the mother, and helpeth conception: it is good against the bi. D tings of all manner of venomous beafts: it is reported, faith Dioscorides, that such as have first taken of it are not hurt by them.

### CHAP. 409. Of Candie Carrots.

Dancus Cretensis verus. Candie Carrots.

LIB. 2.



His Daucus Cretensis, being the true Daucus of Dioscorides, doth not grow in Candy only, but is found voon the mountains of Germany, and vpon the hills and rockes of Iura about Geneua, from whence it hath beene fent and conucied by one friendly Herbarist vnto another, into sundry regions: it beareth leaves which are small, and very finely jagged, refembling either Fennel or wild Carror: among which rifeth vp a stalke of a cubit high, having at the top white spokie tufts, and the floures of Dill:which being past, there come great plentie of long seed, well swelling, not vnlike the feed of Cumin, faue that it is whitish, with a certaine mossi nesse, and a sharpe taste, and is in greatervse than any part of the plant. The root also is right good in medicine, being lesser than the root of a Parsenep, but hotter in taste, and of a fragrant

The Time. This floures in lune and Iuly, his feed is ripe in August.

The Names. There is fufficient spoken in the description as touching the name.

The Nature. These plants are hot and dry, especially the feed of Dancus Creticus, which is hot and dry in the third degree: but the feed of the wilde Carrot is hot and dry in the second degree.

The Vertues.

The feed of Daucas drunken is good against the stangurie, and painefull making of water, it pre- A uaileth against the grauell and stone, and pronoketh wrine.

It affuageth the torments and gripings of the belly, diffolueth windinesse, cureth the collick, and B ripeneth an old cough.

The same beeing taken in Wine, is very good against the bitings of beasts, and expelleth C

The feed of Dancus Creticus is of great efficacy and vertue being put into Treacle, Mithridate, D or any antidotes against poyson or pestilence.



LIB. 2.

The root thereof drunke in wine stoppeth the laske, and is also a sourcaigne remedy against venome and poyson.

# CHAP. 410. Of Slinking and deadly Carross.

#### The Description

The great stinking Carrot hath very great leaves, spred abroad like wings, resembling those of Fennell gyant (whereo' some hauetaken it to be a kinde, but vaproperly) of a two cubits and of the bignesse of a man singer, hollow and full of a spungious pith, whereupen are fet at certaine joynts, leaves like those next the ground, but smaller. The shoures are yellow, standing at the top of the stalks in spoke in undles, like those of Dill: after which commeth the seed, start and broader. The root is thicke, garnished at the top with certaine capillaments or hairy threds, blacke without, white within, full of milky juyce, of a most bitter, sharpe, and loths fome taste and smaller. The soor is and of stand where the winde doth blow frow the plant, the airedoth exulcerate and bissert he face, and every other bare or naked place that may be subject to his venomous blass, and positionous quality.

I Thapfia latifolia Clufij. Stinking Carrots.

2 Thapsia tenuifolia. Small leafed stinking Carrot.



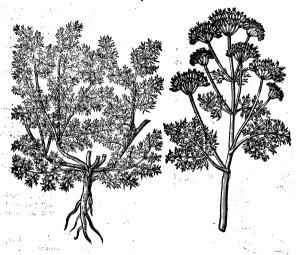


This small kind of shinking or deadly Carrot is like to the last described in each respect, as using that the leaves are thinner and more sinely minced or jagged, wherein consists the difference.

The common deadly Carrot is like vnto the precedent, saving that he doth more neerely results the stakes and leaves of the garden carrot, and is not garnished with the like bush of baire about the top of the stakes: otherwise in seed, root, and cuill smell, taste and quality like.

These pernicious plants delight in stony hills and mountaines: they are strangers in England.

3 Thapfia vulgaris. Deadly Carrots.



The Time.

They floure in August or somewhat after.

The French Physicians have accepted the root of Thapfia for a kinde of Turbith, calling it Tnaptum Cinertium; notwithstanding upon better consideration they have left the vse thereof, especially in purging, for it mightily hurtest the principall parts, and doth often cause cruell grappings in the guts and belly, with convulsions and cramps: nevertheless the venomous quality may be taken away with those corrections which are vied in mitigating the extreme heate and virulent quality of Saxcoolae, Hammonicaum, and Turpetum: but where there be so many wholesome Simples, and Likewise compounds they are not to be vsed.

Of some it is called Turpetum Griseum: it is called Thapsia, as some thinke, of the Island Thapsius, where it was first sound.

Of the people of Sicilia and Apulia it is called Ferulacoli, where it doth grow in great aboundance.

The Temperature and Vertaes.

The temperature and faculties in working haue beene touched in the description, and likewise in the names.

### CHAP. 411. Of Fennell.

#### The Description.

He first kinde of Fennell, called in Latine, Feniculum: in Greeke, Marson, is so well known among stys, that it were but lost labour to describe the same,

The fecond kinde of Fennell is likewifewell knowne by the name of Sweet Fennell, fo called because the feeds therof are in talke sweet like vnto Annie seeds, resembling the common Fennell, sawing that the leaues are larger and fatter, or more oleous: the feed greater and whiter, and the whole plant in each respect greater.

Faniculum vulgare. Common Fennell.



The Place.

These herbs are set and sowne in gardens; but the fecond doth not prosper well in this Counthe second doth not prosperwen in this Countrey: for being sowne of good and perfect seed, yet in the second yeare after his sowing it will degenerate from the right kinde, and become common Fennell.

The Time. They floure in Iune and Iuly, and the feed is ripe in the end of August.

The Names.

Fennell is called in Greeke, Min : in Latine. Marathrum, and Faniculum: in high Dutch fenchell : in low Dutch, Wenchell : in Italian Finocchio : in Spanish, Hinoso : in French, Fenoil: in English, Fennell, and Fenckell.

The Temperature. The feed of Fennel is hot and dry in the third

The Vertues.

The pouder of the feed of Fennell drunke for certaine daies together fasting preserueth the eye-fight: whereof was written this Diffichon following:

Fæniculum, Rofa, Verbena, Chelidonia, Ruta Ex his fit aqua qua luminareddit acuta.

Of Fennell, Roses, Veruain, Rue, and Celandine, Is made a water good to cleere the fight of eine,

The greene leaues of Fennell eaten, or the feed drunke made into a Ptifan, do fill womens brefts

The decoction of Fennell drunke eafeth the paines of the kidnies, caufeth one to avoid the flone, and prouoketh vrine. The roots are as effectuall, and not onely good for the intents aforefaid, but against the dropse

alfo, being boiled in wine and drunken. Fennell feed drunke affwageth the paine of the ftomacke, and wambling of the fame, or defire to

vomit, and breaketh winde. vonnisand oreascan whose.

The herbe, feed, and root of Fennell are very good for the lungs, the liner, and the kidnies, for it openeth the obstructions or stoppings of the same, and comfortes the inward parts.

The feed and herbe of sweet Fennell is equall in vertues with Annise seed.

CHAP. 412. Of Dill.

¶ The Description.

Illhath a little stalke of a cubit high, round and joynted: whereupon doe grow leaves very finely cut, like to those of Fennell, but much smaller: the floures be little and vellow, standing in a spokie tust or rundle : the seed is round, slat and thin : the whole plant is of a strong finell: the root is threddy.

It is fowne in gardens, and is also sometimes found wilder

Anethum. Dill.

LIB. 2.



The Time.

It bringeth forth floures and feed in Au-

The Names.

Dil is called in Greek, susse: in Latine likewife Anethum, and Anetum : in high Dutch, Bollen : in low Dutch, Dille : in Italian Anetho: in Spanish, Eneldo: in French, Anet: in English, Dill, and Anet.

The Temperature.

Dill, as Galen faith, is not in the end of the fecond degree, and dry in the beginning of the fame, or in the end of the first degree. The Vertues.

The decoction of the tops of dried Dil, and A likewise of the seed, being drunke, engendreth milke in the brefts of nutses, allaieth gripings and windinesse, prouoketh vrine, increaseth feed, flayeth the yeox, hicket, or hicquet, as Diofcorides teacheth.

The feed likewise if it be smelled vnto ftay- B eth the hicket, especially if it bee boyled in wine, but chiefely if it be boyled in Wormewood Wine, or Wine and a few branches of Worme-wood, and Rofe-leaues, and the ftomacke bathed therewith.

Galen faith, that being burnt and layd vpon C moist vicers, it cureth them, especially those in the fecret parts, and likewife those fub Praputie, though they be old and of long continuance.

Common oyle, in which Dill is boyled or funned, as we do oyle of Roses, doth digest, mitigate D paine, procureth sleepe, bringeth raw and vnconcocted humors to perfect digestion, and prougheth

Dill is of great force or efficacie against the suffocation or strangling of the mother, if the wo- E man doe receive the fume thereof being boiled in wine, and put vader a close stoole or hollow feat fit for the purpose.

CHAP. 413. Of Carumaies.

Artiwales have an hollow stalke source square, of two cubits high, full of knots or joynts, from which proceed sundry other small branches, set full of leanes very finely cut or jagged, like vinto those of Carrots or Dill: at the top of the stalkes grow spokie white tusts like those of Dill: after which commeth the feed, tharpe in eating, yet of a pleafant tafte; the root is like that of Parsley, often white, feldome yellow, and in taste like vnto the Carrot.

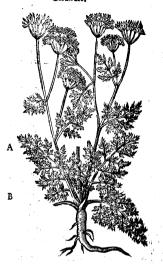
It groweth almost euery where in Germany and in Bohemia, in fat and fruitfull fields, and in medowes that are now and then ouer-run with water : it groweth also in Caria, as Dioscorides theweth, from whence it tooke his name. mon walls. — Januari 🗸 gading i

The Time. It floureth and feedeth from May to the end of August.

Carum, five Careum. Caruwaie.

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#### I The Names.

It is called in Greeke, wor in Latine, Carum and Careum: in shops, Carui. Simeon Zethy Calleth it Carnabadion : in high Dutch, kom, and Emmel : in low Dutch , Carup faet : in French, du Carny: in Italian, Caro: in Spanish. Carauca, and an article being joyned vnto it, Alkarauca: in English, Caruwaie, and the seed is called Caruwaie feed.

#### The Temperature.

The feed of Caruwaies, as Galen faith, is hor and dry in the third degree, and hath a mode. rate biting qualitie.

#### The Vertues.

It confumeth winde, it is delightfull to the ftomacke and tafte, it helpeth concoction, prouoketh vrine, and is mixed with counterpoyfous: the root may be fodden, and eaten as the Parfenep or Carrot is.

The feeds confected, or made with fugar into Comfits, are very good for the fromache they helpe digeftion, prouoke vrine, affwage and diffolue all windineffe; to conclude in a word they are answerable to Anise seed inoperation and vertues.

CHAP. 414. Of Annise.

The Description.

He stalke of Annise is round and hollow, divided into divers small branches, set with leaues next the ground somewhat broad and round : those that grow higher are more jagged, like those of young Parsley, but whiter : on the top of the stalkes do stand spokie rundles or tuits of white figures, and afterward feed, which hath a pleasant taste as euery one

‡ 2 This other Annife(whole vmbels Clusius had out of England from Master Morgan the Queenes Apothecarie, and Iames Garret, and which were brought from the Philippines by M'. The Candish in his voyage when he incompassed the world) is thus described by Clusius: The vmbelswere large, no leffe than those of the Archangelica, made of diuers thicke stiffe foot stalkes, each whereof carried not double feed as the common Annie, but more, in a round head some inch ouer, made of cods fet flar fashion, fix, eight, or more, of a dusky colour, wrinkled, diuided into two equall parts, and open aboue: most of these buskes were empty, yet some of them contained one fmooth finning ath coloured feed, of the bignesses extensive, yet none or men contained and fmooth finning ath coloured feed, of the bignesses of the total for the table and fmell was the fame with our common Anise feed, where fore they which fent it to Clustus called it Annie's yet in the place where it grew it was called Damor; for M. Capdish had the name sowritten in the China characters, after their manner of writing. ‡

Tibling a selection of the company o It groweth plentifully in Candy, Syria, Egypt, and other countries of the East. I have often fowne it in my garden, where it hath brought forth his ripe feed when the yeare hath fallen out to emple of the street well to excluding the 1. 30

Of the Historie of Plants. L I.B. 2.

> I Anifum Anise.



‡ 2 Anisum Indicum stellatum. Starry headed Anise.



The Time.

It is to be fowne in these cold regions in the moneth of May: the seed is ripe in August. The Names.

It is called in Latine, Anifum: in Greeke, Anor: in high Dutch, Inffact; in Italian, Aniso: in Spanish, Matabalua: in French, Anis: in English, Anise, and Annise seed. The Temperature.

Galen writeth, That the feed of Anise is hot and dry in the third degree: after others, it is hot in the second degree, and much lesse than dry in the second degree; for it ingendreth milke, which it could not doe if it were very dry, as Galen in his chapter of Fennell doth whether hee will or no declare and testifie; in that it doth ingender milke, his opinion is that it is not hot aboue the first degree : which thing also may be in Anise seed, both by this reason, and also because it is sweet. Therefore to conclude, Anise seed is dry in the first degree, and hot in the second.

The seed wasteth and consumeth winde, and is good against belchings and upbraidings of the A. ftomacke, allaieth gripings of the belly, prouoketh vrine gently, maketh abundance of milke, and firrethop bodily lust: it stayeth the laske, and also the white flux in women.

Being chewed it makes the breath sweet, and is good for them that are short winded, and quen- B cheth thirst, and therefore it is fit for such as haue the dropsie: it helpeth the yeoxing or hicket, both when it is drunken or eaten dry : the smell thereof dorh also prenaile very much.

The same being dried by the fire and taken with honey clenfeth the brest very much from sleg- C maticke superfluities: and if it be eaten with bitter Almonds it doth helpe the old cough.

It is to be gluen to young children and infants to eat which are like to have the falling ficknes, D or to fuch as haue it by patrimony or fuccession.

It taketh away the fquinancie or Quincie, (that is, a swelling in the throat) being gargled with E hony, vinegre, and a little Hyffop gently boyled together.

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# CHAP. 415. Of Bishops Weed, Herbe-William, or Ameos.

The Description.

He common Ameos, especially with vs here in England, hath round greene stalks, with diuers boughes and branches, and large long leaues, divided into divers other nanow long and small leaues, dented or snipt about the edges, having at the top of the stalk white shoures in great fooky tusts, which bring forth a little sharpe and bitter seed: the root there.

2. This excellent and aromaticall Ameos of Candy hath tufts and leaves like Daucow Creticus, and a root like vnto the garden Carror, of a yellow colour, and hot feed like Origanum, of an excellent fpicie fauour or fmell, growing in fpokie tufts or roundles like Carum: it hath beene brought from Candy and Syria into Venice, and from Venice into France, Flanders, and England, where we have often fowne it; but without doubt we have beene beguiled therein by the deceitfull drug, mafters, who have first boyled it, or vsed some other falle and deceitfull deuise, to bring greater admiration vnto the Venice treacle, for the consection whereof this seed is a chiese and most principal lingredient.

I Ammi vulgare. Common Bishops-weed.



† 2 Ammi Creticum. Candy Bishops-weed.



3 There is another kinde of Ameos, which is an herbe very small and tender, having stalkes a what slender; and a take top of the stalkes grow little tusts or spokie white rundles, which afterwards do tume into small gray seed, hot, and shape in tastle. The toot is small and slender.

These places do all the stalkes grow little tusts.

These plants do all grow in my garden, except Ammi Creticum, whereof hath beene sufficiently spoken in the description.

‡ 3 Ammi perpusillum.
Small Bishops-weed.

LIB. 2.



The Time.

The Græcians call it Sque: the Latines also Ammi: diuers call it Caminum Ælthiopicum: others, Caminum Regisum, or Comin Ro all: in shops, Ammies, or Amees in the Gentiue cale: the Germanes, 3uney in English, Ameos, or Ammi: of some, Herbe-William, Bullwort, and Bishops-weed.

The feed of Ameos is hot and dry in the later end of the third degree.

The Vertues.

It availeth againft gripings of the belly in A making of vrine, againft the biting of ferpents taken in wine, and also it bringeth downe the floures beeing applied with honey it taketh away blacke and blew spots which come of stripes: the feed of sign doth also the like, for it is hot and dry, and that in the third degree; likewise of thin parts, protoking vrine, and bringing downe the desired sicknesse.

The feed of Ameos is good to bee drunken B in wine againft the biting of all manner of venomous beafts, and hath power againft all maner of poyfon & pefilient feuers, or the plague, and is vfed in the correcting of Cantharides, whereby those flies are made medicinable to be applied to the body without danger.

Ameos brayed and mingled with hony feattereth congealed bloud, and putteth away blacke and C blew markes which come by ftripes or falls, if it be applied thereto in manner of a plaifter.

† The figure which was formerly in the second place was of the Hippontresbrum album of Jalors and the

### CHAP. 416. Of Cheruill.

¶ The Description.

The leaues of Cheruill are flender, and diuerfly cut, something hairy, of a whitish greene: the stalkes be short, slender, round, and hollow within, which at the first together with the leaues are of a whitish green, but tending to a red when the seeds are riperthe floures be white, and grow upon scattered tusts. The seed is long, narrow, slender, sharpe pointed: the root is full of strings.

‡ 2 There is found in Iune and Iuly, almost in euery hedge, a certaine plant which Tabernamontanus and Baubine fitty call (Charophyllum, or Certifium fylussifire, and the figure was unfitly giuen by our Author for Tufficium. It has a whitist the woodly root, from which artife round red and hairy stalkes fome two cubits high, sometimes more, and oft times somewhat big and swolne about the joynts, and they are not hollow but full of pith: toward the top it is divided into sundry branches which on their tops carry vmbels of small pure white little floures, which are succeeded by longish feeds. The leaves are vsually parted into three chiefe parts, and these againe subdivided into suc, and they are sinjet about the edges, soft and hairy, of a darke greene or else reddish colour. It source in lune and suly, and then ricens the seed. ‡

3 Great Cheruill hath large leaves deepely cut or jagged, in shew very like vnto Hemlockes, of a very good and pleasant smell and taste like vnto Cheruill, and something hairy, which hath caused vs to call it sweet Cheruill. Among these leaves riseth vp a stalke somewhat crested or surrowed, of the height of two cubits, at the top whereof grow spokie tusts or rundles with white

floures, which doe turne into long browne crefted and finning feed, one feed being as big as foure Fennell feeds, which being greene do tafte like annife feed. The root is great, thicke, and long, as big as Enula Campana, exceeding sweet in fmell, and tasting like vnto Anile feeds.

I Cerefoliumsvulgare fativum. Common Cheruill.



† 2 Cerefolium fgluestre. Hedge Cheruill.



4 There is found in some part of the Alps, as about Genua and in other places, another Myrrhi, which in the leaues and vmbels is like that of the last described, but the whole plant is lesse; the seed is long, small, smooth, and shaped like an Oat, and in taste somewhat like that of the Dancus Creticus, Lobel hath this by the same name as we here give it you.

5 About mud walls, high waies, and fuch places, here about London, and in divers other places, is found growing a small plant, which in all things but the smell and height agrees with that referred to this kinde by Fabius Columna, and called Myrthis Aquicolorum nova. The root hereofis fmall and white, perishing cuery yeare when it hath persected his seed: the stalkes are slender, hollow, smooth, and not hairy, seldome exceeding the height of a cubit, or cubit and halfe; it is divided into fundry branches, vpon the feeds whereof against the setting on of the seases, or out of their bolomes, grow forth the stalkes, which carry vmbels of small white sloures a after which follow the feeds, growing two together, and these longish, rough, round, and hairy, about the bignesse of Anife feeds. The leanes are small, and finely cut or divided like those of Hemlocke, but of a whitish colour, and hairy: it comes up in March, floures in May, and ripens his feed in lune. In Italy they eate the young leaves in fallads, and call it wilde Cheruile: we may in English for distinction fake

6 To these we may firly adde that plant which in the Hist. Lugd is called Cicutaria alba, and by Camerarius, Cicutaria palustris; for it floures at the same time with the last mentioned, and is found in floure and feed in May and Iune very frequently almost in all places; but afterwards his stalkes die downe, yet his roots liue, and the leaues are greene all the yeare. The root of this is very large, and diuded into fundry parts, white also and spungic, of a pleasant strong smell, with a hot and bitting raffer he sales are greene all the years. biting taffeithe stalkes grow up in good ground to be some three cubits high, and they are hollow, joynted, pretty thicke, greene, and much crefted, fending forth of the bosomes of the leaues many branches, which vpon their tops carry vmbels composed of many white sources, each floure conditions of the conditions of fling of flue little leaves, whereof the lowest is twice as big as the rest, the two side-ones lest and theyppermost the least of all. The leanes are large like those of Myrrbis, but of a dark greene colour,

and those that grow upon the tops of the stalks are commonly divided into three parts, and these fubdinided into fundry long sharp pointed and snipt leaves like as in Marrhis. The seeds grow two together, being longish, round, sharp pointed, blacke, and shining. We may fitly terme this plant wilde Cicely, for that it formuch refembles the Myrrhis or garden Cicely, not only in shape, but if I be not deceived in vertues alfo.

3 Cerefolium magnum, fine Myrrhis. Great Chernill or Myrrhe.



‡ 4 Myrrhis altera parva. Small fweet Cheruill.



The Place.

The common Cheruill groweth in gardens with other pot-herbes: it prospers in a ground that is danged and somewhat moist. The great sweet Cheruill groweth in my garden, and in the gardens of other men who have bin diligent in these matters.

The Time. These herbs floure in May, and their seed is ripe in July. The Names.

Cheruill is commonly called in Latine Cerefolium, and as divers affirme, Charofolium, with o in the fecond fyllable. Columella nameth it Charephyllum, and it is thought to be fo called, because it delights to grow with many leaues, or rather in that it causeth ioy and gladnesse: in high-Dutch, Botfelbraut : in low-Dutch, Beruell : in Italian, Cerefoglio : in French, Du Cerfueil : in English, Cheruell and Cheruill.

Myrrhis is alfo called Myrrha, taken from his pleasant sauor of Myrrh: of some, Cosila, as it is found noted among the bastard names. It is also by reason of the similitude it hath with Hemlocke, called by most later writers Cicutaria. Of this Pliny maketh mention, lib. 24.cap. 16. where he reporteth that it is called Smyrrhiza: in English it is called Cheruill, sweete Cheruill, or sweete Cicely.

The Nature and Vertues.

Cheruill is held to be one of the pot-herbs, it is pleasant to the stomack and taste, it is of a tem- A perat heate and moderat drinesse, but nothing so much as the Parslies.

It prouoketh vrine, especially being boiled in Wine, and applied hot to the share or nethermost B part of the belly, and the wine drunke in which it was boiled.

It hath in it a certain windinesse, by means whereof it procureth lust.

It is vied very much among the Dutch people in a kinde of Loblolly or hotchpot which they D do eat, called Warmus,

Sfff 2

The leaves of sweet Cheruill are exceeding good, who lesome and pleasant among other sallad heros, giving the taste of Anise seed vnto the rest.

The root, faith Galen, is hot in the fecond degree, having a thinneffe of fubstance joyned with it. Disforides teacheth, That the root drunke in wine is a remedie against the bitings of the venomous spiders called in Latine Phalangia; and that it bringeth downe the menses and secondines; and being boiled and drunk it is good for fuch as haue the Ptyfick and confumption of the lungs,

The feeds eaten as a fallad whiles they are yet green, with oile, vineger, and pepper, exceed all The recess caren as a same whiles they are you green, while they shall be people, exerce an other fallads by many degrees, both in pleasantneffe of taske, sweetnesse of smell, and wholsomesses.

The roots are likewise most excellent in a fallad, if they be boiled and afterwards dressed as the the roots are income thou better than my selfe: notwith standing I vie to eat them withole cunning Cooke knoweth how better than my selfe: notwith standing I vie to eat them withole and vineger, being first boiled; which is very good for old people that are dull and without conrage: it rejoiceth and comforteth the heart, and increaseth their lust and strength.

# CHAP. 417. Of Shepheards Needle or wilde Cheruill.

The Description.

Candix or Petten Veneris doth not much differ in the quantitie of the stalkes, leaves, and foures, from Cheruill 3 but Scandix hath no fuch pleafant fmell as Cheruill hath. The feates be leffer, more finely cut, and of a brown green colour: the flours grow at the top of the stalks in small white tusts; after which come up long seeds very like unto pack needles, or. derly fet one by another like the great teeth of a combe, whereof it tooke the name Peden Francis, Venus combe, or Venus needle: the root is white, a finger long.

1 Pecten Veneris, fine Scandix. She pheards Needle or Venus Combe.

‡ 3 Scandix minor, fine Anthrifeus, Small Shepheards Needle.





‡ 2 This from a stender long and whitish root sends up many small leaves like those of the last deferibed, but of a pleasing smell, and taste something like that of the common Cheruill: among these leanes grow up slender stalks a little hairy, divided into short green and slender branches carrying little vmbels, confifting of flue, fix, seuen, or eight smal white sloures, composed of sine leaves apiece, with a darke purplish chiue in the middle; the floures are succeeded by, or rather grow upon long slender cods, which become some inch long, and resemble those of the last described; it flours in lune, as Clusius affirmeth, who gives vs the history of it; and he received it from Honorius Bellus outof Candy; who writes, that in the Spring time it is much vsed in sallads, and defired, for that it much excites to Venery. He also thinks this plant to be the Ambriscus of Pliny, and by the same name Clusius fets it forth. Columna hath called it Aniso-marathrum, because the smell and taste is betweene that of Anife and Fennell. ±

The Place.

It groweth in most corne fields in England, especially among wheat and barley.

I The Time.

LIB. 2.

It floureth in May: the feed is ripe in August with corne. The Names.

The Latines call it Scandix, having borrowed that name of the Grecians, who call it we finde among the bastard words, that the Romans did call it Scanaria, and Acula, of the seed that is like vnto a needle, Ruellius describeth it vnder the name Petten Veneris: of others, Acus Veneris, and Acus pastoris, or Shepheards Needle, wilde Cheruill, and Ladies combe : in high Dutch, Raelbe Karnel: This is that herbe (faith Pliny, lib. 22. cap. 22.) which Aristophanes obie eed in sport to the Poet Euripides, that his mother was wont to fell no right pot-herbe but Scandix, or Shepheards needle, meaning, as I take it, Vifnaga, wherwith the Spaniards do picke their teeth when they have eaten no meat at all except a few oranges or fuch a like trifle, called also Scandix,

The Temperature. Shepheards needle, faith Galen, is an herbe fomewhat binding, and bitter in tafte, infomuch that it is hot and dry either in the later end of the second degree, or in the beginning of the third. The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith it is eaten both raw and boiled, and that it is an vnwholfome pot-herbe among A the Greekes; but in these dayes it is of small estimation or value, and taken but for a wilde Wort, as appeareth by Aristophanes taunting of Euripides, as aforesaid.

The decoction thereof is good for the bladder, kidneyes, and liver; but as I deeme hee meant B

Cheruill, when he fet the same downe to be vsed in physicke,

### CHAP. 418. Of Tooth-picke Cheruill.

I The Description.

He first of these Tooth-pick Cheruils beareth seaues likewild Turneps, a round stalke furrowed, joynted, blackith, and hairy, divided into many branches, on the tops wherof grow spokie tusts, beset round about with many small leaues. The floures thereof are whitish: after commeth the seed, which being once ripe doe cluster, and are drawne together, in a round thick tuft like a smal birds nest, as be those of the wild Carrot, whose seeds whose toucheth. they will cleaue and flicke to his fingers, by reason of the glutinous or slimie matter they are posfessed with. The root is small and whitish, bitter in taste, as is all the rest of the plant.

2 The Spanish Tooth-picke hath leaues, floures, and knobby stalkes likewnto wilde carrots, fauing that the leaves are formwhat finer, cut or jagged thicker, and tenderer, but not rough or hairy at all as is the former, of a bitter tafte, and a reasonable good smell: among which rise up bushic rundles or spokie tusts like those of the wilde Carrot or Birds nest, closely drawne together when the feed is ripe; at what time also the sharpe needles are hardned, fit to make Tooth-pickes, and

fuch like, for which purpose they do very fitly serue.

The Place. Both of them grow in Syria, and most commonly in Cilicia: the later likewise is to be found in Spaine almost euery where; and I haue it likewise in my garden in great plentie. ¶ The Time.

They floure in my garden about August, and deliuer their seed in O ctober.

¶ The Names,

That which the Grecians call 1-360%, the Latines do likewife name Gingidium: and it is called in Syria, Lepidium: yet is there another Lepidium. It is reported among the bastard names to be called by the Romans, Bifacutum of which name some shew remaines among the Syrians, who commonly call the later, Gingidium, Vifraga: this is named in English, Tooth-picke Cheruill,

I Gingidium latifolium. Broad Tooth-picke Cheruill.



2 Gingidium Hispanicum. Spanish Tooth-picke Cheruill.



The Temperature and Vertues.

A There is, saith Galen, great increase of Gingidium in Syria, and it is eaten no otherwise than Scandix is with vs at Pergamum: it is, saith he, very wholsome for the stomack, whether it be eaten as or boiled; notwith standing it is euident that it is a medicine rather than a nourishment. As it is bit it is found to be dry in the later end of the second degree, as also the said Author alledgethin the standard of the faculties of simple medicines.

Disserties doth also write the same: This pot-herbe (saith he) is eaten raw, sodden, and preserved with great good to the stomack; it prouoketh vrine, and the decoction therof made with wine and drunke, is profitable to scoure the bladder, prouoketh vrine, and is good against the grauell and

C The hard quils whereon the feeds do grow are good to elenfe the teeth and gums, and do easily take away all filth and baggage sticking in them, without any hurt vnto the gums, as followeth after many other Tooth picks, and they leaue a good sent or sauor in the mouth.

# CHAP. 419. Of Mede-sweet, or Queene of the Medowes.

¶ The Description.

This herbe hath leaues like Agrimony, confifting of diuers leaues fet vpona midderio like those of the ash tree, enery small leaf sleightly shipt about the edges, white conthe inner side, and on the vpper side crumpled or wrinkled like vnto those of the with the Elme leaues. The stalke is three or soure foot high, rough, and very fragile or easie to energy and growing together, of a reddish purple colour: on the top whereof are very many little stoures clustering and growing together, of a white colour tending to yellownesse, and of a pleasant sweet

1 Regina prati. Queene of the Medow,

L 1 B. 2.



fmell, as are the leaues likewife: after which come the feeds, fmall, crookedly turning or winding one with another, made into a finelittle head: the root hath a fweet fmell, ipreading far abroad, black without, & of a darkish red color within.

† 2 There is also another which by Fuchsius, Tragus Lonicerus, Gesper, and others, is called Barba Capri: it hath large wooddy roots, leaues of the bignesse, and growing somwhat after the maner of the wild Angelica:the stales are crested, and divided into fundry branches, which cary long bending spikes or cares of white floures and seeds somewhat like those of the common kindsthis shours at the same time as the former, & I have not yet heard of it wild with vs., but only seene it growing with M\*. Tradesant. ±

The Place.

It groweth in the brinkes of waterie ditches and rivers fides, and also in medowes: it liketh watery and moist places, and groweth almost cuery where.

The Time.

It floureth and flouresheth in Iune, Iu-ly, and August.

The Names.

It is called of the later age Regina prati, and Barba Capri: of some, Vimaria, à folia-

rum Vini similitudine, for the likenesse it hath with the Elme tree lease: in high Dutch, Stibart. It is called Barba Hirci, which name belongeth to the plant which the Grecians do cal Tragopogon: of Anguillara, Potentilla major. It bath some likenesse with Robadra Pinig, but yet we cannot affirme it to be the same. It is called in low Dutch, Resinettein French, Barbe de Cheure, Reime des Praise; in English, Meads: sweet, Medow-sweet, and Queen of the medowes. Camerarius of Noremberg saith it is called of the Germanes his countrimen, Nourme braut: because the roots, saith he, seeme to be eaten with wormes. I rather suppose they call it so, because the antient hackny men and horse-leaches do give the decoction thereof to their horses and asses, against the bots and worms, for the which it is greatly commended.

The Nature.

Mede-sweet is cold and dry, with an euident binding qualitie adioined.

The root boiled, or made into pouder and drunke, helpeth the bloudy flix, staieth the lask, and A

It is reported, that the floures boiled in wine and drunke, do take away the fits of a quartaine ague, and make the heart merrie.

The leaves and floures farre excell all other strowing herbes, for to deckey phouses, to straw in chambers, halls, and banquering houses in the Summer time; for the smell thereof makes the heart merrie, delighteth the sense; neither doth it cause head-ache, or lothsomenesse to meat, as some other sweet smelling herbes do.

The diffilled water of the floures dropped into the eies, taketh away the burning and itching  $\mathbf{D}$  thereof, and cleareth the fight.

CHAP. 420. Of Burnet Saxifrage.

This great kinde of Pimpinell, or tather Saxifrage, hath great and long roots, fashioned like a Parsnep, of an hot and biting taste like Ginger: from which tileth up an hollow stalke

stalke with joints and knees two cubits high, befet with large leaves, which do more neerely repreitalic with joints and knees two counts nignotiet with large reads while thou increasely repre-fent Smallage than Pimpernell, or rather the garden Parfnep. This plant confident of many small leanes growing upon one stem, snipt or dented about the edges like a saw: the sloures doe grow at the top of the stalkes in white round tufts: the feed is like the common Parsley, sauing that it is

 There is a bigger and leffer of this kinde, which differ little, but that the flalkes and veins of the leaves of the lefter are of a purplish colour, and the root is hotter. Our Author formerly gaue the figure of the leffer in the second place, in stead of that of Bipinella. ‡

1 Pimpinella Saxifraga. Burnet Saxifrage

† 2 Bipinella, siue Saxifraga minor. Small Burnet Saxifrage.





Bipinella is likewife a kind of Burnet or Pimpinell, vpon which Pena hath bestowed this addition Saxify ag a minor : vnder which name Saxify ag a are comprehended diners herbes of diners kinds, and the one very vnlike to the other: but that kinde of Saxifrage which is called Hircina, which is rough or hairy Saxifrage, of others Bipinella, is best known, and the best of all the rest, like vnto the fmall Burnet, or common Parfley, fauling that it is void of haires, as may appeare by the old Latine,

Pimpinella pilos, Saxifraga non habet vilos.

Pimpinell hath haires some, but Saxifrage hath none. Notwithstanding, I haue found a kindehereof growing in our passures adjoining to London, the leanes whereof if you take and tenderly breake with your hands, you may draw forth small threds, like the web of a spider such as you may draw from the leaues of Scabious. The stalke is hollow, dividing it felfe from the joints or knees, into fundry other small branches, at the top whereof do grow small tufts or spokie rundles, of a white colour: after which commeth the seed like to Cani, or Caruwaies, of a sharp taste: the root is also sharp and hot in taste.

These plants do grow in dry pastures and medowes in this countrey very plentifully. The Time.

They floure from Iune to the end of August.

That which Fuchsus calleth Pimpinella major, Dodonaus termeth Saxifragia major, which kinde of Saxifrage more absolutely answereth the true Phellandrium of Pliny, than any other plant what-

focuer : wherein the Physitions of Paris haue bin deceived, calling or supposing the medow Rue to be the right Phellandrium, whereunto it is not like either in shape or faculty: for it is nothing fo effectuall in breaking the stone, or prouoking of vrine, as either of these plants, especially Pimpinella Hircina, which is not so called because it hath any rammish smell of a Goat, but because practitioners have vied to feed goats with it, whose flesh and bloud is singular good against the stone; but we rather take it to be named Hircina, of Hircinea sylva, where it growes in great about dance, the lauor of the herb not being unpleasant, somewhat resembling the smell and tast of Daucus. Lizustrum, and Pastinaca: fo to conclude, both these are called Saxifragia. The smaller is called of some verrafindula, Bipinella, and Bipenula: of Baptifta Sardus, and alfo of Leonardus Fuchlius. Pimpinella maior: Diuers call it Pimpinella faxifraga; for there is also another Pimpinella, called Pimpinella fanguisirba notwithstanding the verse before rehearsed sheweth a difference between Pimpinella and Saxifraga : in high Dutch it is called Bibernel; in low-Dutch, Bauenaert; in English the greater may be called great Saxifrage, and the other small Saxifrage.

Bipinella is called Saxifragia minor : in English, small Saxifrage, as Pimpinella is called great Saxifrage. \$ Columna judges it to be the Tragium of Diofcorides. \$

The Nature.

Saxifrage of both kinds, with their feed, leaves, and roots are hot and dry in the third dagree, and of thin and fubtill parts,

The Vertues.

The feed and root of Saxifrage drunk with wine, or the decoction thereof made with wine, cau. A feth to piffewell, breaketh the stone in the kidnies and bladder, and is singular against the strangurie and stoppings of the kidnies and bladder swhereof it took the name Saxifragia, or Break-stone.

The juice of the leaves of Saxifrage doth clenfe and take away all spots and freckles of the face B and leaueth a good colour.

The distilled water thereof mingled with some vineger in the distillation, cleareth the fight, and taketh away all obscuritie and darknesse of the same.

### CHAP. 421. Of Burnet.

1 Pimpinella hertensis. Garden Burnet.



2 Pimpinella fgluestris. Wilde Burnet



### The Kindes.

 ${\bf B}^{\rm Vrnet}$  of which we will intreat, doth differ from Pimpinella, which is also called Saxifraga. One of the Burnets is leffer, for the most part growing in gardens, notwith flanding it groweth in bar. ren fields, where it is much smaller: the other greater, is altogether wilde.

### The Description.

Arden Burnet hath long leaues made up together of a great many upon one stem, euery Jone whereof is something round, nicked on the edges, somewhat hairy: among these rifeth a stalke that is not altogether without leaues, formething chamfered : vpon the tops whereof grow little round heads or knaps, which bring forth small sources of a browne purple colour, and after them cornered feeds, which are thrust vp together. The root is long: the whole plant doth smell something like a Melon, or Cucumber.

2 Wilde Burnet is greater in all parts, it hath wider and bigger leaves than those of the former: the stalke is longer, sometimes two cubits high: the knaps are greater, of a darke purple colour, and the seed is likewise cornered and greater: the root longer, but this Burnet hath no pleasant

‡ 3 There is kept in some gardens another of this kinde, with very large leaves, stalkes, and heads, for the heads are some inch and halfe long, yet but stender considering the length, and the floures (as I remember) are of a whitish colour: in other respects it differs not from the precedent, it may firly be called Pimpinella sanguisorba hortensis maxima, Great Garden Burnet. ‡

The fmall Pimpinell is commonly planted in Gardens, notwithftanding it doth grow wild vp. The Place. on many barren heaths and pastures.

The great wilde Burnet groweth (as M'. Lyte faith) in dry medowes about Viluord, and my felfe haue found it growing upon the fide of a causey which crosseth rhe one halfe of a field, whereof the one part is earable ground, and the other part medow, lying betweene Paddington and Lysson green

They floure from Iune, vnto the end of August.

The later herbarists doe call Burnet Pimpinella Janguisorba, that it may differ from the other, and yet it is called by feuerall names, Sanguiforba, and Sanguinaria. Gefner had rather it should be called Pepanella of the smell of Melons or Pompions, to which it is like, as we have said : of others it is named Pempinella, or Bipennula : of most men, Solbastrella : in high Dutch, holblestaut , her Gots 23 artiin, 28 lut Braut, megel braut: in French, Pimpennelle, Sangui forbe : in English, Burnet. It agreeth Cum alter a Dioforidis Sidestide , that is to fay, with Dioforides his fecond Iron wort: the leafe (and especially that of the lesser fort) which we have written to consist of many nicks in the edges of the leaues, and this may be the very fame which Pliny in his 24 book, chapter 17, reporteth to be named in Persia, Sissisceptris, Decause it made them morry; he also calleth the same Protomedia, and Cassenta, and likewife Dionystonymphas, for that it doth maruelloudy agree with wine; to which also this Pimpinella (as we have laid) doth give a pleasant sent: neither is that repugnant, that Pliny in another place hath written, De Sideritibus, of the Iron-worts; for it often falleth out that he intreateth of one and the felfe fame plant in divers places, under divers names: which thing then hapneth fooner when the writers themselves do not well know the plant, as that Pliny did not well know Sideritis, or Iron wort, it is euen thereby manifest, because hee setteth not downe his owne opinion hereof,

The Temperature.

Burnet, befides the drying and binding faculty that it bath, doth likewise meanly coole: and the leffer Burnet hath likewife withall a Certaine (uperficial), fleight, and temperate fent, which when it is put into the wine it doth leave behind it: this is not in the dry herbe, in the juyce, nor in the

Burnet is a fingular good herb for wounds (which thing Diescorides doth attribute to his second Iron-wort) and commended of a number: it stancheth bleeding, and therefore it was named Sanguisorba, as well inwardly taken, as outwardly applied. Either the juyce is given, or the decoction of the pouder of the dry leaves of the herbe, beeing

bruifed, it is outwardly applied, or else put among other externall medicines.

Ir flaieth the laske and bloudy flix: it is also most effectuall to stop the monethly course. The leffer Burnet is pleasant to be eaten in sallads, in which it is thought to make the heart mery and glad, as also being put into wine, to which it yeeldeth a certaine grace in the drinking.

Of the Historic of Plants.

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The decotion of Pimpinell drunken, cureth the bloudy flix, the spitting of bloud, and all other P fluxes of bloud in man or woman.

The herbe and feed made into poudet, and drunke with wine, or water wherein yron hath beene G quenched doth the like.

The leaves of Pimpinell are very good to heale wounds, and are received in drinks that are made H for inward wounds.

The leaves of Burnet steeped in wine and drunken, comfort the heart, and make it merry, and are I good against the trembling and shaking thereof.

## CHAP. 422. Of English Saxifrage.

His kinde of Saxifrage our English women Physicions haue in great vse, and is familiarly knowne vnto them, vouchfafing that name vnto it of his vertues against the stonerit hath the leaves of Fennell, but thicker and broader, very like vnto Sefeli prateme Monfelienstum (which addition Pena hath bestowed upon this our English Saxifrage) among which riseth vp a stalke, of a cubit high or more, bearing at the top spokie rundles beset with whitish yellow floures: the root is thicke, blacke without, and white within, and of a good fauour.

† I Saxifraga Anglicana facie Sefeli pratenfisa English Saxifrage.

1 2 Saxifraga Pannenica Cluff. Austrian Saxifrage.





‡ 2 Clusius hath fet forth another plant not much different from this our common Saxifrage and called it Saxifraga Pannonica, which I have thought fit here to infert: the leaves, faith hee, are much shorter than those of Hogs-Fennell, & somwhat like to those of Fumitory: the stalks are some foot high, flender, having some sew small leaves, and at the top carrying an vmbell of white sources: the root is not much valike that of Hogs-Fennell, but shorter and more actide; it is hairy at the top thereof, whence the stalkes and leaves come forth it growes vpon some hills in Hungary and Auftria, and floures in Iuly. ‡

The Place.

Saxifrage groweth in most fields and medowes every where throughout this our Kingdomeof

It floureth from the beginning of May to the end of August.

The Names. Saxifing a Anglicana is called in our mother tongue Stone-breake or English Saxifrage: Penaand Lobel call it by this name Saxifraga Anglicana: for that it groweth more plentifully in Englandthan in any other countrey.

The Temperature,

Stone-breake is hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

A decostion made with the feeds and roots of Saxifrage, breaketh the stone in the bladder and kidnies, helpeth the strangury, and causeth one to pisse freely.

The root of stone-breake boiled in wine, and the decoction drunken, bringeth downe women fickeneffe, expelleth the secondine and dead childe.

The root dried and made into pouder, and taken with fugar, comforteth and warmeth the fomacke, cureth the gnawing and griping paines of the belly.

It helpeth the collicke, and drineth away ventofities or windine fee.

Our English women vie to put it in their running or rennet for cheese, especially in Cheshie (where I was borne) where the best cheese of this Land is made.

1 That formerly Chap. 18 definered the hillory of the Succipege main of Mathialas, and Samieges, Sutigeness of Ledg not thinking throw: Antiched the their defency in white smoogh the Vacladities, for it I had, the led has eigened without their better three cases where the same given the figures have to the definition of our Antice, which are now omitted. The figure formerly here was of the factor, definited in the third place of the 40 pchapter.

## CHAP. 423. Of Siler Mountaine, or bastard Louage:

† 1 Siler montanum Officinarum. Bastard Louage.



† 2 Sefeli pratense Monspeliensium. Horse Fennell.



### The Description.

"He naturall plants of Sefeli, being now better know ne than in times past, especially among our Apothecaries, is called by them Siler montanum, and Sefeles: this plant they haue retained to very good purpose and consideration; but the errour of the name hath caused divers of our late writers to erre, and to suppose that Siler montanum, called in shops Seseles, was no ther then Sofeli Massiliensium of Dioscorides. But this plant containeth in his substance much more acrimony, sharpenesse, and essicacy in working, than any of the plants called Sessios. It hash stalkes like Ferula, two cubits high. The root smelleth like Ligusticum: the leaves are very much cut or divided, like the leaves of Fennell or Sefeli Maßilienfe, and broader than the leaves of Pencedanum. At the top of the stalkes grow spokic tufts like Angelica, which bring forth a long and leasie teed like Cumine, of a pale colour; in tafte feeming as though it were condited with fugar, but withall formewhat tharper, and tharper than Sefeli pratenfe,

There is a fecond kinde of Siler which Pena and Lobel fet forth under the title of Sefeli pratenfe

Monspeliensium, which Dodonaus in his last edition calleth Siler pratense alterum, that is in shew very like the former. The stalkes thereof grow to the height of two cubits, but his leaues are somewhat broader and blacker; there are not so many leaves growing vpon the stalke, and they are lesse divided than the former, and are of a little fauour. The feed is smaller than the former, and sauouring very little or nothing. The root is blacke without, and white within, dividing it felfe into fundry

divisions.

The Place.

It groweth of it felfe in Liguria, not far from Genua in the craggy mountaines, and in the gardens of diligent Herbarists.

These plants do floure from June to the end of August. The Names.

It is called commonly Siler Montanum: in French and Dutch by a corrupt name Ser-Montain: in divers shops, Sefeless, but vntruly: for it is not Sefeli, nor a kinde thereof: in English, Siler mountaine, after the Latine name, and bastard Louage. ‡ The first is thought to be the Ligusticum of the Antients, and it is so called by Matthiolus and others, #

The Temperature. This plant with his feed is hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The feeds of Siler drunke with Wormewood Wine, or Wine wherein Wormewood hath beene A fodden, moueth womens diseases in great abundance: cureth the suffocation and strangling of the matrix, and causeth it to returne vnto the naturall place againe.

The root stamped with hony, and applied or put into old fores, doth cure them, and couer bare R and naked bones with flesh.

Being drunke it prouoketh vrine, eafeth the paines of the guts or entrails proceeding of crudity or rawnesse, it helpeth concoction, consumeth winde, and swelling of the stomacke.

The root hath the same vertue or operation, but not so effectuall, as not being so hot and dry.

† The figure which formerly was here was of the Solat Maffiliant electribed in the next chapter in the fourth place, and that which belonged to this place was put for our common Louge. Mis that figure which belonged to the fector of defection was formerly under the tule of Faniculum Inter-

## CHAP. 424. Of Sefelios, or Hart-worts of Candy.

I The Description.

"His plant beeing the Sefeli of Candy, and in times past not elsewhere found, tooke his furname of that place where it was first found, but now adaies it is to be seene in the corne fields about Narbone in France, from whence I had feeds, which profper well in my garden. This is but an annuall plant, and increafeth from yeare to yeare by his owne fowing. The leaves grow at the first even with the ground, somewhat hairy, of an overworne greene colour, in shape much like vnto Cheruill, but thicker : among which rifeth vp an hairy rough stalke, of the height of a cubit, bearing at the top spokie tusts with white sloures: which being vaded, there followeth round and flat feed, compassed and cunningly wreathed about the edges like a ring:

The feed is flat like the other, joyned two together in one, as you may fee in the feed of Ferula or Angelica, in shape like a round target, in taste like Myrrhu. Mattholus did greatly mistake this

There is a kinde of Sefeli Creticum, called also Tordylion and is very like vnto the former, fauing that his leaves are more like vnto common Parsneps than Cheruil, and the whole plant is big-

I Seseli Creticum minus. Small Sefeleos of Candie.



‡ 2 Sefeli Creticum majus Great Seselios of Candie.



There is likewife a kinde of Sefeli that hath a root as bigge as a mans arme, especially if the plant be old, but the new and young plants beare roots an inch thicke, with some knobs and tuberous frouts, about the lower part, the root is thicke, rough, and couered oue with a thicke barke, the substance whereof is first gummie, afterward sharpe, and as it were full of spattle; from the vpper part of the root proceed many knobs or thicke swelling roots, out of which there issued great and large wings or branches of leaues, some whereof are notched or dented round about, growing vnto one fide or rib of the leafe, flanding also one opposite vnto another, of a darke and delaid green colour, and fomwhat shining aboue, but vnderneath of a grayish or ash-colour: from among these leaues theree arifeth a straked or guttered stalke, a cubit and a halfe high, somtimes an inch thick, hauing many joynts or knees, and many branches growing about them, and vpon each joynt leffer branches of leanes. At the top of the stalkes, and vpperends of the branches grow little cups or vmbels of white floures; which being vaded, there commeth in place a feed, which is very like siler montanum. ‡ I take this here described to be the Sestimont anum 1.06 Clusius, or Ligusticum alterum Belgarum of Lobel: and therefore I haue giuen you Clustus his figure in this place. ‡

There is also a kind of Sefeli, which Pena setteth forth for the first kinde of Daucus, whereof I take it tobe a kinde, growing euery where in the pastures about London, that hath large leaues, growing for a time euen with the earth, and fpred thereupon, and divided into many parts, in manner almost like to the former for the most part in all things, in the round spokie tusts or vmbels, bearing stiffe and faire white floures in shape like them of Ciakefoile; in smell like Sambuem or Elder. When the floure is vaded, there commeth in place a yellow guttered feed, of a spicie and very hot tafte. The root is thicke, and blacke without, which rotteth and perisheth in the ground (as wee

may see in many gummie or Ferulous plants) after it hath seeded, neither will it floure before the fecond or third yeare after it is fowne. ‡ I am ignorant what our Author meanes by this descrip-

1 3 Seseli montanum majus. Mountaine Sefelios.

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† 4 Sefeli Massiliense. Sefelios of Marfeilles.





4 There is likewise a kinde of Seseli called Seseli Massiliense, which hath leaves very much clouen or cut, and finely jagged, very much like vnto the leaues of fweet Fennell, greater and thicker than the common Fennell. The stalke groweth to the height of three cubits, having knotty joynts, as it were knees; bearing at the top thereof tufts like vnto Dill, and feed fomewhat long and cornered, of a sharpe and bitting taste. The root is long and thicke like ynto great Saxifrage, of a plea-fant smell and sharpe in taste.

There is another Sefeli of Massilia, which hath large and great leaves like vnto Ferula, and not much volike Siler Montanum : among which rife vp stalkes foure cubits high, bearing at the tops spokie tusts like vnto the last before rehearsed, of a good sauour. The root is like vato the former in shape, substance, and sauour, but that it is greater.

The Place

These plants are strangers in England, notwithstanding I have them in my garden. The Time.

They floure and flourish in September, in

The Names ...

Their names have beene touched in their feuerall deferiptions, sales in their The Temperature and Vertues

It prouoketh vrine, and helpeth the strangury, bringeth downe the siekenesseand dead birth : it A helpeth the cough and shortnesse of breath, the suffocation of the mother, and helpeth the falling and the second colors of a pull of the company of the color of

The feed drunke with wine concocteth raw humours, taketh away the griping and torments of B the belly, and helpeth the ague, as Diofcorides faith.

The juyce of the leaves is given to Goats and other carrell to drinke, that they may the fooner C be deliuered of their young ones, as the fame Author reporteth, world be a deliuered of their young ones, as the fame Author reporteth, world be a deliuered of their young ones, as the fame Author reporteth, world be a deliuered of their young ones, as the fame Author reporteth, world be a deliuered of their young ones, as the fame Author reporteth, world be a deliuered of their young ones, as the fame Author reporteth, which is the fame Author reporteth. Tete 2

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## CHAP. 425. Of Spignell, Spicknell, or Mere.

The Description.

Pignell hath stalks rising up to the height of a cubit and a halfe, befet with leaves tesembling Fennell or Dill, but thicker, more buthie, and more finely jagged; and at the top of the stalkes do grow spokie tusts like vnto Dil. The roots are thicke, and full of an oleous substance, swelling well, and chafing or heating the tongue, of a reasonable good sauour.

> I Officum. Spignell.



2 There is a bastard kinde of Spignell like vnto the former, saving that the leaves are not so finely cut or jagged: the floures are tufted more thicker than the former the roots are many, thicke,

Mew, or Meon groweth in Westmerland, at a place called Round-twhat betwixt Aplebie and Kendall, in the parish of Orton.

Bastard Mewe, or Meam, groweth in the waste mountaines of Italy, and the Alpes, and (as it bath been told me) vpon Saint Vincents rocke by Bristow, where I spent two daies to seeke it, but it was not my hap to finde it, therefore I make fome doubt of the truth thereof.

These herbes do stoure in Iune and Iuly, and yeeld their feed in August. The Names.

It is called of the Gracians, poor or pain: likewise of the Latines, Meum of the Italians, Meo: in Apulia, as Matthiolus declareth, it is called Imperatrix: in divers places of Spaine, Siftra: in others, Pinelle: in high Durch Beeremurts; in French, Siftre: Ruelling faith that it is named in France Anethum tortugium, and spluestre, or writhed Dill, and wilde Dill: also it is called in English, Spignell, or

The fecond may be called baftard Spicknell.

The Temperature.

These herbes, especially the roots of right Meon, is hot in the third degree, and dry in the se-

The Vertues.

The roots of Meon, boyled in water and drunke, mightily open the stoppings of the kidnies and A bladder, proucke wrine and bodily lust; ease and helpe the strangury, and conjume all windings and belchings of the flomacke.

The same taken with hony doth appease the griefe of the belly, and is exceeding good against B all Catarrhes, theumes, and aches of the joynts, as also any phlegme which falls voor the lungs. If the same be laied plaisterwise upon the bellies of children, it maketh them to piffe well.

They clenfe the entrals, and deliuer them of obstructions or stoppings : they propoke wrine. D drive forth the stone, and bring downe the sloures: but if they be taken move than is requisite, they cause the head ache; for seeing they have in them more heat than drinesse, after carry to the head raw moisture and windie hear, as Galen faith.

## CHAR. 426. Of Horestrange, or Sulpherwort.

The Description.

C Viphurwort or Hogs. fennell hath a stiffe and hard stalke full of snees or knors, befet with leaves like vnto Fennell, but greater, comming neerer vnto Fennela, or rather like the, leaves of wilde Pine-tree, and at the top of the falkes round fiphic trufts full of listle yollow floures, which doe turne into broad browne feed. The root is thicke and long: I have digged up roots thereof as big as a mans thigh, blacke without, and white wishin of a throng and grieuous finell, and full of yellow fap or liquor, which quickely waxeth hard or dry, finelling not much unlike brimftone, called Sulphur; which hath induced fome to call it Sulphurwort; having also at the top toward the upper face of theearth, a certaine bush of haire, of a browne colour, among which the leaves and stalkes do spring forth.

2 The second kinde of Peucedanum or Hogs-fennell is very like vnto the former, saying that the leaues be like Ferula: the roots are nothing fo great as the former, but all the rest of the plant doth far exceed the other in greatnesse.

3 There is another kinde of Peucedamm or Hogs-Fennell, which Pens found your Saint Vin-cents rock by Briftow, whose picture he hath fet forth in his Adversaria, which that famous English Physition of late memory, D. Turner found there also, supposing it to be the right and true Peucedamm, whereof no doubt it is a kinde; it groweth not about a foot high, and is in this e and leaues like the right Pencedanum, but they be shorter and lesser, growing somewhat like the wrighed Fennell of Massilia, but the branches are more largely writhed, and the leaves are of the colour of the branches, which are of a pale greene colour. At the top of the branches grow small white xitts, having feed like Dill, but shorter and slenderer, of a good taste, somewhat sharpe. The root is thicker than the smalnesse of the herbe will well beare. Among the people about Bristow, and the rocke aforefaid, this hath beene thought good to eat.

The figure of this our Author formerly gaue (yet vnfitly, it not agreeing with that description) for Oreofelinum: it may be he thought it the same with that of Dodon, his description, because he found it under the same title in Tabernamontanue. This is the Selinum mintanum pamilum of Clufins; and the Pencedani facie pufilla planta of Pena and Lobel; wherefore Banbine was miltaken in his Pimax, whereas he refers that of Lobel to his third Peucedanum: the root of this is blacke without, and white within, but short, yet at the top about the thickenesse of ones singuisthe leaves are small and greene, commonly divided into five parts; and these again subdivided by threes: the stalke is some fix inches or halfe a foot high, divided into fundry branches, crefted, broad, and at the toppes of the branches, euen when they first shoot vp, appeare little vmbels of white floures very small, and confisting of five leaves apiece. The seed is blacke, shining and round, two being joyned together, as in most vmbelliferous plants. It floures in May, and ripens the feed in Luly: I received in Luly 1632, some plants of this from Bristow, by the meanes of my oft mentioned friend Master George Bowles, who gathered it voon Saint Vincents Rocke, whereas the Authors of the Adeer faria report it to grow. ‡

I Pencedanum.
Sulphurwort.



‡ 3 Peucedanum pumilum. Dwarfe Hogs-Fennell.





The Place.

The first kinde of Peucedanum or Hogs Fennell groweth very plentifully on the South side of a wood belonging to Waltham, at the Nase in Eslex by the high-way side; also at Whitstable in Kent, in a medow neere to the set side, sometime belonging to Sis Henry Crife, and adjoyning to his house there. It groweth also in great plenty at Feuersham in Kent, neere vnto the hauen vpon the bankes thereof, and in the medowes adjoyning.

The second kinde groweth vpon the sea coasts of Montpellier in France, and in the coasts of Italy.

Cotton la Course to ton State at The Time.

These plants do floure in June, July, and August.

L I B. 2.

The Gracians call it, in the Latifie's in like manner, Peucedanos, or Peucedanom, and also Pinastellum: most of the thops, and likewise the common people name it Fanicalum Portinum: of districtions of the Prophets; is required that is to fay, a good Angell or Ghost: in high Durch, is a father in the prophets; is required that is to fay, a good Angell or Ghost: in high Durch, is a father in the prophet in the father in the father in the father in English, Hote-strange, and Hore. Strong, Sow-Fennell, or Hogs Fennell, Sulpher. wort, or Brimstone-wort, it is called Prucedanum and Pinastellum, of the Greeke and Latine words, new Alling.

The Temperature.

These herbes, especially the yellow sap of the root, is not in the second degree, and dry in the beginning of the third.

The Vertues.

The yellow fap of the root of Hogs Fennell, or as they call it in fome places of England, Hore. A firange, taken by it felle, or with bitter Almonds and Rue, is good against the shortnesse of the belly, dissolute and driueth away ventofitie or windinesse of the shortnesses, it wastes the swelling of the milt or spleene, looseth the belly gently, and purgeth by siege both slegme and choice.

The fame taken in manner aforesaid prouoketh vrine, easeth the paine of the kidnies and bladder, causeth easie deliuerance of childe, and expelleth the secondine, or after birth, and the dead

The fap or juyce of the root mixed with oyle of Rofes, of Yineger, and applied, eafeth the pal- C fic, crampes, contraction or drawing together of finewes, and all old cold difeases, especially the Sciatica.

It is vied with good fucceffe against the rupture or burstings in young children, and is very good p
to be applied vnto the nauels of children that stand out ouer much.

The decoction of the root drunke is of like vertue vnto the juyce, but not altogether so effectuall gagainst the foresaid diseases.

The root dried and made into pouder doth mundific and clense old flinking and corrupt fores and vicers, and healest them it also draweth forth the corrupt and rotten bones that hinder the fame from healing, and likewise splinters and other things fixed in the siess.

The faid pouder or juyce of the root mixed with oyle of Roles, caufeth one to fweat, if the body G be annointed therewith, and therefore good to be put into the vn cion or ointment for the French diffea (e.

The congealed liquor tempered with oile of Roses, and applied to the head after the manner of H an ointment, is good for them that haue the Lethergie, that are franticke, that haue dizzinesse in the head, that are troubled with the falling sickenesse, that haue the palse, that are vexed with convultions and cramps, and generally it is a remedy for all infirmities of the sinewes, with vineger and oyle as Dissaying teacheth.

The fame being finelt vnto reuiueth and calleth them againe that be firangled with the mother, and that lie in a dead fleepe.

Being taken in a reare egge it helpeth the cough and difficulty of breathing, gripings and win-K dineffe, which, as Galen addeth, proceedeth from the groffenefie and clammine file of humours.

It purgeth gently, it diminishesh the spleene, by curting, digetting and making thin humours I that are thicke: it causes he asset travell, and openeth the matrix.

A (mall piece of the root holden in the mouth is a prefent remedy against the sufficient of the M mother.

## CHAP. 472. Of Herbe Ferula, or Fennell Gyans. ¶ The Kindes.

Instances maketh mention of a Fernia, out of which is gathered the Gum Sagapene; and also he declareth, that the Gums Galbanum and Ammoniacum are liquors of this berb Ferula: but what difference there is in the liquors, according to the clymate or countrey where it grow-eth, he doth not fer downe; for it may be that out of one kinde of Ferala fundry juyces may be gathered, that is to fay, according to the diuerfitie of the countries where they grow, as we have faid: for as in Lafer, the juyce of Laferwort that groweth in Cyrene doth differ from that liquor which groweth in Media and Syria; fo it is likewife that the herbe Ferula doth bring forth in Media Sagapenum, in Cyrene Ammoniacum, and in Syria Galbanum. Theophrassa saith that the herbe Ferula is divided into mo kindes, and he calleth one great, by the name of Ferula; and another little, by the

> I Ferula. Fennell-Gyant.



‡ 2 Ferulago. Small Fennell Gyant.



¶ The Description.

Erula, or Fennell Gyant, hath very great and large leaves of a deepe greene colour, cut and jagged like those of Fennell, spreading themselves abroad like wings; among the state of the st which rifeth vp a great hollow falke, somewhat reddish on that side which is next vnto the Sun, divided into certaine spaces, with joynts or knees like those of Hemlocks or Kexes, of the bignesse of a mans arme in the wrest, of the height of source or fue cubits where it groweth naturally, as in Italy, Greece, and other hot countries, not withflanding it hath attained to the height of foureteene or fifteene foot in my Garden, and likewife groweth fairer and greater than from whence it came, as it fareth with other plants that come hither from hot regions; as for example our great Artichoke, which first was brought out of Italy into England, is become (by reason of the great moissure which our countrey is subject vnto) greater and better than those of Italy;

infomuch that divers Italians have fent for some plants of our Artichokes, deeming them to be of another kinde; neuertheleffe in Italy they are small and dry as they were before. Euen so it hapneth to this Ferula, as we have faid. This forefaid stalke divideth it selfe toward the top into divers other small branches, whereon are set the like leaves that grow next the ground, but much lesser. At the top of the branches at the first budding of the floures appeare certaine bundles inclosed in thin skins, like the yolke of an egge, which divers call Corculum Ferala, or the little heart of Ferala, which being brought to maturitie, open themselves into a tust or vmbell like that of Dill, of a vellowish colour: after which come the seed, in colour and fashion like those of the Parsnep, but longer and greater, alwaies growing two together, fo closely joyned, that it cannot be discerned to be more than one feed untill they be divided; the root is very thicke and great, full of a certaine guesmic juyce, that floweth forth, the root being bruised, broken, or cut, which being dried or hardned. is that gum which is called Sag apenum, and in some shops Serapinam.

1 2 Panax Afolopium Ferule facie. Æ (culapino his All heale.

LIB. 2.



2 There is likewise another smaller Ferula like vnto the former in each respect, sauing that it is altogether leffe: the root likewife being wounded yeeldeth forth a fap or juyce, which when it is hardened is called Galbanum : of the Affyrians, Metopium.

I have likewise another fort sent mee from Paris, with this title Ferula nigra; which prospereth exceeding well in my Garden, but difference I cannot finde any from the former fauing that the leaves are of a more blacke or fwart colour.

# 3 I know not where more fitly than in this place to give you the History of that Ferula or Ferulaceous plant that Dodonaus, Lobel. and others have fet downe vnder the name of Panax Asclepium. The stalke hereof is slender, a cubit high, crefted and joynted, and from these joynts proceed leaves bigger than those of Fennell, and also rougher, and of a strong fmell:at the tops of the branches grow ymbels of yellow floures : the feed is flattiff, like that of the other Ferula: the root long, white, and of a strong smell. This growes naturally in Iftria. ±

I The Place. These plants are not growing wilde in Eng. land; I have them all in my garden. The Time.

They floure in lune and July , they perfect their feed in September; not long after, the stalke with his leaves perish : the root remaineth fresh and greene all Winter.

The Names. The first is called in Greeke, was in Latine, Ferula : in Italian, Ferela : in Spanish, Cananheia : in English, Herbe Ferula, and Fennell Gyant.

The Temperature. These plants with their Gums are hot in the third degree, and dry in the second.

The Vertues. The pith or marrow, called Corculum Ferula, as Galen teacheth, is of an aftringent or binding qua- A litic, and therefore good for them that spit bloud, and that are troubled with the flix.

Diofcorides faith, that beeing put into the nofthrils it staieth bleeding, and is given in Wine to B those that are bitten with Vipers.

It is reported to be eaten in Apulia rofted in the embers, first wrapped in leaves or in old clouts. C with pepper and falt, which, as they fay, is a pleasant sweet food, that stirreth vp lust, as they report. The feed dorth heate, and attenuate or make thinne : it is a remedy against cold fits of an Ague, D

by procuring sweat, being mixed with oyle, and the body annointed therewith.

A dram of the juyce of Ferula which beareth Sagapenum, purgeth by fiege tough and slimic hu- E

mors, and all groffe flegme and choler, and is also good against all old and cold diseases which mors, and an grone negme and choice, and is any good against an old and cold diseases which are hard to be cured; it purgeth the braine, and is very good against all diseases of the head, against the Apoplexie and Epilepsie. ie Apopiesie and Epitepiie. Being taken in the same manner, it is good against crampes, palsies, shrinkings and paines of the

finewes.

newes. It is good against the shortnesse of breath, the cold and long cough, the paine in the side and tr is good against the inormene of ofeath, the cold and found on the pame in the nide a breft, for it mundifieth and cleanfeth the breft from all cold flegme and theumaticke humors. rett, for it mund ineth and creament the oren from an cold freed vpon leather or cloath, feattereth,

sagapeans muneu or neepen in vineger an nigur, and spread your carrier coloring diffolieth, and driveth away all hard and cold fwellings, tumors, botches, and hard lumps growing omoreta, and officers away art naturance of twentings, connots, portenes, and make numps growing about the joynts or ellewhere, and is excellent good to be put into or mingled with all oyntments

The juyce of Ferula Galbanifera, called Galbanum, drunke in wine with a little myrrhe, is good against all venome or poyson that hath beene taken inwardly, or shot into the body with venomous

ans, quantes, or arrowes. It helps won ens painfull trauell, if they do take thereof in a cup of wine the quantitie of a bean. The perfume of Galbanum helpeth women that are grieued with the rifing of the mother, and is

good for those that have the falling sickenesse.

Galbanum foftneth, mollifieth, and draweth forth thornes, fplinters, or broken bones, and confumeth cold and phlegmaticke humors, seruing in sundry oyntments and emplaisters for the vse of Surgerie, and hath the same physicall vertues that are attributed vnto Sagapenum.

## CHAP. 428. Of Drop-wort, or Filipendula.

1 Filipendula. Drop-wort.

2 Filipendula montana. Mountaine Drop wort.





The Kindes.

"Here be divers forts of Drop worts, some of the champion or fertill passures, some of more moist and dankish grounds, and some of the mountaine.

¶ The Description.

THe first kinde of Filipendula hath leaues growing and spred abroad like feathers, each lease confishing of fundry small leaves dented or snipt round about the edges, growing to the stalke by a small and slender stem : these leaves resemble wilde Tansie or Burnet, but that they be longer and thicker, fet like feathers, as is aforefaid : among these rise vp stalkes a cubit and a halfe high, at the top whereof grow many faire white floures, each small floure confifting of fix flender leaves, like a little star, bushing together in a tuft like the floures of Medefweet, of a foft sweet smell: the feed is small, and groweth together like a button: the roots are imall and blacke, whereupon depend many little knops or blacke pellets, much like the roots of the female Peonie, fauing that they be a great deale smaller.

2 The second kinde of Filipendula, called of Pena in his Observations, Oenanthe, sive Philipendula altera montana, is neither at this day very well knowne, neither did the old Writers heretofore oncewrite or speake of it: but Pena that painefull Herbarist found it growing naturally in Narbone in France, neere vnto Veganium, on the top of the high hills called Paradifus Dei, and neere unto the mountaine Calcaris: this rare plant hath many knobby long roots, in shape like to Aphodelas luteus, or rather like the roots of Corruda, or wilde Asparagus, from which rijeth vp a stalke a foot high, and more, which is thicke, round, and chanelled, befet full of leaves like those of common Filipendula, but they be not so thicke set or winged, but more like vnto the leaves of a Thistle, confifting of fundry fmall leaves, in fashion like to Coronopus Ruelly, that is, Ruellius his Buckes-horne: round about the tops of the stalke there groweth a very faire tust of white floures, refembling fine small hoods, growing close and thicke together like the floures of Pedicularia, that is, Red Rattle, called of Carolus Clufius, Alectorolophos; whereof he maketh this plant a kinde, but in my judgement and opinion it is rather like Cynosorchis, a kinde of Satyrion.

3 Filipendula angustifolia. Narrow leaued Drop-wort.

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† 4 Filipendula Cicute facie. Hemlocke Drop-wort.





There is another kinde of Filipendula fet forth under the name of Oenanthe, that hath many tuberous and thicke roots like those of Drop-wort, but white of colour, and every one of those knobs hath a certaine string or fibre annexed thereto, from whence ariseth a crested stalke two foot 5 Filipendula aquatica. Water Drop-wort.



high, dividing it felfe toward the top into [u]. dry arms or branches: from the hollow place or bosome of every joynt (out of which do grow those branches) the leaves doe also pro grow those prantices of ing ged like Fennelling ceed, very much cut or jagged like Fennelling the top of those branches come forth spoke rundles of white floures fashioned like stats.

† 4 The fourth kinde of Filipendula is # frange a plant as the former, especially with vs here in England, except in the watery pla ces and rills in the North, where Paladapiamor water Smallage groweth; wherevnto in leages it is not vnlike, but more like Ruta praingi. it hath many large branches, a naughty favour, and in color & shape like Cienta, that is, Hen. locke. The stalkes are more than two cubits high, comming from a root which exceeding ly multiplies it felfe into bulbes, like Aphide. las albus. The smell of this plant is strong and grieuous; the tafte hot and biting, it being full of a juyce, at first milky, but afterward turning yellow. The spoky sufts or rundles growing at the top are like Cicata, yea, it much resemblesh Hemlocke in property and qualities, and fodo they affirme that have proved and feenethers. perience of it: for being eaten in fallads itdid well nigh poylon those which ate of it, making them giddie in their heads, waxing very pale, staggering and reeling like drunken men. Beware and take good heed of this and fuch like Simples; for there is no Physitian that wil give

Simples which God hath bestowed upon us from the preventing and curing of diseases. ‡ Pemitious and not excusable is the ignorance of some of our time, that have bought and (as one may probably conjecture) vsed the roots of this plant in stead of those of Peionie; and I know they are dayly by the ignorant women in Cheape-fide fold to people more ignorant than themselues, by the by by the aguorant women in Oncape nee to be people more ignorant than them there are name of water Louage; Case Emptor. The danger that may enfue by ving them may be gathered by that which our Author hath here fet downe, being taken out of the Adsersaria, pg. 326. ‡

The fifth and laft kinde of Filipendula, which is the fourth according to Mathielu his se. 5 The first and last Ambe of Lingconding which is the fourth according to Chamber of Count, hath leaves like water Smallage, which Pliny calleth Sylam, the leaves very much refembling configuration for the water small age, which right up a final stalke deepely surrowed or crested, bearing at the top whereof spokie or bushie rundles of white sources thicke thrust together. The roots are compact of very many filaments or threds 3 among which come fortha few tuberous or knobbie

The first groweth plentifully vpon stonie rockes or mountaines, and rough places, and in settile aftures. I found great plenty thereof growing in a field adjoyning to Sion house, fontime a Nun-neric, neere London, on the side of a medow called Sion Medow.

The fecond hath beene sufficiently spoken of in the description. The third groweth neere vnto brookes and rivers fides. The fourth groweth betweene the plowed lands in the moift and wet furrowes of a field belonging to Batterfey by London, ‡ It also groweth in great abundance in manual longon ny places by the Thames fide, as among fi the oyfiers against Yorke house, a little about the Horse ferrey, against Lambeth, &c. ‡ The fifth groweth neer the sides of rivers and water-fireams, etc. pecially need the river of Thames or Tems, as in S. Georges fields, and about the Bishop of London boussess and about the Bishop of London boussess and about the Bishop of London boussess and about the Bishop of London

They floure from May to the end of Iune.

They are commonly called Filipendula. The first is called of Nicolaus Myrepfus, Philipendula: offome, Saxifaerarubra, and Millefolium filuestre of Pliny, Molon: in Italian and Spanish, Filipandale: in Finalish, Elizabeth Spanish, Filipandale: in Finalish, Filipand dula: in English, Filipendula: and Drop-wort. Water Filipendula is called Filipendula agasira, Oenambe aquatica, and Silans Pling.

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The fourth, whose leaves are like to Homlocks, is as some thinke called of Cordus, Olsenichiam: in English, Homlocke Filipendula.

The Nature.

These kinds of Filipendula are hot and dry in the third degree, opening and clensing, yet with a little aftriction or binding. All the kindes of Onanthes have the fame facultie, except the fourth, whose permitions self-ewe have formerly touched.

#### The Vertues.

The root of common Filipendula boiled in wine and drunken, is good against all pains of the A bladder, causeth one to make water, and breaketh the stone. The like Dioscorides hath written of Oenanthe: the root, faith he, is good for them that piffe by drops.

The pouder of the roots of Filipendula often yfed in meat, will preferue a man from the falling B fickneffe.

† The figures that were formerly in the fourth and fifth place, were both of the plant defectibed in the fifth place. I have given you in the fourth place the purewhich Achi and others have given you in the fourth place the purewhich Achi and others have given for the plant there defer the following the first the following the first plant. I have given the first plant for the leaves are largetike those of Smallage, the flatke, brantiqued with the first plant for the first plant for

### CHAP. 429. Of Homlocks or herb Bennet.

### The Description.

"He first kind of Hemlocke hath a long stalke five or fix foot high, great and hollow, fui of joints like the stalks of Fennell, of an herby colour, poudered with small red spots almost sike the stems of Dragons: the leaves are great, thick, and smal cut or jagged like the leaues of Chervill, but much greater, and of a very fitting vnpleafant fauorithe floirs are white, growing by tufts or spoky tops, which do change and turne into a white flat feed: the stort is short and Somwhat hollow within.

> I Cicuta. Hemlocks.



2 The Apothecaries in times past not knowing the right Sefeli Peloponnense, haue erroniously taken this Cicuta latifolia for the fame : the leaves whereof are broad, thicke, and like vnto Cicutaria, but not the same. They called it Sefeli Peloponnen. fe cum folio Cicuta, the faculties whereof deny and refute that affertion and opinion; yea, and the plant it felfe, which beeing touched, yeeldeth or breatheth out a most virulent or loathsome smell. These things sufficiently argue, that it is not a kinde of Sefeli; befides the reasons following : Sefeli hath a reasonable good sauour in the whole plant: the root is bare and fingle, without fibres, like a Carrot. But Cicuta hath not onely a loathfome fmell, but his roots are great, thicke, and knobbie, like the roots of Ayrrhis: The whole plant doth in a manner refemble the leaues, stalks. and floures of Myrrhis odorata, whose small white floures do turn into long and crooked feeds, growing at the top of the branches, three cubits

‡ 3 This in leaves, stalkes, and roots is larger than the last described, the stalkes equalling be exceeding the height of a man : the fmel is ftrange and grieuous, and in all the parts thereof it is like vnto the other plants of this kinde. Lobel figures it by the name of Cicutaria maxima Brancionis, and questioneth whether it be not the Thapfiatertia Salamanticensium of Clusius : but Clusius denies it so to bee ±

Vuuu

The

2 Cicuta latifolia fatidißima. Broad leafed ftinking Hemlocke.



‡ 3 Cicutalatifolia altera. Gyant Hemlocke.





### The Place.

Common Hemlock growes plentifully about towne walls and villages, in shadowie places and fat foiles neere ditches.

The fecond groweth vpon mountains and defart places, and is a stranger in England: yet I have plants thereof in my garden.

They flourish and feed in September.

Hemlocke is called in Greeke winns: in Latine, Cicuta: in high Dutch, Schrifting: in Low-Dutch, Schrifting: in Low-Dutch, Schretines: in Spanish, Cegutey, Carabica: in French, Cigue: in English, Hemlocke, Homlock, Kexe, and herb Bennet.

The second is called Ciesta latifolia, and Cicutarialaifelia, and Seset responses e quorundam: In English, great Hemlockes, and garden Hemlocks.

¶ The Temperature.

Galen faith, that Hemlocke is extreme cold in operation, even in the fourth degree of coldnesse.

¶ The Vertues.

It is therefore a very rash part to lay the leaues of Hemlocke to the shones of yong boyes, or vitagins bress, by that means to keep those parts from growing great; for it doth not only easily cause those members to pine away, but also hut teth the heart and liuer, being outwardly applied. & must of necessitie hurt more being inwardly taken; for it is one of the deadly poilons which killeth by his cold qualitie, as Dissorides writeth, saying, Hemlocke is a very euill, dangerous, hurtfull, and poyosous herbe, insomuch that whoso euer taketh of it into his body, dieth remedilesse, eeep the party drinke some wine, that is naturally hot, before the venom hash taken the heart, as Piing faith: but being drunke with wine, the poison is with greater speed carried to the heart, by reason where of it killeth presently: therefore not to be applied outwardly, much lesse taken inwardly into the body.

The great Hemlocke doubtleffe is not possessive and therefore not to be yield in physicke.

B is not possessive and therefore not to be yield in physicke.

## CHAP. 430. Of wilde and water Hemlocks.

This wilde kinde of Hemlocke hath a fmall rough white root, from which arife vp diuers fiffe ftalks, hollow, fomwhat reddift rough white root, from which arife vp certain diftances: from which joints fpring forth long leaues very green, and fine in fmall fpoky umbels, with little longish greene leaues about them: the feed followes like those of Hemlocke, or as they grow together on the tops of the stalkes they refemble Coriander feeds, but lesser: the whole plant is of a naughty smell.

† 1 Cicutaria tenuifolia. Then leafed wilde Hemlocke.

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2 Cicutaria palustris. Wildewater Hemlocke.



2 Water Hemlock, which Lobel calleth Cicutaria palustris; Clusius and Dodonaus, Phellandrium, riseth vp with a thicke fat and empty hollow stalke, full of knees or joints, srested, chamsered, or Vuuu 2 furrowed.

LIB. 2. furrowed, of a yellowith green colour: the leaves shoot forth of the joints and branches, like wilde furrowed of a yellowith green colour: the leaues moot torth of the joints and branches, like wilde Hemlocke, but much thicker, fatter, and oilous, very finely cut or jagged almost like those of the smallest princes or sanish Tooth-picks: the floures stand at the top of the stalkes in small white tusts: the seed followes, blackish, of the bignesse of Anise seed, so of a sweet sauor, the root is thick and long, within the water, very foft and tender, with very many strings fashed thereto.

This groweth amongst stones and rubbish by the walls of cities and townes almost cuerie where.

The other groweth in the middeft of water ditches and standing pooles and ponds, in most places of England: it groweth very plentifully in the ditches by a causey as you go from Redriften

They floure and flourish in Iuly and August.

‡ 1 This is Petrofelinivitium of Trague 3 and Dauci inutilis genue of Gefner: Thalius calls it Apium cicutarium : Lobel, Cicutaria fatua : Tabern, Petrofelinum Caninum ; which we may fitly Eng.

2 This is Liguificumfil. Faminicum fil. of Tragus: Cicutaria palustris of Lobel and others Dedoneus thinks it Plinies Phellandrien; and Cefalpinus iudges it his Silaus. ‡

The Nature and Vertues. Their temperature and faculties are answerable to the common Hemlocke, and haue no vie in Physicke.

† The figure formenty in the first place was of Myrsia; the defeription I thinke was intended, but not fully agreeing with that I here give you, whentfor! have a little alread it.

## CHAP. 431. Of Earth-Nut, Earth Chestnut, or Kippernut.

† I Bulbocastanon minus. Small Earth-nut.

2 Bulbocastanon majus. Great Earth-nut.





The Description.

Arth-nut or Kipper nut, called after Lobelius Nucula terreffris, hath small even crested flalks a foot or somewhat more high; whereon grow next the ground, leaues like those of Parsley, and those that do grow higher like vnto those of Dill; the white floures do fand on the top of the stalks in spokie rundles, like the tops of Dill, which turne into small seed. growing together by couples, of a very good fmell, not valike to those of Fennell, but much small ler : the root is round, knobbed, with certaine eminences or bunchings out, browne without, white within, of a firme and follid substance, and of a taste like the Chessenut, or Chest-nut, whereof it tooke his name

2 There is also another Earth-nut that hath stalkes a foot high, whereon grow jagged leaves like those of English Saxifrage, of a bright green colour: the floures grow at the top of the branches, in small spokie tusts consisting of little white floures: the root is like the other, bulbous fathion, with some few strings hanging at the bottome, of a good and pleasant taste. ‡ This differs from the former, in that the leaves are larger and greener; the root also is not so far within the ground, and it also sends forth some leaves from the bulb it selfe, whereas our common kind bath onely the end of a small root that carries the stem and leaves upon it, fastned vnto it as you see it exprest in the former figure. ±

The Place. These herbes do grow in pastures and come fields almost every where : there is a field adjoining to High-gate, on the right fide of the middle of the village, covered over with the same; and likewife in the next field to the conduit heads by Maribone, neer the way that leads to Padington by London, and in divers other places. ‡ I have not yet observed the second to grow wild with vs. ‡

¶ The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly: the feed commeth to perfection afterward. The Names.

Alexander Trallianus hath made mention of Bishnerson, Lib. 7, reckoning it vp among those kindes of meat or sustenances which be good for such as have rotten lungs : of some it is called Agricua-

Guimerius thought the word was corrupted, and that Balanocastanon should be read : but this is as strange a word as Bolbocastanon, which was derived of the form of a bulb, and the tast of a Chest-nut: of some, Nuculaterristris, or the little Earth-nut: it is thought to be Bunium Diescoridis of some; but we think not fo: of D: Turner, Apies: yet there is another Apies, being a kind of Tithymale: of Matthiolus, O enanthe, making it a kind of Filipendula: in high-Dutch, Certmuly: in low Dutch, Cert= noten; the people of Saudy cal it Fanerottes: in English, Earth-nuts, Kipper-nuts, & Earth chest-

The Nature

The roots of Earth-nuts are moderately hot and dry, and also binding: but the feed is both hor-

The Vertues.

The feed openeth and prouoketh vrine, and so doth the root likewise.

The root is good for those that spit and pisse bloud, if the root be eaten raw, or rosted in the em- B

The Dutch people doe vie to cat them boiled and buttered, as we do Parseneps and Carrots, C which so caten comfort the stomacke, and yeeld nourishment that is good for the bladder and kid-

There is a plaister made of the seeds hereof, whereof to write in this place were impertinent to D our historie.

### CHAP. 432. Of Cumin.

The Description. His garden Cumin is a low or base herbe of a foot high: the stalk divideth it self into divers fmall branches, whereon doe grow little jagged leaues very finely cut into fmall parcels, like those of Fennell, but more finely cut, shorter and lesser, the spoky tusts grow at the top of the branches and stalkes, of a red or purplish colour: after which come the seed, of a strong or rancke fmell, and biting tafte: the toor is slender, which perisheth when it hath ripened his feed.

Cuminum fativum Dioscoridis. Garden Cumin.

### ¶ The Place

Cumin is husbanded and fowne in Italy and Spaine, and is very common in other hot countries, as in Æthiopia, Egypt, Cilicia, and all the leffer Afia.

It delights to grow especially in putrified and hot foiles: I have proved the feeds in my garden, where they hauebrought forth ripe feed much fairer and greater than any that comes from beyond the feas.

The Time. It is to be fown in the middle of the fpring, a showre of rain presently following much hindereth the growth thereof, as Ruellius faith.

My self did sow it in the midst of May, which fprung vp in fix daies after : and the feed was

iprung vp in its dates after and the feed was ripe in the end of Iuly.

It is called in Greeke winners, that is, tame or garden Cumin, that it may differ from the wild ones: it is named in Latine Cuminum: in shops, Cyminum : in high-Dutch, Boomische hommel : in Italian, Comino : in Spanish, Comin. chos: in French, Comin: in English, Cumin.

The Temperature. The feed of garden Cumin, as Galen faith, is hot and dry in the third degree: Dioscorides faith that it hath in it also a binding quality.

A The feed of Cumin scattereth and breaketh all the windinesse of the stomacke, belly, guts, and matrix it is good againft the griping torments gnawing or fretting of the belly not only received inwardly by the mouth, but also in clyfters, and outwardly applied to the belly with wine and bar-

Being handled according to arr, either in a cataplasm, pultis, or plaister, or boiled in wine and sapplied, it taketh away blastings, swellings of the cods or genitors: it consumeth windie swellings

Being taken in a supping broth it is good for the chest and cold lungs, and such as are oppressed with abundance of raw humors.

with abundance or raw numors.

It flancheth bleeding at the nofe, being tempered with vineger and finelt vnto.

Being quilted in a little bag with fome finall quantitie of Bay falt, and made hot vpon a bedpan with fire or fuch like, and fprinkled with good wine vineger, and applied to the fide very hot, it taketh away the fittch and paines thereof, and eafeth the pleurific very much.

## CHAP. 420. Of wilde Cumin.

The Kindes.

 $\mathbf{T}_{ ext{here be divers plants differing very notably one from another in shape, and yet all compre-$ 

I The Description.

He wild Cumin hath small white roots with some fibres thereto appendant, from the which arife fundry little jagged leaues, confifting of many lefter leaues, finely dented about the edges, in fathion like the smallest leaues of wild parshepramong which spinely dented about the edges, in fathion like the smallest leaues of wild parshepramong which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshepramong which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among which spinely dented the smallest leaues of wild parshep among the smallest leaues of which spinely dented the smallest leau geth vp a slender bending stalk a foot high, like vnto Petten Veneris, bearing at the top therof white

1 Cuminum fyluestre. Wilde Cumin.

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2 Cuminum siliquosum. Codded wilde Cumin.



3 Cuminum corniculatum, fine Hypecoum Clufif. Horned wild Cumin.





like the feed of Dens Leonis, but much leffer.

The fecond kinde of Cumin is verie like to the foresaid wilde Cumin, saue that it beareth a number of horred or crooked cods after the maner of Scorpioides, but thicker, and leffe crooked, and the feeds within the cods are severally distinct & separated one from another by equall partitions, in fmall croffes, yellow of color, and fomwhat long: the stalkes are little and tender, before with leaves much like vnto the fmall leaves of Carui, or Petten Veneris: and at the top of the stalks there grow pretty yellow floures, like those of great Celandine or Rocket, sauing that they be somwhat lesser.

found and hairie buttons or knops, like Ar-

ction, as Diescorides hath right well observed:

within which knops is contained a tender downie fub stance, among which is the feed,

† 3 The third kind of Cumin is very like vnto the last before mentioned, but the leaues are much greater, more slender, and more finely cut or jagged, like the leaues of Sefeli of Masylia: among which rifeth vp a stalke a cubit high or somewhat more, very fmooth & whitish:at the top wherof spring forth fine yellow flours, not like the former, b ut confifting of fix leaves apiece, whereof two are large, and edged with greene on the

outfide: the other foure are small ones, and grow two on a side between the two larger leaues: these LIB. 2. outside: the other long are illustrations, and grow and one full of knots or distinguished floures being vaded, there succeed crooked cods, greater, and more full of knots or distinguished floures being vaded, there succeed crooked cods, greater, and more full of knots or distinguished floures being vaded, there succeed crooked cods, greater, and more full of knots or distinguished floures being vaded, there succeeds a succeed code of the code of tionres being valed, there increase clooked coas, greater, and more builton knots or difficient the former, wherein is contained a small and flat yellow seed like Galega-the root is long, thick, and

These wilde Cumins do grow in Lycia, and Galatia, a province of Asia, and in Carthage a citie Thesewinde Cumins and grow in Lycia, and Calanta, produced a range a cine of Spaine; feldome seen in these Northerne parts: notwith standing at the impression hereof, the of Spaine; rendome need in these rendering parts. Instrumentally a continuous rendered, the last did floure and flourish in my garden. ‡ These grow in Pronince in France, and in divers parts

They floure in August, and persect their seed in September. The Time.

The Names.

Their names hath been touched in their titles in as ample manner as hath been fet down by any

The Nature and Vertues.

Their temperature and vertues are referred to the garden Cumins notwith standing I cannot read in any Author of their vie in Phylicke.

## CHAP. 434. Of Flixweed.

1 Sophia Chirurgorum. Flixweed.

¶ The Description.

Lixweed hath round & hard flalks. a cubit and a halfe high, whereon do grow leaves most finely cut and di-uided into innumerable fine jags, like those of the sea Wormwood called scriphium, or Absa. thium tenuifolium, but much finer and imaller, drawing neer vnto the smallest leaves of Corianders, of an ouerworne green colour: the flours grow along the tops of the spriggy branches, of a dark yellow colour: after which come long cods full of small red seeds: the root is long, straight, and of a wooddie substance.

2 The second fort differeth not from the precedent, fauing that the leaves of this plant are broader, wherein especially consistent the difference; notwithstanding in mine opinion Tabernamontanus found this second fort growing in some sertil place, whereby the leanes did grow broader and greater, which moued him to grow broader aim greater, which movies min to make of this a fecond fort, whereas in truth they are both but one and the felfe fame plant.

The Place.

This Flixeweede groweth in most places of England, almost enery where in the ruines of old buildings, by high waies, and in filthie ob-

¶ The Time.

It floureth and feedeth from Iune to the end of September.

Flixweed is called Thalietrum; and of some, Thalietrum, but vnproperly; for Thalietrum belongs to English Rubarbe: the Paracelsians doe vaunt and brag very much of an herbe called Sophia, adding the receive be surrounded by the sounded by the sou ding thereto the fyrname Paracell, wherewith they imagine to doe wonders, whether this be the fame plant it is disputable, the controuersse not as yet decided; neuerthelesse we must be content

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to accept of this for the true Sophia, vntill fome disciple or other of his doe shew or fet forth the plant wherewith their Master Paracelsus did such great matters : in English we call it Flixweed of his faculties against the flix.

The Temperature. Sophia drieth without any manifest sharonesse or heate.

The Vertues.

The feed of Sophia or Flix-weed drunke with with wine or fmiths water, stoppeth the bloudy A flix, the laske and all other iffues of bloud.

The herb bruifed or put into viguents closeth and healeth vicers, or old fores and wounds, as B Paracellus faith; and that because it drieth without acrimonie or sharpnesse.

## CHAP. 435. Of the great Celandine or Swallow-wort.

The Description.

He great Celandine hath a tender brittle stalke, round, hairy, and full of branches, each whereof hath divers knees or knotty joints fet with leaves not valike to those of Cothinbine, but tenderer, and deeper cut or jagged, of a grayifh green vnder, and greene on the other fide tending to blewneffer the floures grow at the top of the fialks, of a gold yellow colour, in shape like those of the Wal-floure; after which come long code full of bleak or pase seeds: the whole plant is of a strong unpleasant smell, and yeeldeth a thicke juice of a milky substance, of the colour of Saffron: the root is thicke and knobby, with some threds anexed thereto, which beeing broken or bruifed, yeeldeth a sap or juice of the colour of gold.

1 Chelidonium mains Great Celandine.

‡ 2 Chelidonium majus folio magis diffecto. Great Celandine with more cut leaves.





2 This other doth not in forme and magnitude differ from the former, but in the leaves, which are finelier cut and jagged, and somewhat in their shape refemble an Oken leafeithe floures

also are a little jagged or cut about the edges; and in these two particulars consists the whole difano are a mene jaggerest cue about the edges; and mene and Baubine, Cheledonium majus foligs quer-

The Place.

It groweth invntilled places by common way fides, among briers and brambles, about old wals, and in the shade rather than in the Sun.

I The Time.

It is greene all the yeare: it floureth from Aprill to a good part of Summer: the cods are perfe-Red in the mean time.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke section: in Latine, Chelidonium major, and Hirandinarium major: amongst the Apothecaries, Chelidonia: divers miscall it by the name Chelidonium: it is named in Italian, Celidonia: in Spanith, Celidahenha, Terva de las golandrinha: in high-Dutch, 62013 Scholboutt: in low-Dutch, Stinkende Coume: in French, Efelere, or Efelere, and Celideine: in English, Celan. dine, or great Celandine, Swallow-wort, and Tetter-wort.

It is called Celandine not because it first springers at the comming in of Swallowes, or dieth when they go away, (for as we have said, it may be found all the yere) but because some hold opiwhen they go away, (for as we have land, it may be round an the year, our because round opinion, that with this herb the dams reftore fight to their yong ones when they cannot fee. Which things are vain and falfe; for Canelius Celfariis, 6 witneffeth, That when the fight of the cies of diuers yong birds is pur forth by some outward means, it will after a time be restored of it selfe, and foonest of all the fight of the Swallow : whereupon (as the fame Author faith) the tale grew, how thorow an herb the dams restore that thing which healeth of it selfe. The very same doth Aristale alledge, lib. 6. de Animal. The eies of Swallowes (farth he) that are not fledge, if a man do pricke them out, do afterwards grow againe and perfectly recouer their fight.

The Nature.

The great Celandine is manifestly hot and dry, and that in the third degree, and with all scoures and clenfeth effectually.

The juice of the herbe is good to sharpen the fight, for it clenseth and consumeth away slimic things that cleane about the ball of the eye, and hinder the fight, and especially being boiled with

The root cureth the yellow jaundice which comes of the stopping of the gall, especially when there is no ague adjoined with it for it opens and deliners the gall and liner from stoppings.

The root being chewed is reported to be good against the tooth-ache.

The juice must be drawn forth in the beginning of Summer, and dried in the sumpe, saith Diose.

The root of Celandine boiled with Anise seed in white wine, opens the stoppings of the liner, and cureth the jaundice very fafely, as hath been often proued.

The root cut into small pieces is good to be given vnto Hauks against sundry diseases, wherein to they are subiect, as wormes, Cray, and such like.

‡ I haue by experience found (faith Clusius) that the juice of the great Celandine dropped in to fmall greene wounds of what fort foeuer, wonderfully cures them. ‡

## Снар. 436.

# Of Cocks-combe or yellow Raule.

Hrifta Galli, or Grifta Gallinacea, hath a strait ypright stalke set about with narrow leaves snipt round about the edges: the floures grow at the top of the stemmes, of a yellow colour, after which come up little flat pouches or purses, couered ouer or contained within a little bladder or flat skin, open before like the mouth of a fift, wherin is contained flat yellowith feed, which being ripe and dry will make a noife or rattling when it is flaken or moued, of which property it took



The Place.

It growes in dry medowes and pastures and is to them a great anoyance.

The Time. It floureth most part of the Summer.

The Names.

It is called in low Dutch, Batelen, and Beele Batelen : commonly in Latine. Cri-Ita Galli, and Gallinacea Christi: In English, Coxcombe, Penny-graffe, yellow or white Rattle : in high-Dutch it is called neet Bonel : in French, Creste de Coc: divers take it to be the old writers Alectorolophos.

\$ Some thinke it to be the Mimmulus : or as others (and that more fitly) reade it. Nummulus, mentioned by Pliny, lib. 18. cap. 28. ±

The Nature and Vertues.

What temperature or vertue this herb is of. men have not as yet been carefull to know, feeing it is accounted unprofitable.

## CHAP. 437. Of Red Rattle or Loufe-wort.

Pedicularis. Loufe wort or red-Rattle.



The Description.

R Ed Rattle(of Dodonaus called Fiftularia, and according to the opinion and confine Pena, and others, the true Alectorolophos ) hath very small rent or jagged leaves of a brown red colour. and weake small and tender stalks, wherof some lie along trailing upon the ground : in very moorish medows they grow a cubit high and more:but in moist and wet heaths and fuch like barren grounds not aboue an handfull high: the floures grow round about the stalke, from the midst thereof even to the top, of a brown colour, in thape like the floures of dead Nettle: which being past, there succeed little flat pouches, wherein is contained flat and blackish feed, in thew very like to the formet the root is small white. and tender.

The Place.

It growes in moist and moorish medows: the herb is not only unprofitable, but also hurtful to medowes

The Time.

It is found with the floures and stalks in May and Iune. The .

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, sautes in high Dutch, 282aun 1800el; in Latine, Pedicularis, of the effect, because it filleth sheep and other cattell that feed in medowes where this groweth, full of licedipecaute it meets meet and other catters that recall interests of the later herbarists call it Pistularia: of some, Crists Galla: and some take it to be Mimmula. herba: in English, Rattle-graffe, red Rattle-graffe, and Louse-wort, The Nature.

It is cold and dry, and aftringent.

It is held to be good for fiftulaes and hollow vicers, and to flay the ouermuch flowing of the menses or any other flux of bloud, if it be boiled in red wine and drunke.

## CHAP. 438. Of Yarrow or Nofe-bleed.

Ommon Yarrow hath very many stalks comming up a cubit high, round and somwhat hard, about which stand long leaues cut in the sides sundry wise, and as it were made up of many final jagged leaues, euery one of which feem to refemble the slender leaues of Coriander: there stand at the top tusts or spoked rundles, the sources whereof are either white or purple, which being rubbed do yeeld a strong unpleasant smel: the root sends down many strings.

1 Millefolium terrestre vulgare. Common Yarrow

2 Millefolium flore rubre. Red floured Yarrow.





The fecond kinde of Milfoile or Yarrow hath stalkes, leaves, and roots like the former, fave that his spoky tusts are of an excellent faire red or crimson colour, and being a little rubbed in the hand, of a reasonable good sauor.

The first groweth enery where in dry pastures and medowes: red Milsoile growes in a field by Sutton in Kent, called Holy-Deane, from whence I brought those plants that grow in my garden:

They floure from May to the end of October.

¶ The

The Names. Yarrow is called of the Latine Herbarists Millefolum: it is Dioscorides his signore: in Latine, Achillea and Achillea sideratis; which thing he may very plainely see that will compare with that descriptionwhich Dioscorides hath set downe: this was found out, faith Pliny in his 25, booke, chap. 5, by Achilles Chirons disciple, which for that cause is named Achilleios: of others, Sideritis: among vs. M. llefoleum vet be there other Sideritides, and also another Panaces Heracleion, whereof we have intreated in another place: Apuleim setreth downe diuers names hereof, some of which are also found among the bastard names in Dioscorides : in Latine it is called Militaris, Supercilium Veneris, Acrum, or Acorum filuaticum : of the French men, Millefueille : in high Dutch Garben Scharffurag : in low Durch, Berume; in Italian, Millefoglio: in Spanish, Milhoyas gerua: in English, Yarrow, Nolebleed. common Yarrow, red Yarrow, and Milfoile.

The Temperature.

Yarrow as Galen faith, is not ynlike in temperature to the Sideritides, or Iron worts, that is to fay, clenfing and meanely cold, but it most of all bindeth.

The leaves of Yarrow do close vp wounds, and keepe them from inflammation, or fiery swelling: A it flancheth bloud in any part of the body, and it is likewise put into bathes for women to sit in it stoppeth the laske, and being drunke it helpeth the bloudy flix.

Most men say that the leaves chewed, and especially greene are a remedy for the tooth-ache. The leaves being put into the nose, do cause it to bleed, and ease the paine of the megring.

It cureth the inward excorations of the yard of a man, comming by reason of pollutions or ex-D treme flowing of the feed, although the iffue doe caufe inflammation and swelling of those secret parts, and though the spermaticke matter do come downe in great quantity, if the juyce be injected with a syringe, or the decoction. This hath been proued by a certaine friend of mine, sometimes a Fellow of Kings Colledge in Cambridge, who lightly brused the leaves of common Yarrow, with Hogs-greafe, and applied it warme unto the privile parts, and thereby did divers times helpe himfelfe, and others of his fellowes, when he was a student and a single man living in Cambridge.

One dram in pouder of the herbegiuen in wine, presently taketh away the paines of the colicke. B

CHAP. 439. Of yellow Yarrow, or Milfoile.

I Millefolium luteum. Yellow Yarrow.

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† 2 Achillea, five Millefolium nobile. Achilles Yarrow.





### The Description.

TEllow Yarrow is a fmall plant feldome aboue a fpan high: the stalkes whereof are co-Ellow Yarrow is a timal, plant is no one a local and in the manage whereof are coursed with long leaves, very finely cut in the edges like feathers in the wings of little birds: the tufts or spokie rundles bring forth yellow floures, of the same shape and forme of the common Yarrow: the root confisteth of threddy strings.

Achilles Yarrow, or noble Milfoile, hath a thicke and tough root, with firings faftened there-2 Actinities I among a more remaining threat a threat and crefted, whereupon do grow long leaves composed of many small jagges, cut even to the middle rib: the floures stand on the top of the stalkes with spokie vmbels or tusts, of a whitish colour, and pleasant smell.

The Place.

These kinds of Yarrow are seldome found: they grow in a far and fruitfull soile, and sometimes in medowes, and are strangers in England.

The Time. They floure from May untill August.

The Names.

Dioscorides description doth sufficiently declare, that this herbe is Stratiotes Millefolium : in Tracke, spaning Montpower: the height of the herbe theweth it, the forme of the leaves agree; there is fone ambiguitie or doubt in the colour of the floures, which Disfordes describeth to be white, as the vulgar copies have; but Andreas Lacuna addeth out of the old booke of a yellow colour; it is named of the later age, M. Mefaliam minus, or little Yarrow, and Millefaliam latenm, yellow Yarrow, or Nose bleed: the Apothecaries and common people know it not. The Temperature.

Yarrow is meanely cold and somewhat binding.

The Vertues.

It is a principall herbe for all kinde of bleedings, and to heale up new and old vicers and greene wounds : there be some, faith Galen, that vse it for fittulaes,

This plant Achillea is thought to be the very fame wherewith Achilles cured the wounds of his fouldiers, as before in the former chapter.

† Thenhut here figured and deferibed in the formed place, was also figured and deferibed formerly in the fifth place of the 100 chapter of the 100

## CHAP. 440. Of Valerian, or Setwall.

### The Description.

He tame or garden Valerian hath his first leaues long, broad, smooth, greene, and undiuided; and the leaues upon the stalkes greater, longer, and deepely gashed on either fide, like the leaues of the greater Parlenep, but yet leffer: the stalke is aboue a cubit high, fmooth, and hollow, with certaine joynts farred iffant one from another: out of which joynts grow forth a couple of leaues, and in the tops of the stalkes upon spokie rundles stand floures heaped together, which are small, opening themselves out of a long little narrow necke, of colourwhitith, and fonetimes with all of a light red: the root is an inch thicke, growing allope, fafined on the vpper part of the earth by a multitude of strings, the most part of it standing out of the ground, of

2 The greater wilde Valerian hath leaves divided and jagged as those of the former; those about the stalke hereof are also smooth, hollow, and joynted, and aboue a cubit high: the sloures fland on spokie rundles like to those of the somer, but of a light purple colour: the roots are slender, and full of strings and small threds, not altogether without smell.

3 The other wilde one is much like in forme to the garden Valerian, but farre leffer: the fift leaues thereof be vndivided, the other are parted and cut in funder: the stalkes a span long: the floures which fland on spokie rundles are like to those of the others, of a light whitish purple colour: the roots be flender, growing aflope, creeping, and full of fine small threds, of little smell.

There is a small Valerian growing upon rockes and stony places, that is like vitro the last deferibed, fauing it is altogether leffe. ‡ The stalk is some halfe foot high, and strait, dividing it selfe into branches toward the top, and that alwaies by couples: the bottome leaves are whole, the top

I Valeriana hortenfis. Garden Valerian or Setwall.

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3 Valeriana miner. Small Valerian.



2 Valeriana major Sylvestris. Great wilde Valerian.



A. Valeriana Petraa. Stone Valerian.



4 S Tile Sada e e Conawhij

leaues much divided, the floures are fmall, of a whitifh purple colour, parted into five, and standing vpon round rough heads, which when the floures are false, become star-fashioned, divided into six parts: it floures in Iune, and is an annual plant. \$\pm\$

parts : a notice in touc, and is an annuall plant. ‡

The fifth fort of Valerian hath diuers fmall hollow stalkes, a foot high and somewhat more, gamished with leaves like vinto those that do grow on the vipper part of the stalks of common Valerian, but smaller, cut or jagged almost to the middle rib: at the top of the stalks do grow the source clustering together, of a blew colour, consisting of sue leaves apiece, having in the middle thereof small white threads tipped with yellow: the seed is small, growing in little huskes or seed wessels; the root is nothing else but as it were all of threads.

5 Valeriana Graca. Greekish Valerian.

‡ 6 Valeriana Mexicana. Indian Valerian.





6 I have another fort of Valerian (the feed whereof was fent me from that reverend Physition Bernard Paludans, under the title of Valeriana Maxicana:) having small tender stalkes trailing you Come Sallade (which wee have fer forth among the Lettuce, under the title Lastinea Agnina, or Valerian in forme, but of a deepe purple colour: the root is very small and thready, which perishform anew the next yeare in May, and not before.

There is also another fort or kinde of Valerian called by the name Phyteuma, of the learned Phytitions of Montpellier and others sier forth under the stocke or kindred of the Valerians, refer bling the afore said Corn-sallad, which is called of some Prolifera, from the Greeke title Phythema; of the small Valerian, of a yellowish colour: the upper leaues become more jagged: the stalks are being past, the seeds appeare like small round speake tuttes of white shoures; which being sipe, grow to be somewhat star, is small and single, with some fibres annexed thereto.

‡ 8 This fends forth from a white and wooddy root many leaves spred vpon the ground, green,

‡ 8 Valeriana annua, Cluf. Annuall Valerian.



To Valeriana Alpina angustifelia.
Small Alpine Set-wall.



‡ 9 Valeriana Alpina latifolia. Broad leaued Setwall of the Alps.



and not valike those of the Star-Thistle:among these rice y some round hollow branched stalks two cubits high: at each joynt grow forth two leaues lesser, yet like the lower: at the tops of the branches grow the sloures as it were in little vmbels consisting of fiue leaues apiece; and these of a light red, or slesh colour: and then these as it were vmbels grow into longish branches bearing feed almost like, yet lesse than the red Valerian: it sources in Iuly, and perisheth when it hath ripened the feed. Classus hand feet this forth by the name of Falerian annua altera.

9 The same Author hath also given vs the historic of some other Plants of this kinde, and this he cals Valerians fyl. Alpina 1 laifol, the stalk heteof is some foot high round, greene, and crefted: ypon which stand leaves longish, sharpe pointed, and cut in with two or three deepe garines: but the bottome leaves are more round and larger, comming neere to those of Trachelism, yet lesser, leaderer, and bitter of taste: the source which are white of colour, and the seed, are like those of the other Valerians: the root is small, creeping, shoots, whiteand aromatick: it growes ypon the Alpes, and sources in Iune and Iuly.

10 This fends forth leaves like those of the mountaine Daisseout of the midst of which Xxxx 3 riseth riethypa stalk some soot high, joynted, and at the top divided into little branches, carrying white foures like the other Valerians: the root is as aromaticke as that of the last mentioned and grows Foures like the chickes of the Alpine rockes, where it floures in lune and luly. Clufton hath it by the name of

The first and likewise the Greeke Valerian are planted in gardens; the wilde ones are found in moift places hard to rivers fides, ditches, and watery pits; yet the greater of thefe is brought into gardens where it flourisheth, but the leffer hardly prospereth. The Time.

These floure in May, June, and July, and most of the Summer moneths.

The Names.

Generally the Valerians are called by one name, in Latine, Valeriana: in Greeke, 12: in shoppes also Phn, which for the most part is meant by the garden Valerian, that is called of Diese white. in Latine, Syluefiri, or Rustica Nardus : of Pliny, Nardus Cretica : which names are tather referred to to Oie of the next chapter, although these be reckoned as wilde kindes thereof: of certaine in our age, Mavin ll., Amantilla V alentiana, Chnicularis, Herba Benedicta, and Theriacaria in most shops, Pale age, Mastrus, amanusa, usonua, vertura, paracelfus, Terdina in high Dutch, 6201; balbitan: in low Dutch, Spectettupt, S. Jozis crupt, and Etalertane; in English, Valerian, Capons taile, and Sewall, but suppoperly for that name belongeth to Zedoaria, which is not Valerian: what hath beene feet downe in the titles shall serve for the distinctions of the other kindes. The Temperature.

The garden Valerian is hot, as Disferrides faith, but not much neither the green root, but the dried ones; for the greene is easily perceived to have very little heate, and the dried to be hotter, which

The dry toot as Disferrides teacheth, prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the defired fickeneffe, belpeth the paine in the fides; and is put intocounterpoyfons and medicines preferuative against the p stilence, as are treacles, mithridates, and such like: whereupon it hath been had (and is to this day a nong the poore people of our Northerne parts) in such veneration among st them, that no broths, pottage or physicall meats are worth any thing, if Setwall were not at an end whereupon some wo-

They that will have their heale, Must put Setwall in their keale.

It is vied generally in fleight cuts, wounds, and small hurts.

The extraction of the roots giuen, is a most singular medicine against the difficulty of making water, and the yellow jaundife.

Wilde Valerian is thought of the later Herbarists to be good for them that are bursten, for such as be troubled with the crampe and other convultions, and also for all those that are bruised with

The leaues of these and also those of the garden, are good against vicers and sorenesses the mouth and gums, if the decoction thereof be gargarized or held in the mouth.

Some hold opinion that the roots of wilde Valerian dried and poudered, and a dramme weight thereof taken with wine, do purge vpward and downeward.

# CHAP. 441. Of Mountaine Setwall, or Nardus.

¶ The Description.

THe Nardus named Celtica, but now by force, Ligustica Nardus, flourisheth in high mountaines. The Vallefians in their mother tongue call it selliga; whence Gefier thought it to be Saliunca; neither do I doubt, but that it is the same which Virgil speaketh of in these verses: Puniceis humilis quantum Saliunca rofetis,

Iudicio nostro tantum tibi cedit Amintas.

For it is a very little herbe creeping on the ground, and afterward lifting vp it felfe with a stalke of a handfull high, whereupon from the lower part grow small thin leaves, first greene, but ascerwards fomewhat yellowish: vpon the roughnesse of the root there are many scales, platted one vpon another, but vader the root there are many browne strings and hairy threds, in smell like the roots of Astrabacca, or rather the wilde mountaine Valerran, whereof it seemes to be a kinde in taste sharpe and bitter. The floures grow along the vi per branches, white or yellowith, and very finall.

1 Nardiu Celtica. Celticke Spikenard

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Mountaine Nard at the first springing vp.



Hirculus. Vrine-wort.



Nardus mentana.



2 The fecond fort of Spike nard. hath many threddy roots, from the which rife vp many fealy rough and thicke stalkes, having at the top certain flat hoary leaves growing vpon fmall and tender foot-stalks. The whole plant is of a pleafaut fweet fmell.

3 Hirculus is a plant very rare, which as yet I neuer faw, notwithstanding weg are greatly beholding to Carolus Clusius the father of forreine Simples, who finding this plant among many bunches or handfulls of mountaine Spikenard, hath made it knowne vnto posteritie, as he both done many other rare plans, in

L 1 B. 2.

translating of Garcian the Lusitanian Physitian, he setteth it forth with a light description, saying, translating or translating to the Lunianian Lay listens, bringing forth leaves without any stalks at all, ‡ very haire about the root, and blackifh, hauing no pleafant fent at all. The leaves chewed yeeld no aromaticke tafte, but are clammie, or viscide whereas the leaves of Celticke Narde are hot, with little aftriction, and of a pleasant smell and taste. #

Mountaine Spikenard hath a great thicke knobbed root, fet here and there with some tender 4 Produces of the state of the Leaves a pressure in the transfer of the middle rib: among which rife vp naked flalkes, garnathed in the middle with a tuft of jagged leaves. The floures grow at the top of the flalkes, man valued or tuft like those of the wilde Valerian in shape and colour, and such also is the seed. ‡ I haue given you the figure of the root and whole leaves as they flew themselves when they first ap-

5 The Spikenard of India is a low plant, growing closevnto the ground, composed of many rough browne harry cloues, of a ftrong, yet not unpleasant smell. The root is small and threddie, 1 Ir bath certainely stalkes, sloures, and seeds, but none of our Indian Writers or Trauellers have as ver described them. I have seene little pieces of stender hollow stalkes some two inches long

5 Nardus Indica. Índian Spikenard.







† 6 This French Spikenard, being a baftard kinde, growerh close vpon the ground like the precedent, compact of scaly rough leaues: in the middle whereof commeth forth a great bush of round greene fliffe and rufhy leaues : among the which shoot vpdiuers round stalkes a cubir high, fet from the middle to the top with greenish little cods, standing in chassic buskes like those of Schoenanth. The root is small and threddy: the whole plant is altogether without smell, which

These plants [the first foure] are strangers in England, growing in great plenty vpon the mountaines of Iudenberg and Heluetia, on the rockes among the moste, and in the mountaines of Tiroll

The first and second, if my memorie faile me not, doe grow in a field in the North part of Eng-

land, called Crag close, and in the foot of the mountaine called Ingleborow Fels. ‡ The fourth may be found in some gardens with vs. The fifth growes in the East Indies, in the Provinces of Mandou and Chito in the kingdome of Lengala and Decan. The last growes in Prouince in France neere a little city called Gange. #

The leaves grow to withering in September, at which time they smell more pleasantly than when they flourished and were greene.

The Names. Mardus is called in Pannonia or Hungary, of the countrey people, Speick : of Iome, Bechi fin; that is the herbe of Vienna, because it doth grow there in great abundance, from whence it is brought anto other countries : of Gefner, Saliunca : in English, Celticke Spikenard : of the Valletians, Selliga, and Nardus Celtica.

The Temperature and Vertues. Celticke Narde mightily prouokes vrine, as recordeth Rondeletius; who trauelling through the A defart countrey, chanced to lodge in a monastery where was a Chanon that could not make his water, but was prefently helped by the decoction of this herbe, through the advice of the faid Rondeletim

 The true Spikenard or Indian Nard hath a heating and drying facultie, being (according to B) Galen) hot in the first degree [yet the Greeke copy hath the third] and dry in the second. It is composed of a sufficiently astringent substance, and not much acride heate, and a certaine light bitternesse. Consisting of these faculties, according to reason, both inwardly and outwardly vsed it is convenient for the liver and stomacke.

It provoketh vrine, helps the gnawing paines of the stomacke, dries up the defluxions that trouble the belly and intrails, as also that molest the head and brest.

It flaies the fluxes of the belly, and those of the wombe, being vsed in a peffarie, and in a bath it D helpes the inflammation thereof.

Drunke in cold water, it helpes the naufcousnesse, gnawings, and windinesse of the stomacke, E the liver, and the diseases of the kidnies, and it is much vsed to be put into Antidotes.

It is good to cause haire to grow on the eye-lids of such as want it, and is good to be strewed up. F on any part of the body that abounds with superfluous moisture, to dry it vp.

The Celticke-Nard is good for all the forementioned vses, but of lesse efficacie, vnlesse in the G prouoking of vrine. It is also much vsed in Antidotes.

The mountaine Nard hath also the same faculties, but is much weaker than the former, and not H in vie at this day that I know of. ‡

## CHAP. 442. Of Larks beele or Larks clam.

The Description.

He garden Larks four hath a round stem ful of branches, set with tender jagged leaues very like vnto the small Sothernwood: the floures grow alongst the stalks toward the tops of the branches, of a blew colour, confifting of fine little leaves which grow together and make one hollow floure, having a taile or four at the end turning in like the four of Tode-flax. After come the feed, very blacke, like those of Leekes: the root perishethat the first approch

2 The second Larks spur is like the precedent, but somewhat smaller in stalkes and leaves: the floures are also like in forme, but of a white colour, wherein especially is the difference. These floures are fornetimes of a purple colour, fornetimes white, murrey, carnation, and of fundry other colours, varying infinitely, according to the foile or country wherein they liue.

3 Larks spur with double flours hath leaues, stalkes, roots, and seeds like the other single kinde, but the floures of this are double, and hereof there are as many seuerall varieties as there be of the fingle kinde, to wit, white, red, blew, purple, blufh, &c.

4 There is also another variety of this plant, which hath taller stalkes and larger leaves than the common kinde : the floures also are more double and larger, with a leffer heele : this kinde also yeeldeth viually leffe feed than the former. The colour of the floure is as various as that of the for-

mer, being either blew, purple, white, red, or bluth, and fometimes mixed of fome of these. ‡
5 The wilde Larks spur hath most fine ljagged leaues, cut and hackt into divers parts, consufedly set vpon a small middle tendrell: among which grow the sources, in shape like the others, but

1 Confolida regalis fatina. Garden Larks heele.



‡ 3 Consolida regalis flore duplici. Double Larks four.



2 Consolida satina flore albo vel rubro. White or red Larks four,



‡ 4 Confolida reg elatior flo.pleno. Great double Larks spur.



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a great deale leffer, fometimes purple, otherwhiles white, and often of a mixt colour. The root is fmall and threddy.

5 Confolida regalis fyluestris. Wilde Larkes heele.

L I B. 2.



I The Place.

These plants are set and sowne in gardens: the last groweth wilde in corne fields, and where corn hath grown, ‡ but not with vs, that I have yet observed; though it be frequently found in such places in many parts of Germanie. ‡

¶ The Time.

They floure for the most part all Summer long, from Iune to the end of August, and ofttimes after.

I The Names.

Larks heele is called Flos Regims : of divers, Confolida regalis: who make it one of the Confounds or Comfreyes. It is also thought to be the Delphinium which Diofcorides describes in his third booke; wherewith it may agree. It is reported by Gerardus of Veltwijcke, who remained Lieger with the great Turke from the Emperor Charles the fifth, That the faid Gerard faw at Constantinople a copy which had in the chap of Delphinium, not leaves but floures like Dolphins: for the floures, and especially before they be perfected, haue a certaine fhew and likenesse of those Dolphins, which old picures and armes of certain antient families haue expressed with a crooked and bending figure or shape, by which signe also the heaven-ly D olphine is set forth. And it skillethnor, though the chapter of Delphinium be thought

to be fallified and counterfeited; for although it bee some other mans, and not of Dioscorides, it is notwithstanding some one of the old Writers, out of whom it is taken, and foisted into Diescorides his bookes: of some it is called Bu inus, or Bucinum: in English, Larks spur, Larks heele, Larks toes, and Larks claw : in high Durch BioDer fpoogen, that is, Equitic Galcar, Knights fpur : in Italian, Sperone: in French, Pied d'alonette.

The Temperature.

Thefe herbes are temperate and warme of nature.

The Vertues.

We finde little extant of the vertues of Larks heele, either in the antient or later writers, worth A the noting, or to be credited; yet it is fet downe, that the feed of Larks spur drunken is good against the stingings of Scorpions; whose vertues are so forceable, that the herbeionely throwne before the Scorpion or any other venomous beaft, coufeth them to be without force or firength to hurt, infomuch that they cannot moue or stirre untill the herbe be taken away with many other such trisling toyes not worth the reading.

## CHAP. 443. Of Gith, or Nigella.

The Kindes.

Therebe diversiforts of Gith or Nigella, differing fome in the colour of the floures, others in the doubleness thereof, and in smell of the seed,

I The Description.

I THE first kind of Nigella hath weake and brittle stalks of the height of a foot, full of bran-ches, befor with leaues very much cut or jagged, resembling the leaues of Fumiterie, but much greener: the floures grow at the top of the branches, of a whittish blew colour, each floure

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1 Melanthium. Garden Nigella.



3 Melanthium Damascenum. Damaske Nigella.



2 Melanthium syluestre. Wilde Nigella.



‡ 4 Melanthium Damascenum flo.pleno, Double floured Damaske Nigella.



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being parted into fine small leaues, starre-fashion: the floures being vaded, there come vp small knobs or heads, having at the end thereof fine or fix little sharpe hornes or pointals, and every knob or head is divided into sindry small cels or partitions, wherein the feed is contained, which is of a blackish colour, very like vnto Onion seed, in taste sharpe, and of an excellent sweet sauour.

2 The wilde Nigella hath a ftreaked stalke a foot or more high, befer full of grayish leaves, very finely jagged, almost like the leaves of Dill: the floures are like the former, save that they are blewer: the cods or knops are like the heads or huskes of Columbines, wherein is conteined the sweet and pleasant seed, like the former.

Nigella flore albo multiplici.
 Damaske Nigella.



† 6 Nigella Hispanica flore ample.
Great Spanish Nigella.



The third kinde of Nigella, which is both faire and pleafant, called Damaske Nigella, is very like vnto the wilde Nigella in his small cut and jagged leaues, but his stalke is longerathe flours are like the former, but greater, and euery floure hath fine small greene leaues vnder him, as it were to support and beare him yet which floures being gone, there succeed and follow knops and seed like the former, but without small or sanour.

‡ 4. This in the finalnesse, and shape of the leaues and the manner of growing is like to the last described having small leaues growing under the floure, which is not single, as in the last described, but double, consisting of sue or more rankes of little blewish leaues, which are succeeded by such cornered heads as those of the former, having in them a blacke seed without any manifest small. ‡

7 The fifth kinde of Nigella hath many fmall and flender stalkes, for full of stender and thinne leaves deepely cut or jagged of a faint yellowish greene colour: the stoures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a whitish colour, and exceeding double: which being vaded, there succeed bowles or knobs, full of sweet blacke seed like the former; the root is small and tender.

2 The root of this is slender, and yellowish; the stalke is some cubit high, round, green, erefted, and toward the root shill include the stalkes is some cubit high, round, green, erefted.

f. The root of this is flender, and yellowish; the stalke is some cubit high, round, green, crefted, and toward the top divided into stunty branches, the leaves toward the bottome are somewhat small cut, but somewhat larger upon the stalkes. The floure is much larger than any of the former, composed of sive leaves, of a light blew above, and somewhat whitish vnderneath, with

Hippocrates

large veines running about them: in the middle stands up the head, encompassed with blackish large veines running about them; in the minute hands of them; the leaves of them; the leaves of the threds, and some 7.018. Ittle gaping oreward notices at the tops thereof 6.7. or 8. long if twined floures decaying the head becomes bigger, having at the tops thereof 6.7. or 8. long if twined floures decaying the head becomes bigger, nature at the tops and to 7. or 8. fongula twined homes growing, in a flar fathion; the inflide is parted into cels contening a yellowifi green, or elfe blackith feed. It is fet forth in the Hortun Eystettensis by the name of Melanthum Hispanicum majur. blackith feed. It is let forth in the Horius Eystettens; by the name of Onecamous expansion majur; by M. Parkinson it is called Rigella Hispanica flore simplici; and Baubine in his Prodromus hath it by the name of Nigella Latifolia flore majore simplici caruleo. It is an annual plant, and floures in luly; The Place.

The tame are fowne in gardens: the wilde ones doe grow of themselues among corne and other graine, in divers countries beyond the feas.

The Time. The feed must be sowne in Aprill : it sloureth in Iuly and August.

Gith is called in Greeke, when in Latine also Melanthiam in shops, Nigella, and Nigella Roman. The Names of divers, Gith, and Salufandria, and some among the former bastard names, Papauer nigrum: in high or amers, one, and sampanara, and tome among the former of the same and a same a same and a same a Alpinre: in French, Nielle oderante: in Englith, Gith, and Nigella Romana, in Cambridgeshire, Bishops wort : and also Dina Catherina flos, Saint Katharines floure. The Temperature.

The feed of the garden Nigella is hot and dry in the third degree, and of thin parts.

The feed of Nigella Romana drunke with wine, is a remedy against the shortnesse of breath dissol ueth and putteth forth windinesse, prouoketh vrine, the menses, increaseth milke in the bicstof nurses if it be drunke moderately; otherwise it is not onely hurtfull to them, but to any that take

The feed killeth and driueth forth wormes, whether it be taken with wine or water, or laid to the nauell in manner of a plaister. The oyle that is drawne forth thereof hath the fame property.

D The feed parched or dried at the fire, brought into pouder, and wrapped in a piece of fine lawne or farcener, cureth all murs, catarrhes, theumes, and the pofe, drieth the braine, and restoreth the fence of fmelling vato those which haue lost it, being often smelled vato from day to day, and made P. warme at the fire when it is vied.

It takes away freekles, scurfs, and hard swellings, being laid on mixed with vineger. To be briefe, F as Galen faith, it is a most excellent remedy where there is need of clensing, drying, and hearing. It ferueth well among other sweets to put into sweet waters, bagges, and odoriferous pouders.

The figures of the third and fourth of the former edition were transpoled,

## CHAP. 444. Of Cockle.

¶ The Description.

Ockle is a common and hurtfull weed in our Corne, and very well knowne by the name of Cockle, which Pena calleth Pfeudomelanthium, and Nigellastrum, by which name Dodonaus and Fuchfine do also terme it ; Mutonie calleth it Lolium; and Tragie calleth it Lychnoides seguine. This plant hath straight, stender and hairy stems, garnished with long hairy and grayish leaves, which grow together by couples, inclosing the stalke round about: the sloures are of a purple co-lour, declining to rednesses, consisting of sine small leaves, in proportion very like to wilde Campi-ons, when the sloures be vaded there follow round knobs or heads full of blackish seed, like vato the feed of Nigella, but without any smell or sauour at all.

The place of his growing and time of his flouring, are better knowne than defired. The Place and Time.

Cockle is called Pfeudomelanthium, and Xigellaftram, wilde or bastard Nigella; of Futhfin, Lo Cotte toolen; in French, Nielle des Bledz; in English, Cockle, field Nigella, or wilde Nigella in Iralian Githaus when Nielle des Bledz; in English, Cockle, field Nigella, or wilde Nigella in Iralian Githaus when Nielle des Bledz; in English, Cockle, field Nigella, or wilde Nigella in Italian, Githone; whereupon most Herbarists being moued with the likenesse of the word, have thought it to be the true Gith or Melanthium; but how farre they are deceived it is better knowne, than needfull to be confuted: for it doth not onely differ in leaves from the true Gith, bir alloin other properties, and yet it is called Gith or Melambium, and that is of the blackeneffe of the feed. yet not properly, but with a certaine addition, that it may differ from the true Melanthian for

L 1 B. 2. Pseudomelant hium.



Hippocrates calleth it Melanthium ex tritico, of Wheat: Offavius Horatianus calleth that Gith which groweth among corne; and for the fame cause it is named of the Learned of this our time, Nigellastrum, Gigatho, and Pseudomelanthium. Ruellius faith it is called in French Niele, & Flos Micancalus:

The Temperature.

The feed of Cockle is hot and dry in the later end of the fecond degree.

The Vertues.

The feed made in a peffarie or mother suppo. A fitorie, with hony put vp, bringeth down the defired ficknesse, as Hippocrates witnesseth in his booke of womens difeafes.

Octavins Horatianus gives the feed parched and B beaten to pouder, to be drunk against the yellow Iaundice.

Some ignorant people haue vied the feed of C this for the feed of Darnel, to the great danger of those who have received the same. What burt It doth among corne, the spoile of bread, as well in colour, taste, and vnwholesomnesse, is better knowne than defired.

### Снар. 445. Of Fumitorie.

The Kindes.

There be divers herbs comprehended vader the title of Fumitorie; fome wilde, and others of the garden; fome with bulbous or tuberous roots, and others with fibrous or thready roots: and first of those whose roots are nothing but strings.

The Description.

Vmitorie is a very tender little herbe : the stalkes thereof are slender, having as it were little knots or joints ful of branches, that fearce grow vp from the ground without proppings, but for the most part grow sidelong: the leaves round about are small, cut on the edges as those of Coriander, which as well as the stalks are of a whitish green: the stours be made vp in clusters at the tops of the small branches, of a red purple colour: then rise vp huskes round and little, in which lieth the small seed, the root is slender, and groweth straight downe. ‡ This is also found with floures of a purple violet colour, and also sometimes with them white.

The second kinde of Fumitorie hath many small long and tender branches, wherupon grow little leaves viually fet together by threes or fives, in colour and tafte like the former, having at the tops of the branches many small classing tendrels, with which it taketh hold vpon hedges, bushes, and what society groweth next to it: the slours are small, and clustering together, of awhite colour, with a little (pot in their middles; after which fucceed cods containing the feed: the root is fingle, and of a fingers length.

The third kinde of Fumitorie hath a very smal root, confishing of divers little strings, from 3 The third kinde of Fumitorie nath a very final root, comming of small and tender branches trailing here and there upon the ground, befet with many which arife small and tender branches trailing here and there upon the ground, befet with many which arife small and tender branches trailing here and there upon the ground, befet with many finall and tender leaves most finely cut and jagged like the little leaves of Dill, of a deepe greene colour tending to blewnesse, the floures stand at the tops of the branches in bunches or clusters, thicke thrust together, like those of the medow Claver or three leaved grasse, of a most bright red colour, and very beautifull to behold : the root is very small and threddy.

1 Fumaria purpurea. Common or purple Fumitory.



3 Fumaria tennifolia. Fine leafed Fumitory.



† 2 Fumaria alba latifolia claviculata White broad leafed Fumitorie



Fumaria lutea. Yellow Fumitorie.



The yellow Fumitorie hath many crambling threddy roots, somwhat thicke, groffe, and fat, like those of Aparagus: from which rise diuers veright stalkes a cubit high, diuding themselves toward the top into other smaller branches, whereon are consused up laced leaves like those of Thalistrum, or English Rubarb, but lesserand thinner: along the tops of the branches grow yellow floures, refembling those of Sage : which being past, there followeth small seed like vnto dust.

The Place.

The Fumitories grow in come fields among Barley and other graine; in vineyards, gardens, and fuch like manured places. I found the fecond and third growing in a come field betweene a small village called Charleton and Greenwhich.

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Furnitory is found with his floure in the beginning of May, and fo continues to the end of furnmer. When it is in floure is the best time to gather it to keep dry, or to distill. The Names.

Fumitorie is called in Greeke xerris, and xerris, and often xerrise: in Latine, Fumaria: of Pline, Capnos : in (hops, Fumus terra : in high Dutch, Erbtrauch : in low Dutch, Grifferom, Dupuen, her nel: in Spanish, Palomilha: in French and English, Fumiterre. The Temperature.

Fumitorie is not hot, as some haue thought it to be, but cold and something dry; it openeth and clenfeth by vrine.

The Vertues.

It is good for all them that have either fcabs or any other filthe growing on the skinne, and for A them also that have the French disease.

It remoueth stoppings from the liver and spleene: it putrifieth the blond, and is oft times good B for them that have a quartane ague.

The decoction of the herbe is vied to be given, or elfethe fyrrup that is made of the juyce: the C distilled water thereof is profitable against the purposes aforesaid.

It is oftentimes boyled in whay, and in this manner it helpeth in the end of the Spring and in D Summer time those that are troubled with scabs.

Paulus Aginesa faith that it plentifully prouoketh vrine, and taketh away the stoppings of the E liner, and feeblenesse thereof; that it strengthneth the stomacke, and maketh the belly folible.

Dioscorides affirmeth, that the juice of Fumitorie, of that which groweth among Barley, as &- F gineta addeth, with gum Arabicke, doth take away unprofitable haires that pricke the eyes, growing vpon the eye lids, the haires that pricke being first plucked away, for it will not suffer others to grow in their places.

The decoction of Fumitorie drunken driueth forth by vrine and fiege all hot chollericke burnt G and hurtfull humors, and is a most singular digester of falt and pituitous humors.

These west formers in figure to and defer priors in this chapter; whereof the two fulfifigures were of the common Funitoring Account with purple the coher white General collection of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state. The defer into on in the fig. white General collection of the state of

## CHAP. 446. Of bulbous Fumitorie, or Hollow-root.

### The Description.

He leaves of great Hollow-root are jagged and cut in funder, as be those of Coriander, of a light greenish colour, that is to fay, like the gray colour of the leaues of Columbine, whereunto they be also in forme like, but lester: the stalks be smooth, round, and slender, an handfull long, about which on the vpper part stand little sources orderly placed, long, with a little home at the end like the sloures of Tode-slaw, of a light red tending to a purple colours the feed lieth in flat cods, very foff and greenish when it is ready to yeeld up his black shi-ning ripe feed: the root is bumped or bulbous, hollow within, and on the upper part pressed down somewhat flat, couered ouer with a dark yellow skin or barke, with certaine strings fastned thereto, and of a bitter and austere tast.

2 The second is like vnto the first in each respect, saving that it bringeth sources of a white colour, and the other not fo.

3 The small purple Hollow-root hath roots, leaves, stalkes, floures, and seeds like the precedent, the especiall difference is, that this plant is somwhat lesse.

Yyyy 3

The small white Hollow-root likewise agreeth with the sormer in each respect, saving that this plant bringeth white floures, and the other not fo.

1 Radix cana major purpurea. Great purple Hollow-root.

2 Radix caua major alba. Great white Hollow-root





This kinde of Hollow root is also like the last described, saving that the sloures hereof are mixed with purple and white, which maketh it to differ from the others.

6 There is no difference in this, that can possibly be distinguished from the last described, saving that the sloures hereof are of a mixt colour, white and purple, with some yellow in the hollownesse of the same, wherein consistent the difference from the precedent.

7 This thin leafed Hollow-root hath likewife an hollow-root, couered ouer with a yellow pilling, of the bignesse of a tennise ball: from which shoot up leaves spred upon the ground, very like vnto the leaues of Columbines, as well in forme as colour, but much thinner, more jagged, and altogether leffer : among which rife vp small tender stalkes, weake and feeble, of an handfull high, bearing from the middle thereof to the top very fine floures, fashioned vnto one peece of the Columbine flopre, which resemble tha little bird of a purple colour.

8 This other thin leafed Hollow-root is like the precedent, fauing that this plant brings forth white floures tending to yellownesse, or as it were of the colour of the field Primrole.

9 Bunnykens holtwortele, as the Dutch men do call it, hath many small jagged leaves growing immediately from the ground, among which rife vp very flender stalks, whereon do grow such leaues as those next the ground: on the top of the branches stand faire purple sloures like vnto the others of his kinde, fauing that the floures hereof are as it were small birds, the bellies or lower parts whereof are of a white colour wherein it differeth from all the rest of the Hollow-roots.

To The last and small Hollow-root is like the last described, saving that it is altogether less, and the floures hereof are of a green colour, not valike in shape to the floures of Cinkfoile. This plant, whose figure our Author here gaue with this small description, is that which from the smell of musk is called Moschatella by Cordus and others: it is the Deniculate of Daleschampis: the Fundamental Cordus and Others it is the Deniculate of Daleschampis: the Fundamental Cordus and Others it is the Deniculate of Daleschampis: the Fundamental Cordus and Others it is the Deniculate of Daleschampis: ria bulbosatuberosa minima of Tabernamontanus: and the Ranunculus minimus septentrionalium berbide muscoso flore of Lobel. The root hereof is small and toothed, or made of little bulbs resembling teeth and ending in white hairy fibres : it fends up divers little branches fome two or three inches high the leaves are formwhat like those of the yellow Fumitorie, or Radix casa, but much lesseithe flours

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grow clustering on the top of the stalke, commonly fine or feuen together, each of them made of foure yellowish greene leaues with some threds in them; it floures in Aprill, and is to be found in divers places among bushes at that time, as in Kent about Chissehurst, especially in Pits his wood, and at the further end of Cray heath, on the left hand under a hedge among bryers and brambles, which is his proper feat. ±

o Radix cauaminor. Bunnikens Holwoort. 10 Radix caua minima viridi flore. Small Bunnikens Holwoort.





The Place.

These plants do grow about hedges, brambles, and in the borders of fields and vineyards, in low and fertile grounds, in Germanie and the Low-countries, neuerthelessethe two first, and also the two last described do grow in my garden.

These do floure in March, and their seed is ripe in Aprill: the leaves and stalks are gone in May, and nothing remaining fauconly the roots, so little a while do they continue.

#### The Names.

Hollow root is called in high Dutch Molwurtz ; in low Dutch, Hoolewortele, that is, Radix cana: in English, Hollow root, and Holewoort: it is vsed in shops in stead of Aristolochia, or round Birthwnort; which errour is better knowne than needfull to be confuted; and likewise their error is apparant, who rashly judge it to be Pistolochia, or little Birthwort. It should seem the old Writers knew it not; wherefore some of our later Authors have made it Leontopetali species, or a kind of Lions Turnep: others, Eriphium: and othersome, Thesium: most men, Capnes Chelidonia: it seemeth to agree with Leontoperalon in bulbed roots, and fomewhat in leaves, but in no other respects, as may be perceived by Diescorides and Plinies description of Leontopetalon. And if Eriphium have his name \* 5 40, that is to fay of the Spring, then this root may be not unproperly Eriphium, and Veru Plan-14 : or the plant of the Spring : for it is evident that it appeareth and is green in the Spring onely: fome think it hath been called Eriphium, ab Hado, or of the Goat: but this Eriphian is quite another plant, as both Apuleius writeth, and that book also mentioneth which is attributed to Galen, and dedicated to Paternianus. In the booke which is dedicated to Paternianus, there be read these words; Eriphion is an herbe which is found upon high mountaines, it hath leaves like Smallage, a fine Houre like the Violet, and a root as great as an onion: it hath likewise other roots which send forth

roots after roots. Whereby it is evident that this root whereof we intreat is not this kinde of Eric phium. Concerning The sum the old Writers have written but little: Theophrassus saith, that the phiam. Concerning 1 m juam the oid VVIIIers name written but inthe: 1 menoparajus 1 anti, that the root thereof is bitter, and being framped purgeth the belly. Plim, lib. 21.cap. 17. sheweth, that the root which is called The flum, is like the bulbed plants, and is rough in tafte: Athenaus citing Time. chida for an Author faith, that The flum is called a floure, of which Ariadnes garland was made. These things seem well to agree with Hollow root, for it is bumped or bulbous, of tast bitter, and austere, or fourthing rough, which is also thought to purge: but what certainty can be affirmed, see ing the old Writers are lo briefe? what manner of herbe Capus Chelidonia is, which groweth by hedges, and hereupon is syrnamed (197) hedges, and hereupon is syrnamed (197) hedges, and hereupon hedges, and hereupon hedges, and hereupon hereupon hedges, and hereupon her neages, and nereupon is symmetric areas with not expensionly and in his Tetrab. dis. in his fecond Tetrab. the third booke, chap. 110. in Martianus his Collyrium, and in his Tetrab. dis. 3. and its record Terrap, the turn booke, chap, 110, in practice in 113 confirmmand in 113 eviation, 3, cap, 2, among such things as strengthen the liver. But if Capnes Chelidonia be that which Pliny in his 25. booke, chap. 13, doth call Prima Capros, or the first Capras, and commendeth it for the dimeste of the fight, it is plaine enough that Radix canaor the Hollow root, is not Capnes Chelidenia. for Plinies first Capnos is branched, and foldeth it selse vpon hedges: but Hollow root hath no such branches growing on it, and is a low herbe, and is not held vp with props, nor needeth them. But if the the sprowing on the same be another herb differing from that of Pliny (which thing perchance was the cause why it should be syrnamed Chelidonia) there is some reason why it should be called Capus Chelidonia; for it is somwhat like Fumitorie in leaues, though greater, and commeth vp at the fifth Spring, which is about the time when the Swallows do come in a neuertheleffe it dorn not follow, that it is true, and right Capnos Chelidonia, for there be also other herbes comming vp at the same feafon, and perish in short time after, which notwithstanding are not called Chelidonia.

¶ The Temperature. Hollow root is hot and drie, yet more drie than hot, that is to say, dry in the third degree, and hot in the second; it bindeth, clenseth, and somwhat wasteth.

A Hollow root is good against old and long lasting swellings of the Almonds in the throat, and of the jawes: it likewife prevaileth against the pains of the hemorrhoides, which are swoln and painfull being mixed with the ointment of Poplar buds, called Vng. Populan.

It is reported that a dram weight hereof being taken inwardly, doth purge by fiege, and drawes

† Thane reduced the eight figure, which were formerly here purto the first descriptions, beeing all of one and the far (experience, which in my openion ought have been as well figured as the figure, for excepting the rations colour of the formers and as are those that it is a bold as the bostoms of the trees, and the colour green leaves between the floure car in a "disaded, the floures alls are left, more in number, and of an elegant red purple their colour, whereas the other varies much in the colour of the floures.

## CHAP. 447. Of Columbine.

### ¶ The Description.

He blew Columbine hath leaues like the great Celandine, but fomewhat rounder, in-dented on the edges, parted into divers fedions, of a blewish green colour, which bee-ing broken, yeeld forth little juice or none at all: the stalke is a cubit and a halfehigh, flender, reddith, and fleightly haired: the flender fprigs whereof bring forth eueric one one floure with fiue little hollow hornes, as it were hanging forth, with finall leaves flanding vpright, of the flape of little birds: thefe floures are of colour fom times blew, at other times of a red or purple, of ten white of mixt colours, which to diffinguish feuerally were to small purpose, being things of familiarly known to alliastier the floures grow vp cods, in which is contained little black and glittering feed who are to find the contained little black and glittering feed who are the four to the contained little black and glittering feed who are the contained little black and glittle black and

The fecond doth not differ fauing in the colour of the floures; for like as the others are deferred to be blew, so those are of a like as the others are deferred to be blew, so those are of a purple red, or horse-field colour, which maketh the difference as the double Columbine hath stalks, leaves, and roots, like the former: the shortes hereof are very double, that is to say many of those little staures sharing the former of birds) are thrust one invery double, that is to fay, many of those little floures (hauing the forme of birds) are thrust one into the belly of another, fonetimes blew often white, and otherwhiles of mixt colours, as nature lift to play with her little ones, differing fo infinitely, that to diffinguish them apart would require



L 1 B. 2.

1 Aquilegia carulea.

Aquilina multiplex. Double Columbines.



2 Aquileiarubra. Red Columbines.



‡ 4 Aquilegia variegata. Variegated Columbine.



‡ 5 Aquilegia flo. inverso rubro.
Columbine with the inverted red floure.



† 7 Aquilegia flore rofes. Rose Columbine.





‡ 8 Aquilegia degener. Degenerate Columbine.



more time than were requisite to leefe; and therefore it shall suffice what hath beene said for their descriptions.

‡ 4 There are also other varieties of this double kinde, which have the floures of divers or partie colours, as blew and white, and white and red variously marked or spotted.

5 This kinde hath the floures with their heeles or spurres turned outward or in the middle of the floure, whence it is called *Agailina inversa*: the floures of this are commonly reddish, or of a light or darke purple colour, and double.

6 This differs from the last in the colour of the floures which are white, yet double, and inverted as the former.

7 The roots, leaves, and stalks of this are not vnlike that of the precedent, but the floure is much different in shape, for it hath no heels or spurs, but it is made of sundry long leaves lying slat open; being sometimes more single, and otherwhiles more double. The colour of the floure is either red, white, blew, or variously mixt of these as the somer.

8 This though it be termed degenerate, is a kinde of it felfe, and it differs from the last described in that the vimost leaues are the largest, and the colour thereof is commonly greene, or greene fomewhat inclining to purple. ‡

The Place.

They are fet and fowne in gardens for the beautie and variable colour of the floures.

They floure in May, Iune, and Iuly.

L 1 B. 2.

The Names.

Columbine is called of the later Herbarists, aquileia, aquilina, and aquilegia: of Costem, Pothos: of Costem, Leoniestonnes: of Datestampius, Iovis spos: of some, Herba Leonie, or the herbewherein the Lion doth delight: in high Dutch, Ageley: in low Dutch, Belegen: in French, Ancoite: in English, Columbine. ‡ Fabius Columna indges it to be the Spoyrum described by Dissorides.

The Temperature.

Columbines are thought to be temperate betweene heate and moisture.

The Vertues.

Notwithstanding what temperature or vertues Columbines have is not yet sufficiently known, A' for they are vice especially to decke the gardens of the curions, garlands and houses: neverthelesse Trague written, that a dram weight of the seed, with halfe a scruple or ten graines of Saffton given in wine, is a good and essectable medicine for the stopping of the suer, and the yellow jaundise, but he saith, that who so hath taken it must be well couered with cloathes, and then sweat.

Most in these dates following others by tradition, do vie to boyle the seaues in milke against the B forenesse of the throat, falling and excoriation of the uvular but the antient writers have said no. thing hereof: Revision reportes that the floures of Columbines are not vied in medicine: yer some there be that do affirme they are good against the stopping of the liver, which effect the seaues doe also performe.

‡ Cluffus faith, that D\*. Francis Rapard a Physicion of Bruges in Flanders, told him that the seed C of this common Columbine very finely beaten to pouder, and given in wine, was a singular medicine to be given to women to hatten and facilitate their labour, and if the first taking it were not sufficiently effectuall, that then they should repeate it agains. ‡

### CHAP. 448. Of Wormewood.

The Description.

I The first kind being our common and best knowne Wormwood, hath leaues of a grayish colour, very much cut or jagged, and very bitter: the stalks are of a wooddy substance, two cubits high, and full of branches, along st which doe grow little yellowish buttons, wherein is found small feed like the seed of Tansey, but smaller: the root is likewise of a wooddy substance, and full of fibres.

2 The fecond kind of Wormewood bringeth forth flender stalkes about a foot high or forewhat more, garnished with leaues like the former, but whiter, much lesser, and cut or jagged into most fine and small cuts or diulisons: the floures are like the former, hanging vpon small stemmes with their heads downeward: the roots are whitiss the simple many, crawling and crambling one ouer another, and thereby infinitely do increase, of sayour lesse pleasant than the common Worm.

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wood. Some haue termed this plant Absintium santonicum, but they had slender reason so to do: for if it was so called because it was imagined to grow in the Province of Saintoinge, it may very well appears to the contrary; for in the Alpes of Galatia, a countrey in Asia minor, it groweth in great plenty, and therefore may rather be called Galatiam Sardonicum, and not Santonicum to unleaving controversies impertinent to the History, it is the Ponticke Wormwood of Galens description, and so holden of the learned Paladane (who for his singular knowledge in plants is worthy triple honor) and likewise many others.

1 Absinthium latifolium sive Ponticum. Broad leased Wormwood.

† 2 Absinthium tenuifolium Ponticum Galeni, Small Ponticke Wormwood,





This broad leafed Wormewood delightesh to grow on rockes and mountaines, and invatilled places; it groweth most upon dry bankes, it is common every where in all countries: the best, sith Wormwood is better than that of Italy: Ovid in these words doth declare the Ponticke Wormewood to be extreme bitter.

Turpia deformes gignunt Absinthia campi, Terraque de fruttu, quam sit amara docet.

Virtilled barren ground the lothfome Wormwood yeelds, And knowne it's by the fruit how bitter are the fields.

And Bellonius in his first booke of Singularities, chap. 76.doth shew, that there is also a broad leasted Wormwood like unto ours, growing in the Prouinces of Pontus, and is vied in Constanting leb by the Physicions there, it is likewise found in certaine cold places of Switzerland, which by reason of the chilnesse of the aire riseth not up, but creepeth upon the ground, whereupon disers call it creeping Wormewood.

The little floures and feeds are perfected in Iuly and August, then may Wormsewood be gathered and laied up for profitable vies.

It is called in Greeke, + wow: it is named of Apuleisus, Absimbium rufficum, country Wormwood,

or pefants Wormewood: we have named it Absimbium latifolium, broad leased Wormewood, that it may differ from the rest: the interpreters of the Arabians call the better fort, which Dioscorides nameth Ponticke Wormewood, Romanum Absimbium, Roman Wormwood; and after these, the barous Ph sitions of the later age: the Italians name Wormewood, Assemble, the Spaniards, Assemble, Assemble, and for them Danzell: the Portingales, Assemble, in high Dutch, 1920 to the Spaniards, Assemble, Assemble, assemble, assemble in English, common Wormewood.

Victor Trincanilla, a fingular Physicion, in his practise tooke it for Absimthium Ponticum.

2 This is commonly called Abjinthium Romanum: and in low Dutch, 13 counties aliene: y which name it is knowne to very many Physitons and Apothecaries, who vse this in stead of Ponticke wormwood: furthermore, it hath a leafe and floure far lesse that the other wormwoods: likewise the fmell of this is not onely plefant, but it yeeldeth also a spicie sent, whereas all the rest haue a strong and lothsome smell: and this Ponticke Wormewood doth differ from that which Diescovides commendeth: for Diofcorides his Pontick Wormwood is accounted among them of the first kind, or of broad leafed wormwood; which thing also Galen affirmeth in his fixt booke of the Faculties of medicines in the chapter of Sothernwood, There be three kinds of Wormwood (faith he) whereof they vie to call one by the generall name, and that is especially Pontick: whereby it is manifest that Gakn in this place hath referred Ponticke to no other than to the first Wormwood; and therefore many not without cause maruell, that Galen hath written in his booke of the Method of curing, how Ponticke Wormwood is leffe in floure and leafe: many excuse him, and lay the fault upon the corruption of the booke, and in his 9. booke of Method, the leffer they would have the longer: therefore this wormwood with the leffer leafe is not the right Ponticke Wormwood, neither againe the Arabians Romane wormewood, who haue no other Romane than Ponticke of the Gracians. Also many beleeue that this is called Santonicum, but this is not to be fought for in Mysia, Thracia, or other countries Eastward, but in France beyond the Alps, if we may beleeue Dioscorides his copies, there be that would have it grow not beyond the Alps of Italy, but in Galatia a country in Asia,& in the region of the Sardines, which is in the leffer Affa; whereupon it was called in Greeke 20101019; which was changed into the name Santonicum through the errour of the translators: Diefeorides his copies keep the word Sardonium, & Galens copies Sansonicum, which came to posterity as it seemeth, is called in English, Romane Wormewood, garden or Cypres Wormewood, and French Worme-

The Temperature.

Wormewood is of temperature hot and dry, hot in the fecond degree and dry in the third; it is bitter and clenfing and likewife hath power to binde or fitengthen.

It is very profitable to a weake stomacke that is troubled with choler, for it clenseth it through A his bitternesse, purgeth by siege and vrine: by reason of the binding quality, it strengthnesh and comfortesh the stomacke, but helpeth nothing at all to remove slegme contained in the stomacke, as Salen addeth.

If it be taken before a furfeit it keepeth it off, and remoueth loth somnesse, faith Dioscorides, and B it helpeth not only before a surfeit, but also it quickly refresheth the stomack and belly after large eating and drinking.

It is oftentimes a good remedy against long and lingring agues, especially tertians: for it doth C not onely strengthen the stomacke and make an appetite to meat; but it yeeldeth strength to the liuer also, and riddeth it of obstructions or stoppings, elensing by wrine naughty humours.

Furthermore, Wormewood is excellent good for them that vomit bloud from the spleene, the D

Furthermore, Wormewood is excellent good for them that vomit bloud from the spleene, the I which hapneth when the spleene being ouercharged and filled vp with groffe bloud doth vnburden it selfe, and then great plenty of bloud is oftentimes cast vp by vomite. It happeneth likewise that shore of blacke and corrupt bloud mixed with excrements passeth downewards by the shoole, and it oftentimes hapneth that with violent and large vomiting the sicke man fainteth or swouneth, or when he is reuiuted doth fall into a difficult and almost incurable tympanie, especially when the disasted oth often happen; but from these dangers Wormewood can deliuer him, if when he is refreshed after vomite, and his strength any way recovered, he shall a good while vse it, in what manner source he himselfe shall thinke good.

Againe, Wormewood voideth away the wormes of the guts, not onely taken inwardly, but ap- B plied outwardly: it withstandeth all putrifactions; it is good against a stinking breath; it keepeth garments also from the mothes; it driueth away guars, the body being annointed with the oyle thereof.

Likewife it is fingular good in pulteffes and fomentations to binde and to dry.

Befides all this, Disferiats declareth, that it is good alfo against windinesse and griping pains of G the stomacke and belly, with Seseliand French Spikenard: the decoction cureth the yellow jaundies or the insusion, if it be drunke thrife a day some ten or twelue spoonfuls at a time.

It helpeth them that are firangled with eating of Mushromes, or toad stook, if it be drunke with H

negre.

And being taken in wine, it is good against the poyson of Ixia (being a viscous matter procee. And being taken in wine, it is good against the possible of the first proceeding from the thiftle Chamalian) and of Hemlocke, and against the biting of the shrew mouse, and of the Sea Dragon: it is applied to the squincie or inflammations of the throat with hony and nitergand with water to night wheales, and with hony to (wartiff markes that come vpon brules, It is applied after the same manner to dim eies, and to mattering eares.

It is applied after the faller manner to the fall of t floures of Wormewood, Rosemarie, Sloes, of each a small quantitie, and a little Saffron, boiled in wine, the body first being purged and prepared by the learned Physition.

† The figure which farmed it was in the factored place, was of a family Wormstwood one different from the common kinde, but onely in the faulentle, and musick rather; growes on mountainous slaces, and Order calls it. Adjustume common warms, and Adjustume own one of whatom description was intended for this who figure we have govern people it is the Adjustume factorism, of force, as Realism and Cofsistence; and the G desires in Annexes of the real Lebit.

## CHAP. 449. Of Small leafed Worme-wood.

Ablinthium tenuifolium Austriacum. Austrian Wormewood.



Mall leafed Wormwood bringeth forthery many little branches, flender, afanor a foot high, full of leaues, leffe by a great deale, and renderer than the former, moft finely and nicely minced: the floures like those of the former, hang vpon the little branches & fprigation former, hang vpon the little branches & fprigation former, from the roots are fmall, creeping ouerthwart, from whence do rife a great number of yong fprouse. this Wormwood also is somewhat white, and no lesse bitter than the broad leased one, and hath not fo ranke, or fo unpleasant a smell but rather delightfull.

¶ The Place. It grows plentifully in Mysia, Thracia, Hungarie, and Austria, and in other regions neere, adjoyning: it is also found in Bohemia, and in many vntilled places of Germany; it is a garden plant in the low Countries, and in Eng-

I The Time. It bringeth forth floures and feed in Autumne : a little while after when Winter commeth, the herbe withereth away, but the root remaineth aliue, from which leaves and stalkes do come againe in the Spring.

The Names This Lobel calls Absinthium Ponticum Trideminum Herbariorum : Clusius, Abstathium tenuifolium Austriacum : Tabernamontanui; Absinthium Nabathaum Auicenna: wee may call it in

have Hitch

Small leafed Wormewood is of facultie hot and dry, it is as bitter alfo as the broad leafed one, and of like facultie.

The faculties are referred vnto the common Wormswood.

on the control of the day or the salies as a salitable to be a sale

## CHAP. 450. Of Sea Worme-wood.

The Description.

"He white or common Sea Wormwood hath many leaues cut and divided into infinite fine jags, like those of Sothernwood, of a white hoarie colour and strong smell, but not unpleasant: among which rise up tough hoarie stalks set with the like leaves, on the top whereof do grow small yellowish floures; the root is tough, and creepeth far abroad, by means where of it greatly increaseth.

I Absinthium marinum album. White Sea Wormwood.

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2 Absinthium marinum repens. Creeping Sea Wormwood.





2 The broad leafed SeaWormwood hath very many foft leaues, growing close by the ground, of a darke swart colour, nothing so finely cut or jagged as the other of his kinds: the floures grow vpon the tops of the stalks, of a yellowith colour: the root is tough and creeping. ‡ This hath manyweake flender branches commonly two foot long at their ful growth, red of colour and creeping wyon the ground : the leaues are finall, narrow, long and jagged, or parted towards their ends into fundry parcels: they are greene aboue, and grayifi vnderneath: the toppes of the branches are fet with many little stalkes, some inch long : which vpon short foot-stalkes comming out of the bofomes of little longish narrow leaves carry small round knops, like as in other plants of this kinde: the taste is a little bitterish, and the smell not upleasant: this growes with M. Parkinson and others, and (as I remember) it was first sent ouer from the Isle of Rees by M. Iohn Tradescant. Lobel in his Observations mentions it by the name of Absinth Penticum supinum Herbarierum; and Tabern lets it forth by the title of Absinthium repens. \$

The Place. These Wormwoods doe grow voon the raised grounds in the salt marshes neere vnto the sea, in most places of England; which being brought into gardens doth there flourish as in his naturall place, and retaineth his fmell, taste, and naturall qualitie, as hath beene often proued. # I have not heard that the later growes wilde with vs in England. ‡

The Time.

These bring forth floures and seeds when the other Wormwoods do. ‡ The later scarce seeds with vs, it floures so late in the yeare. ±

I The Names.

Sea Wormwood is called in Grkke, who sations in Latine, Abfinibium marinum, and likewife Ser vointwood is Sallene: of divers, Santonicum, as witneffeth Dioforides: neuerthelig Scription: in Dutch, 2014 assets of sincis, and the state of the state

The Temperature.

Sea Wormwood is of nature hot and dry, but not so much as the common.

I The Vertues.

Dioscorides affirmeth, that being taken of it selfe, or boyled with Rice, and eaten with hony, it kills Disjortion annucles, that cents about 10 to feeth the belly, the which Pliny doth also affirm, leth the small wormes of the guts, and gently loofeth the belly, the which Pliny doth also affirm, The juyce of fea Wormwood drunke with wine refifteth poifon, especially the poifon of Hem-

The leaues stamped with figs, falt-peter, and the meale of Darnel, and applied to the belly, side, or flankes, helpe the dropfie, and fuch as are spleneticke. The fame is fingular against all inflammations, and heat of the stomacke and liver, exceeding all

the kindes of Wormwood for the same purposes that common Wormwood scrueth,

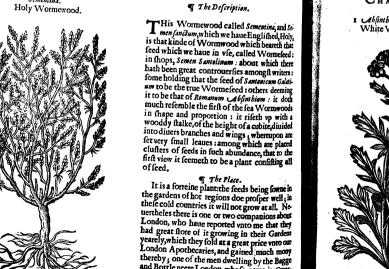
It is reported by fuch as dwell neere the fea fide, that the cattell which doe feed where it grow. eth become fat and lufty very quickly.

The herbe with his stalks laid in chests, presses, and ward-robes, keepeth clothes from moths and

## CHAP. 451. Of Holy Wormswood.

Sementina.

and Bottle neere London, whose name is Cornewall; into whose garden I was brought to see the thing that I would not believe; for being often



told that there it did grow, I ftill perfifted it was not true : but when I did behold this great quantitie of Wormewood, it was nothing else but common Amees. How many Apothecaries have been deceived, how many they have robbed of their mony, and how many children have beene nothing the better for taking it, I refer it to the judgement of the simplest, considering their owne report, to have fold many hundreth pounds weight of it; the more to their shame be it spoken, and the lesse wit or skill in the Apothecaries: therefore haue I fet downe this as a caueat vnto those that buy of these seeds, first to taste and trie the same before they give it to their children, or commit it to any other vie. ‡ Certainly our Author was either misinformed, or the people of these times were very simple, for I dare boldly say there is not any Apothecary, or scarce any other so simple as to be thus deceived now. ±

It floureth and bringeth forth his feed in July and August.

The French men call it Barbatine; the Italians, Semen Zena : whereupon also the Latine name Sementina came : the feed is called every where Semen fanctum : Holy feed ; and Semen contra Luma bricas: in English, Wormseed; the herbe it selfe is also called Wormseed, or Wormseed-wort; some name it Semen Zedoaria, Zedoarie feed, because it hath a smell somewhat resembling that of Ze-

The Temperature, The feed is very bitter, and for that cause of nature hot and dry.

The Vertues. It is good against wormes of the belly and entrailes, taken any way, and better also if a little Rubarbe be mixed withall, for so the wormes are not onely killed, but likewise they are driven downe by the fiege, which thing must alwaies be regarded.

The feed mixed with a little Alse fuccetrina, and brought to the forme of a plaister, and applied to B the nauell of a childe doth the like.

### CHAP. 452. Of forreine and Bastard Wormewoods.

I Absinthium album. White Wormwood.

2 Abfinthium Agyptium.
Wormwood of Ægypt.





Zzzz

### The Description.

Binthium album hath straight and vpright stalkes, a foot high, beset with broad leaves, but very deeply cut or clouen, in shew like vnto those of the great Daisie, but white of colour: at the top of the stalkes, out of scaly heads, as in an umbell grow floures, compact of fix fuall white leaves: the root is long, with some fibres annexed to it.

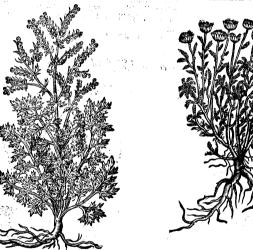
2 This kinde of Wormewood Gefner and that learned Apothecarie Valerandus Donraz, called Absinthium Agyptiam : the leaves of this plant are very like to the leaves of Trichomanes, which is our common Maiden haire, of a white colour, enery small leafe standing one opposite against ano. ther, and of a strong favour.

3 This Wormewood, which Dodonaus calleth Absinthium inodorum, and Institutum, is very like vnto the Sea Wormewood, in his small and tender leaves: the stalke beareth sloures also like vnto the foresaid Sea Wormewood, but it is of a sad or deepe colour, having neither bitter taste, not any fauour at all; whereupon it was called, and that very fitly, Abfaithium inodorum, or Abfinithium inspiring dum in English, foolish, or vnfauoury Wormwood. ‡ Dodonam faith not that his Avfinthium infipidum is like the sea Wormwood, but that it is very like our common broad leaued Wormwood, and fo indeed it is, and that fo like, that it is hard to be discerned therefrom, but onely by the want of bitternesse and smell. +

Absinthium inodorum. Vnfauorie Wormewood.

1102

4 Absinthium marinum, Abrotani fæmine facie. Small Lauander Cotton.



4. This kinde of Sea Wormewood is a shrubby and wooddy plant, in face and shew like to Lauander Cotton, of a strong smell; having floures like those of the common Wormwood, atthe first shew like those of Lauander Cotton: the root is tough and wooddy.

These plants are strangers in England, yet we have a few of them in Herbarists gardens. The Place.

¶ The Time.

The time of their flouring and feeding is referred to the other Wormwoods, The Names.

The White Wormewood Conradus Gesperus nameth Seriphium famina, and faith that it is commonly called Herba alba, or white herbe; another had rather name it Santonicum: for as Disserides faith, Santonicum is found in France beyond the Alpes, and beareth his name of the fame

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countrey where it groweth; but that part of Swifferland which belongeth to France is accounted of the Romans to be beyond the Alps, and the Prouince of Santon is far from it: for this is a part of Guines, scituate vpon the coast of the Ocean, beneath the sloud Gerond Northward; therefore Santon Wormwood, if it have his name from the Santons, groweth farre from the Alps: but if it grow neere adjoyning to the Alps, then hath it not his name from the Santons.

#### The Temperature and Vertues.

White Wormewood is hot and fomewhat dry.

Vnfauourie Wormewood, as it is without fmell and taste, so is it scarse of any hot quality, much leffe hath it any scouring faculty. These are not vsed in Physicke, where the others may be had, being as it were wilde or degenerate kindes of Wormwood; some of them participating both of the forme and finell of other plants.

† The Egypt which washen conserly in the fiftpless, by the name of Affinition arbertfest, it the first of the next chapter fine one, where you may be more three. The whole the forest conditions are very like our Sea Women and the first carried by the control of the first carried by the first carried by

### CHAP. 453. Of Mugwort.

I Artemisia,mater Herbarum. Common Mugwort.



### The Description.

He first kinde of Mugwort hath broad leaues, very much cut or clouen like the leaves of common Wormewood, but larger, of a darke greene colour aboue, and hoarie underneath: the stalkes are long and straight, and full of branches, whereon do grow small round buttons, which are the floures, fmelling like Marjerome when they wax ripe: the root is great, and of a wooddie fubstance.

2 The fecond kinde of Mugwort hath a great thicke and wooddy root, from whence arife fundry branches of a reddiff colour, befet tull of fmall and fine jagged leaues, very like vnto sea Sothernwood: the seed groweth alongst the small twiggie branches, like vnto little berries, which fall not from their branches in a long time after they be ripe. # I know not how this differeth from the former, but only in the colour of the stalke and flours, which are red or purplish; whereas the former is more whitish #

There is also another Mugwort, which hath many branches rifing from a wooddie root, standing vpright in distances one from another, of an ashie colour, beset with leaves not much vnlike sea Purslane; about the lower part of the stalkes, and toward the top of the branches they are narrower and leffer, and cut with great and deep jagges, thicke in substance,

and of a whitish colour, as all the rest of the plant is: it yeeldeth a pleasant smell like Abrotanum marinum, and intafte is somewhat saltish: the sloures are many and yellow: which being vaded, there followeth moffie feed like vnto that of the common Wormwood, ‡ The leaves of this plant are of two forts; for some of them are long and narrow, like those of Lauander (whence Ciusius hath called it Artemisia folio Lauendula) othersome arecut in or divided almost to the middlerib; as you may fee it express apart in a figure by it selfe, which shewes both the whole, as also the divided leaues.

2 Artemisia marina. Sea Mugwort.

in Artemisia marina ramulus, folia integra & diffecta exprimens.

A branch shewing the cut and vncut leaves.





The common Mugwort groweth wilde in fundry places about the borders of fields, about high waies, brooke fides, and fuch like places.

Responde interpated their lake place.

Sea Mugwort groweth about Rie and Winchelsea castle, and at Portsmouth by the Isle of I The Time.

They floure in Iuly and August.

Mugwort is called in Greeke, Arment and also in Latine, Artemisia, which name it had of Antimilia Queene of Halicarnaffus, and wife of noble Manolin King of Caria, who adopted it forher Owne herbe : before that it was called nosin, Parthenu as Pliny writeth. Apaleim affirmeththatit was likewise called Parthenien: who hath very many names for it, and many of them are placed in Dissorides among the bastard names: most of these agree with the right Artemisa, and diseases them with other herbes, which now and then are numbred among the Mugworts: it is also called them with other nerves, which has been and shell all and shell all and shell in Spanish and Italian, Artemissa: in French, Armossa: in low Dutch, Signoet, Sint Jans arupt: in English, Mugwort,

¶ The Temperature.

Mugwort is hot and dry in the second degree, and somewhat astringent. The Vertues.

Pliny faith, That Mugwort doth properly cure womens diseases.

Dissionides writerh, That it bringeth downe the termes, the birth, and the after-birth.

And that in like manner it helpeth the mother, and the paine of the matrix, to bee boyled as bathes for women to fit in; and that being put vp with myrth, it is of like force that the bath is of.

And that the tender tops are boyled and drunke for the fame infirmities; and that they are applied in manner of a pulteffe to the share, to bring downe the monethly course.

Pliny faith, That the traueller or wayfaring man that hath the berbe tied about him feeleth no weariformeffe at all; and that he who hath it about him can be hurt by no poyforfore medicines, nor by any wilde beaft, neither yet by the Sun it felfe; and also that it is drunke against opinion, or

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the juyce of blacke Poppy. Many other fantasticall devices invented by Poëts are to be seene in the Works of the Antient Writers, tending to witchcraft and forcerie, and the great dishonour of God: wherefore I do of purpose omit them, as things vnworthy of my recording, to your review-

Mugwort pound with oyle of fweet almonds, and laid to the stomacke as a plaister, cureth all the B

naines and griefes of the fame.

It cureth the shakings of the joynts, inclining to the palsie, and helpeth the contraction or draw- F ing together of the nerues and finewes.

There were formerly two descriptions of the Arranife meries; wherefore I omitted the former, being the more unperfect.

## CHAP. 454: Of Sotherwood.

Discorides affirmenth that Sothernwood is of two kindes, the female and the male, which are eucry where known by the names of the greater and of the leffer, befides thefe there is a third kind. which is of a sweeter smell, and lesser than the others, and also others of a bastard kinde.

† I Abrotanum fæmina arborescens. Female Sothernwood.







The Description.

The greater Sothernwood by carefull manuring doth oftentimes grow vp in manner of a shrub, and commeth to be as high as a man, bringing forth stalkes an inch thicke, or more, out of which spring very many sprigs or branches, set about with leaues diversly Jagged and finely indented formewhat white, and of a certaine ftrong finell: in flead of floures, lit-tle finall clufters of buttons doe hang on the fprigs from the middle to the very top, of colour yellow, and at the length turne into feed. The root hath divers ftrings,



5 Abrotanum campestre. Wilde Sothernwood.



4 Abrotanum inodorum. Vnfauorie Sothernwood.



The leffer Sothernwood groweth low,ful of little sprigs of a wooddy substance: the leaves are long, and smaller than those of the former, not fo white: it beareth clustering buttons spon the top of the stalkes: the root is made of many firings.

3 The third kind is also shorter: the leaves hereof are jagged and deeply cut after the maner of the greater Sothernwood, but they are not fo white, yet more sweet, wherein they are like vnto Lauander cotton. This kinde is very full of feed: the buttons stand alongst on the sprigs, even to the very top, and be of a glittering yellow. The root is like to the reft.

4 The vnfauorie Sothernwood groweth flat vpon the ground, with broad leaves deepely cut on jagged in the edges like those of the common Mugwort: among which rise vp weake and freble stalling likewise vpon the ground fer confusedly here and there with the like leaves that grow next the ground, of a grayish or hoary colour, altogether without smell. The floures grow along it the stalkes, of a yellowish colour, fmall and chailie: the root is tough and wooddy, with some strings annexed thereto.

5 This wilde Sothernwood hath a great long thicke root, tough and wooddy, coursed

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ouer with a scaly barke like the scaly backe of an Adder, and of the same colour: from which rise very many leaves like those of Fennell, of an ouerworne greene colour : among which grow small twiggy branches on the tops, and along it the stalkes doe grow small clustering floures of a yellow colour : the whole plant is of a darke colour, as well leaves as stalkes, and of a strong vnfauouric

The Place.

Theophrastus faith that Sothernwood delighteth to grow in places open to the Sun: Dioscorides affirmeth that it groweth in Cappadocia, and Galatia a countrey in Afia, and in Hierapolisa city in Syria: it is planted in gardens almost enery where: that of Sicilia and Galatia is most commended of Pliny.

I The Time.

The buttons of Sothernwood doe flourish and be in their prime in August, and now and then in September.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, Aleinan the Latines and Apothecaries keepe the fame name Abrotanum: the Italians and diners Spaniards call it Abrotano : and other Spaniards, Ternalembriquera : in high Dutch, Stabwurts : in low Dutch, Aueroone, and Auertruft : the French, Aurone, and Auroelme: the English men, Sothernwood : it hath divers bastard names in Diostorides : the greater kinde is Dioscerides his Famina, or female Sothernewood; and Pliny his Montanum, or mountaine Sothernewood: the mountaine Sothernwood we take for the female, and the champion for the male. There be notwith standing some that take Lauander Cotton to be the female Sothernwood; grounding thereupon, because it bringeth forth yellow floures in the top of the sprigs like cluster buttons: but if they had more diligently pondered Diofeorides his words, they would not have beene of this opinion: the leffer Sothernewood is Mas, the male, and is also Plinies champion Sothernwood in Latine, Campestre. The third, as we have said, is likewise the female, and is commonly called sweet Sothermood, because it is of a sweeter sent than the rest. Dioscorides seemeth to call this kinde Siculum, Sicilian Sotherwood.

The Temperature.

Sothernewood is hot and dry in the end of the third degree : it hath alfo force to diffribute and to rarifie.

The Vertues.

The tops, floures, or feed boyled, and flamped raw with water and drunke, helpe them that can. A not take their breaths without holding their neckes straight vo, and is a remedie for the cramp, and for finewes fhrunke and drawne together; for the sciatica also, and for them that can hardly make water; and it is good to bring downe the termes.

It killeth wormes, and driveth them out : if it be drunke with wine it is a remedy against deadly B poyfons.

Also it helpeth against the stinging of Scorpions and field spiders, but it hurts the stomacke. Stamped and mixed with oyle it taketh away the shiuering cold that commeth by the ague sits, D and it heateth the body if it be annointed therewith before the fits do come.

If it be pouned with barley meale and laid to pushes it taketh them away.

It is good for inflammations of the eies, with the pulpe of a rosted Quince, or with crummet of F bread, and applied pultis wife.

The afthes of burnt Sothernwood, with fome kinde of oyle that is of thin parts, as of Palma Chri- G fit, Raddish oyle, oyle of sweet Marjerome, or Organie, cure the pilling of the haire of the head, and make the beard to grow quickely : being strewed about the bed, or a fume made of it vpon hoe embers, it driueth away ferpents: if but a branch be laid under the beds head they fay it prouoketh venerie.

The feed of Sorhernwood made into pouder, or boyled in wine and drupke, is good against the H difficultie and stopping of vrine; it expelleth, wasterh, consumeth, and digesteth all cold humours, tough flime and fleg me, which do viually stop the spleene, kidnies, and bladdet,

Sothernwood drunke in wine is good against all venome and poison,

The leaves of Sothernwood boyled in water untill they be foftgand stamped with barley meale K and barrowes greafe vnto the forme of a plaifter, diffolue and wafte all cold tumors and fwellings, being applied or laid thereto.

The description herein the first place is that of the advances of points arborious of Domanac being first wind first in his Empirical. The agree which was a temperature of the first of th

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## CHAP. 455. Of Oke of Ierusalem, and Oke of Cappadocia.

1 Botrys. Oke of Ierufalem







The Description.

Ke of Ierusalem, or Borrys, hath fundry fmall stems a foot and a halfe high, dividing themselues into many small branches, beset with small leanes deeply cut or jagged, very much refembling the leafe of an Oke, which bath caufed our English women to call it Oke of lerusalem; the vpper side of the lease is of a deepe greene, and somewhat rough and hairy, but vnderneath it is of a darke reddish or purple colour; the seedie floures grow clustering about the branches, like the yong clusters or blowings of the Vine: the root is small and threddy: the whole herbe is of a pleasant smell and sauour, and of a seint yellowish colour, and the whole

ant circus when succeed is tipe.

The fragrant smell that this kinde of Ambrofia or Oke of Cappadocia yeeldeth, hath moved the Poets to suppose that this herbe was meate and food for the gods: Disforides saith it groweth the Poets to Juppoint that this heroe was meate and rood for the good: Disjertars faith it growes three handfuls high; in my garden it growesh to the height of two cubits, yeelding many weake crooked and fireaked branches, disiding themselves into fundry other small branches, having from the middest to the top thereof many mossie yellowish slowers not much whilk common Women and the middest to the top thereof many mossie yellowish slowers not much whilk common Women and the middest to the top thereof many mossie yellowish slowers of the interest of the state wood, flanding one before another in good order , and the whole plant is as it were coursed over with bran or a mealy dust the floures doe change into small prickly cornered buttons, much like vnto Tribulus terrefiris; wherein is contained blacke round feed, not unpleafant in tafte and fmellithe leaues are in shape like the leaues of Mugwort, but thinner and more tender: all the whole plant is hoary, and yeeldeth a pleafant fauour: the whole plant perifhed with me at the first approch

These plants are brought vnto vs from beyond the seas, especially from Spaine and Italy. The Place.

¶ TheTime. They floure in August, and the seed is ripe in September. L. B. 2.

The Names.

Oke of Ierusalem is called in Greeke Birger : in Latine, Botrys : in Italian, Botri : in Spanish, Bien Granada : in high-Dutch, Craukenbraut, and Brottenbraut : in French and low-Dutch, Prment: in English, Oke of Ierusalem, and of some, Oke of Paradise.

Oke of Cappadocia is called in Greeke suboria : in Latine, Ambrosia, neither hath it any other knowne name. Plun faith, Ambrofia is a wandering name, and is given vnto other herbs: for Botras (Oke of lerusalem, as we have written) is of diversalso called Ambrosia. In English it is called oke of Cappadocia.

The Temperature.

These plants are hot and dry in the second degree, and confist of subtill parts. antika - Pagata Salah salah T

The Vertuel

These plants be good to be boiled in wine, and ministred to such as haue their brests stopt, and A are short winded and cannot easily draw their breath; for they cut and wast groffe humors & tough flegm. The leaves are of the same force, beeing made up with sugar they commonly call it a Conrie. It giueth a pleafant tafte to flesh that is fodden with it, and eaten with the broth.

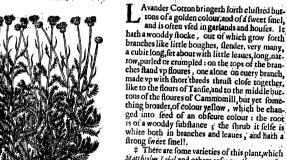
It is dried and laid among garments, not onely to make them smell sweet, but also to preserve C them from moths and other vermin, which thing it doth also performe.

4. There siere farmely two more descriptions in this Cliapsen, book which were made by looking upon the figures in Label Less; the former being of his chapter of the firmer being of his chapter is the firmer being of his chapter is the firmer being of his chapter is the firmer being of his chapter in the last way in the firmer being of his chapter in the last way in the firmer being the firmer in the last way in the firmer being the firmer bein

### CHAP. 456. Of Lavander Cotton.

† Chamacypariss.
Lavander Cotton.

I The Description.



Matthiolus, Lobel, and others refer to Abrotanum fiemina, and io cal it; and by the same name our Author gaue the figure thereof in the last Chapter saue one, though the description did not belong thereto, as I have formerly noted. Another fort thereof our Author, following Tabernamontanus and Lobel, fet forth a little before by the name of Absimbium marinum Abrotani famina facie, which Dodonaus calls Santolina prima; and this here figured, Santolina altera. He alsomentions three other differences thereof, which chiefely confift in the leaues; for his third hath very thort and small

leaues like those of Heath; whence Bauhine calls it Abretanum famina folis Erica. The fourth hath the leaves leffe roothed, and more like Cypies, whence it is called in the Adverf. Abrotanum peregrinum suprefit folis. The fift hath northe stalkes

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growing vpright, but creeping; the leaves are toothed, more thicke and hoary than the reft, in other respects alike. Banhine calls it Abrotanum samina repenseants canescens.

¶ The Place.

Lavander Cotton groweth in gardens almost euerie where.

They floure in July and August.

The Names.

They are called by one name Santolina, or Lavander Cotton: of most, Chamacypariffus: but Pliny concerning Chamacypariffus is so short and brief, that by him their opinions can neither be rejected nor received.

They are doubtlesse much deceived that would have Lavander Cotton to be Abretanum semina, or the semale Sothernwood, and likewise they are in the wrong who take it be Seriphium, sea worm-wood, and they who first set it abroch to be a kinde of Sothernwood, we leave to their errours, because it is not absolutely to be referred to one, but a plant participating both of Wormwood and Sothernwood.

The Nature.

The feed of Lavander Cotton hath a bitter tafte, being hot and dry in the third degree.

A Pliny faith, That the herb Chamacoparis who being drunke in wine is a good medicine against the possion of all serpents and venomous beasts.

B It killeth wormes either giuen greene or dry, and the feed hath the fame vertue against wormes, but avoideth them with greater force. It is thought to be equall with the viuall wormfeed.

† The figure which formerly was in this place war a kinde of Mosse, which Trages for forth by the name of Savins fite first a Turser and Thirrannetimes called it Commanders for the Mosse.

## CHAP. 457. Of Sperage or Asparagua.

1 Asparagus sativus. Garden Sperage.

2 Asbaragus petraus. Stone or Mountaine Sperage.





The Description.

I He first being the manured or garden Sperage, bath at his first rising out of the ground thicke tender shorts very soft and brittle, of the thickness of the greatest swans quill, in taste like the green bean, having at the top a certaine scaly soft bud, which in time groweth to a branch of the height of two cubits, divided into divers other smaller branches, whereon are set many little leaves like haires, more sine than the leaves of Dill: amongst which come forth small mossile yellowish floures which yeeld forth the fruit, green at the first, afterward as red as Corall, of the bignesse of a small pease, wherein is contained grosse blackish seed exceeding hard, which is the cause that it lieth so long in the ground after his sowing, before it spring verthe roots are many thicke soft and spongie strings hanging downe from one head, and spred themscales all about, whereby it greatly increaseth.

2 We have in our marith and low grounds neere vnto the fea, a Sperage of this kinde which different a little from that of the garden, and yet in kinde there is no difference at all, but onely in manuring, by which all things or most things are made more beautifull and larger. This may bee

called Asparagus palustris, marish Sperage.

4 Asparagus sylvestris aculcatus. Wilde prickly Sperage. 5 Asparagus sylvestris spinosus Clusij. Wilde thorny Sperage.





3 Stone or mountain Sperage is one of the wild ones, let forth vinder the title of Corruda, which Label calls Alfaragu petraus; and Galen, Myacanthinus, that doth very well refemble those of the garden in stalks, roots, and branches, sawing that those since hairy leaves which are in the garden Sperage are soft, blunt, and tender; and in this wild Sperage, sharp hard and pricking thornes, though they be small and slender: the root hereof is round, of the biguesse of a pease, and of a black color: the roots are long, thicke, sat, and very many.

4 This fourth kind differeth from the last described being a wild Sperage of Spain and Humgarie: the plant is altogether set with sharpe thornes, three or source comming forth together, as are the branches of Whinnes, Goes, and Fursen: the fruit is black when it is ripe, and ful of a greenish pulpe, wherein lie hard and blacke seeds, sometimes one, otherwhiles two in a berry: the 100ts are like the others, but greater and tougher.

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\$ 6 Drypis. Sperage Thiftle.



5 Carelus Clusius describes also a certain wild Sperage with sharp prickles all alongst the stalks. orderly placed at enery joint one, hard, fliffe, and whitish, the points of the thornes pointing downward: from the which joints also doe grow out a few long greene leaues fastened together, as also a little yellow floure and one berry three cornered, of a blacke colour, wherein is contained one black feed, feldom more; the roots are like the other.

6 Dryps beeing likewise a kinde hereof, hath long and small roots creeping in the ground like Couch-graffe; from which spring vp branches a cubit high, ful of knotty joints: the leaves are final like Iuniper, not much differing from Corruda or Mepa: the floures grow at the top of the stalke in spoky tusts or roundles, of a white colour, closely thrust together: the feed before it is taken out of the huske is like vnto Rice; being taken out, like that of Melilot, of a faffron colour.

The Place.

The first being our garden Asparagus, groweth wilde in Essex, in a medow neere to a mill, beyond avillage called Thorp; and also at Singleton nor far from Carby, and in the medowes necre Mout-ton in Lincolnshire. Likewise it growes in great plenty neere Harwich, at a place called Bandamar lading, and at North Moulton in Holland a part of Lincolnshire.

The wilde Sperages grow in Portugal and Bifmaketh mention to grow in Candy, lib. 1. cap. 18. of his Singularities. cay amongst stones; one of which, Petrus Bellonius

The bare naked tender shoots of Sperage spring up in Aprill, at what time they are eaten in sallads; they floure in Iune and Iuly, the fruit is ripe in September.

The garden Sperage is called in Greeke American: in Latine likewife Afrancus: in shope, Sparagus and Speragus : in high-Dutch, Spargen : in low Dutch, Afparges, and Cotaleupt, that is to gus and Spengus: in high-Dutch, Spargers in now-Dutch, atpargers, and a unsaturable, that his fay, Herba Coralli, or Coral-wort of the red berries, which beare the colour of Corall: in Spanish, Alparago: in Italian, Alparago: in English, Sperage, and likewise Asparagus after the Latine name: in French, Alparago: It is named Asparagus, of the excellency, because alparage, or the springs. hereof are preferred before those of other plants what focuer: for this Latine word Affairgus doth properly fignifie the first spring or sprout of every plant, especially when it is tender, and before it do grow into an hard stalk, as are the buds, tendrels, or yong springs of wild Vinc or hops, and such

Wild Sperage is properly called in Greeke words, which is as much to fay as Mouse-prickle; and Namineys mindle, that is to fay, Petrans Affaragus, or stone Sperage: it is also named in Latine A-Sparagus Sylvestris, Or Corruda.

The roots of the garden and wilde Sperage do clenfe without manifest heate and drinesse.

A The first sprouts or naked tender shoots hereof be oftentimes sodden in slesh broth and eaten; or boiled in faire water, and feafoned with oile, vineger, fair, and pepper, then are ferued up as a failad; they are pleafant to the taffe, eafily concoded, and gently loofe the belly.

They somewhat prouoke vrin, are good for the kidnies and bladder, but they yeeld little nourishment to the body, and the same moist, yet not faulty: they are thought to increase seed and stir vp

† The Neps formerly mentioned in this Chapter, but pow onlined, was against fee forth by our Author among the Perfet, where you may finds it.

CHAP. 458. Of Horse-taile or Shaue-graffe.

The Description.

Reat Horse-taile riseth vp with a round stalke hollow within like a reed, a cubit high, Tcompact as it were of many small pieces one put into the end of another, somtimes of a reddifi colour, very rough, and fer at enery joint with many fiffe Ruth-like leaues, or rough briffles, which maketh the whole plant to refemble the taile of a horfe, whereof it tooke his name : on the top of the stalke do stand in stead of sloures clustered and thicke catkins, not vnlike to the first shoots of Sperage, which is called Myacantha: the root is jointed, and creepeth in

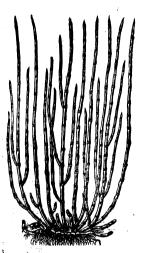
a This small and naked Shaue grasse, wherewith Fletchers and Combe-makers doe rub and polish their workers feth out of the ground like the first shoots of Assaragus, jointed or kneed by certain distances like the precedent, but altogether without such bristly leaves, yet exceeding rough and cutting : the root groweth aslope in the earth like those of the Couch-grasse.

I Equisetum majus. Great Horse taile.

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3 Horse-taile which for the most part growth among corn and where corn hath been hath a very slender root and single; from which rife vp divers jointed stalks, whereon doe grow very long rough narrow jointed leaves, like vnto the first described, but thicker and rougher, as is the rest of the plant.

Water Horse-taile, that growes by the brinks of rivers and running streams, and often in the middeft of the water, hath a very long root according to the depth of the water, groffe, thicke, and jointed, with fome threds anexed thereto: from which rifeth vp a great thicke jointed falls where on grow long rough ruthy leaues pyramide or freeple fashion. The whole plant is also tough, hard and fit to shaue and rub woodden things as the other.

5 This kinde of Horfe-taile that growes in woods and shadowie places, hath a small root and fingle, from which rifeth vp a rough chamfered stalke jointed by certaine spaces, having at each joint two bushes of rough bristly leaves, set one against another like the other of his kinde. 3 Equisetum segetale. Corne Horse-taile.



5 Equifetum fylvaticum. Wood Horse-taile.



4 Equisetum palustre. Water Horse-taile.



6 Cauda equina famina, Female Horse-taile.



9 Iuncaria Salmanticensis. Italian tushy Horse-taile.

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6 The female Horse-taile groweth for the most part in waterish places, and by the brinks of small rills and pirling brooks: it has he long root like that of Couch graffe, from which rise vp diuers hollow stalks, set about at certain-distances with small leaves in unables like those of Wood-roose, altogether barren of seed and shoure, wherost twas called by Lobel, Polygenon famina semine Vidua. ‡ This is sometimes sound with ten or more seeds at each joint, whence Baubine hath called it Equisitum palustre brevioribus solid; polyformon, ‡

‡ 7 In some boggy places of this kingdom is found a rare and pretty Hippuris or Horse-taile. which growes up with many little branches fome two or three inches high, putting forth at each joint many little leaues, clustering close about the stalke, and fer after the maner of other Horse. tailes:towards the top of the branches the joints are very thicke: the colour of the whole plant is gray, a little inclining to greene, very brittle, and as it were stony or grauelly like Coralline, and will crash under your feet as if it were frozen and if you chew it you shall finde it all stony and grauelly. My friend M. Leonard Buckner was the first that found this plant and brought it to me : hee had it three miles beyond Oxford a little on this fide Euensham ferry, in a bog vpon a common by the Beacon hill neere Cumner wood, in the end of August, 1632. M' Bowles hath fince found it growing vpon a bog not far from Chifelhurst in Kent. I question whether this be not the Hippuris lacustris quadam folis mansu arenosis of Gesner. But if Gefners be that which Bauhine in his Prodromus,

pag. 24. fets forth by the name of Equiftium numbum minus variegatum, then I judge it not to be this of my description: for Bushines differs from this, in that it is without leaves, and oft times bigger; the stalks of his are hollow, these not so. This may be called Hippuric Coralloides, Horse taile Coralline.

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8 Toward the later end of the yere, in diuets ditches, as in S. Iames his Parke, in the ditches on the backe of Southwarke toward S. George fields, &cc. you may finde couered ouer with water a kinde of stinking Horse-taile; it growes sometimes a yard long, with many joints and branches, and each joint set with leaues, as in the other Horse-tailes, but they are somewhat jagged or divided towards the tops. I take this to be the Equisicum settidum bu agua repent, described in the fifth place of Bauhines Prodramus. We may call in English, stinking water Horse-taile. ‡

9 Clustus hath fet forth a plant that he referreth vnto the stocke of Horse-tailes, which he thus describeth; It hath many twiggy or rushy stalks, whereupon it was called luncaria, and may be Englished, Rush weed; the scaues grow vpon the branches like those of flax; on the tops of the stalks grow small chassis of a whitish colour. The seed is small and blacke of colour, the root little and white: the whole plant is sweetish in taste.

To Dodonaus fets forth another Horfe-taile, which he called climing Horfe-tail, or Horfe-tail of Olympus. There is (faith he) another plant like Horfe-taile, but greater and higher; it rifeth up oftentimes with a stalke as big as a mans arme, divided into many branches, out of which there grow long stender forigs very full of joints like to the first Horfe-taile; the stoother stand about the joints, of a mossife study and a search to see the first Horfe-taile; the stoother stand about the fruit full of source juice, not unlike to little Mulberries, in which is the seed. The root is hard and wooddy. This growes now and then to a great height, and sometimes lower. Bellowings wires in his singularities. That it hath bin seen to be equall in height with the Plane tree: it comes vp lower neere to shorter and lesser that his seen to be equall in the light with the Plane tree: it comes with any tendrels or classing agtes, much lesse doth it winde it selfe tooth them, yet doth it delight to stand neere and close who them.

The titles and descriptions shew the places of their growing. The last Bellonius reports to grow in divers vallies of the mountaine Olympus, and not far from Raguía a city in Sclavonia.

They floure from Aprill to the end of Summer.

Horse-taile is called in Greeke 'sweet. Hippuris : in Latine, Equiseum, and Equinalis : of Pling, ib. 15. cap. 28. Equifeiis of the likenesse of a horse haire : of some, Salix equina: in shops, Cauda E. quina: in high. Dutch, Schaffthem; in low-Dutch, Beettfleett; in Italian, Coda di Cavallo: in Spanish, Cods de mula: in French, Queve de Cheval, and Caqueve: in English, Horse-taile, Shave-graffe,

Shaue-graffe is not without cause named Asprella, of his ruggednesse, which is not vnknowne to Shaue-graite is not without earne named apprendix in a neglecture near their shall be worked women, who scoure their pewter and wodden things of the kitchen therewith, which the Germane women call hannenbraut : and therefore fome of our huswices do call it Pewter wort. Of some the tenth is called Ephedra, Anobasis, and Caucon.

The Temperature.

Horse-taile (as Galen saith) hath a binding facultie with some bitternesse, wherefore it mightily drieth, and that without biting.

¶ The Pertues.

Diofeorides faith, that Horfe-taile being stamped and laid to, doth perfectly cure wounds, yea although the finues be cut in funder, as Gaten addeth. It is of fo great and fingular vertue in healing wounds, as that it is thought and reported for truth, to cure the wounds of the bladder and other bowels, and helpeth ruptures and burstings.

The herò drunke either with water or wine, is an excellent remedy against bleeding at the nos, and other fluxes of bloud; it flayeth the ouermuch flowing of womens floures, the bloudy flix, and

The juice of the herb taken in the same manner doth the like, and more effectually.

Horse-taile with his roots boiled in wine is very profitable for the vicers of the kidnies & bladder, the cough, and difficultie of breathing.

CHAP. 459. Of Sea Cluster or Sea Raison.

† I Vva marina minor. The small sea Grape.

The Description.

Mall fea Grape is not valike to Horfetaile; it bringeth forth slender stalls almost like Rushes, set with many little joints, such as those are of the Horf-taile, and diuided into many wings or branches, the tops whereof are thatpe pointed, fomewhat hard and pricking. It is without leaues: the floures grow in clusters out of the joints, with little stemmes, they are small, and of a whitish green colour: The fruit confisteth of many little pearles, like to the vnripe berries of Raspis or Hind-berry, when it is ripe it is red, with a faffron colour, in talk fweet and pleasant: the seed or kernell is hard, three square, sharp on every side, in taste binding: the root is jointed, long, and creeps aflope: the plant it felfe alfo doth rather lie on the ground, than fland yp. It growes all full of finall flalks and branches, casting themselves all abroad.

2 Carolus Clusius hath set forth another fort of sea Grape, far different from the precedent. It riseth vp to the height of a man, having many branches of a wooddy substance, in forme like to Spanish Broom, without any leaves at all; whereupon doe grow clusters of floures vpon slender foot-stalks of a yellowish mossie or herby colour, like those of the Cornell tree : after which come the fruit like vnto the Mulberry, of a reddish colour and fowre tafte, wherein lieth hid one or two

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2 Vva marina major. Great shrubby sea Grape.



3 Trages Matthieli. Bastard sea Grape.



Tragon Matthioli, or rather Tragos improbus Matthioli, which hee vnaduisedly called Tragon, is without controuersie nothing else but a kinde of Kali: this plant riseth vp out of the ground with stalks feldom a cubit high, divided into sundry other grosse thicke and written branches, set or armed with many pricking leaves of the colour and shape of Aizaon, and somewhat thick and fleshy: among which come forth such prickly buds as are to be seen in Tribulus terrefiris, as that it is bard for a man to touch any part thereof without pricking his fingers : the flours are of an herby colour, bringing forth flat feed like vnto Kali: the root is flender, and spredeth under the turf of the earth: the whole plant is full of clammy juice, not any thing aftringent, somwhat faltish, and of no singular vertue as yet knowne : wherefore I may conclude, that this cannot be Tragos Dioscoridis, and the rather, for that this Trages of Matthiolus is an herb, and not a shrub, as I have before spoken in Vva marina, neither beareth it any berries or grains like wheat, neither is it pleasant in taste or smell, or any thing aftringent, all which are to be found in the right Trasos before expressed; which (as Dioscorides faith) is without leaves, neither is it thorny, as Tragos improbus Matthioli is: this plant I have found growing in the Isle of Shepey, in the tract leading to the house of S' Edward Hobby, called Sherland.

It loueth to grow vpon dry banks and fandy places neere the fea: it is found in Languedoc not far from Montpelier and in other places by the sea side, but is a stranger in England.

The Time. When it growes naturally the fruit is ripe in Autumne : the plant it felfe remaines long green, for all the cold in winter.

The Names.

It is called of the later herbarists Yvamarina: in French, Raisin de mer, of the pearled fruit, and the likenesse it hath with the Raspisberry, which is as it were a Raisin or Grape, consisting of many little ones : it is named in Greeke ways, but is not called Tragus or Tragos of a Goat, (for to fignifieth the Greeke word) or of his ranke and rammish smell, but because it brings forth fruit sit to be eaten; of the Verb which fignifies to eat: it may be called Scorpion, because the sprigs there

¶ The Temperature.

The betries or Raifins, and especially the seed that is in them, have a binding qualitic, as wee haue faid, and are dry in the later end of the fecond degree.

Dioscorides writeth, That the Raisins of sea grape stay the slix, and also the Whites in women when they much abound.

† Our Authors won ten grune the hiltorie of the letter in the first place, but formerly the figure was in the third place, and another figure of the fine in the first place, and the figure of the fi

## CHAP. 460. Of Madder.

¶ The Kindes.

There is but one kinde of Madder only which is manured or fet for vie, but if all those that are like it in leaues and manner of growing were referred thereto, there should be many forts, as Goole-grasse, office Cliuer, our Ladies Beditraw, Woodroofe, and Crosse wort; all which are like to Madder in leaves, and therefore thought to be wilde kindes thereof.

I Rubiatinetorum. Red Madder.

2 Rubia sylvestris. Wilde Madder.





I The Description.

THe garden or mannured Madder hath long stalkes or trailing branches dispiersed fatte abroad vpon the ground, fquare, rough, and full of joints, at enery joint fer round with greene rough leaues in manner of a flatre, or like those of Woodroofe: the floures grow at the top of the branches, of a feint yellow colour: after which come the feed, round, green at the first, afterward red, and lastly of a black colour: the root, long, far, ful of substance, creepeth far abroad within the uppermost crust of the earth, and is of a reddish colour when it is green and fresh.

2 Wilde Madder is like in forme to that of the garden but altogether smaller and the leaves are not fo rough, but smooth and shining : the floures are white : the root is very small and tender and oftentimes of a reddish colour.

2 Rubis marina, Sea Madder.

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‡ 4 Rubia spicata Cretica.
Small Candy Madder.





Sea Madder hath a root two foot long, with many dry threds hanging thereat, of a reddiff colour like Alkanet, on the out fide of the same forme and bignesse, but within of the colour of the scrapings of Juniper or cedar wood, sending forth divers slender stalks round and ful of joints: from which come forth small thin leaves stiffe and sharp pointed, somewhat hairy, in number commonly soure, standing like a Burgonian Crosse: from the bosome of which come forth certains tufts of smaller leaves thrust together vpon a heape: the floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a pale yellowith colour.

#### ‡ Rubia spicata Cretica Clusij.

This hath proceeding from the root many knotty foure square rough little stalkes, a foot high divided immediatly from the root into many branches, having but one fide branch growing forth of one joint; about which joints grow fored abroad, foure or fine, fomtimes fix narrow thort sharpe pointed leaves, somewhat rough: the tops of the stalks and branches are nothing but long small foure square spikes or eares, made of three leased green husks: out of the top of each huske groweth avery small greenish yellow floure, having source exceeding small leaves scarce to be seen: after which followeth in each huske one small blackish feed, somwhat long, round on the one side, with a dent or hollownesse on the other. The root is smal, hard, wooddy, crooked or scragged, with many little branches or threds, ted without and white within, and perifficeth when the feed is ripe. Inly 19. 1621.

### Synanchica Lug. p. 1185.

5 The root is crooked, blackish without, yellow underneath the skinne, white within that and The root is crooked obacking with many hairy fittings: from the root arise many fource wooddy, about the or ha menes roug, with many many many for the feature many rouge. fquare branches trailing upon the ground, fometimes reddiff toward the root. The leaues are final iquare orangues training upon the ground, contention for the stalke on certain knees or joints, some and sharp pointed like those of Gallium, and grow along the stalke on certain knees or joints, some and tharp pointed like those of osastam, and grow along the halae on terrain ances of joints, toure or fine together, fometimes fewer: from those joints the stalke divideth it selfe towards the top into many parts, wheron grow many floures, each floure having foure leaves, formtimes white, form times of a flesh colour, and euerie leafe of these flesh coloured scaues is artificially straked in the middle and neere the fides with three lines of a deeper red, of no pleasant smel: after which comes the feed, fomething round, growing two together like flones: it floureth all the Summer long, and groweth in dry chalky grounds aboundantly. Anguft 13. 1619. Ishm Goodyer. ‡

> ‡ 6 Rubiaminima. Dwarfe Madder.



‡ 6 Lobel thus describes this dwarf Madder: There is another (faith he) which I gathe. red, growing vpon Saint Vincents rocks, not far from Briffoll: the leanes are of the bigneffe of those of Rupture-woort, sharpe pointed, and growing after the manner of those of Madder, vpon little creeping stalkes some inch and halfe high, whereon grow yellowith small flours. The root is small, and of the colour of Corall. ‡

### The Place.

Madder is planted in gardens, and is verie common in most places of England. M' Gurre Bowles found it growing wilde on Saint Fineent rock, and out of the cliffes of the tocks of Aberdovie in Merioneth shire.

The fecond groweth in moist medowes in moorish grounds, and under bushes almost enerie where.

- This growes by the fea fide in most places.
- ‡ The fourth growes only in some few gatdens with vs, but the fift may be found wilde in many places. I found it in great plenty on the hil beyond Chattam in the way to Canterbury \$

#### A The Time!

They flourish from May onto the end of August: the roots are gathered and dried in Autumne, and fold to the vse of Diers and medicine.

#### I The Names

Madder is called in Greeke in Steam, Erythrodanum: in Latine, Rubis, and Rubeis: in shops, Rubis tintiorum: Panlus Agineta sheweth that it is named Thapfon which the Diers vse, and the Romanes call it Herbarubia: in Italian, Rubbia, and Robbia: in Spanish, Ruvia, Roya, and Granza: in French, Garance . in high Dutch, 130tte : in low-Dutch, Dee, and Dee Crappen : in English, Madder,

### ¶ The Temperature.

Of the temperature of Madder it hath been disputed among the Learned, and as yet not consured, whether it binde or open some say both divers diversly deem. A great Physicion (I do not say the great learned) called me to account as touching the faculties hereof, although he had no commission fo to doe: notwithstanding I was content to be examined upon the point, what the nature of Madder was, because I have written that it performeth contrarie effects, as shall be shewed; the roots of Madder, which both the Physitians and Diers dovie, as they have an obscure binding

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power and force; so be they likewise of nature and temperature cold and dry: they are withall of divers thin parts, by reason whereof their colour doth easily pierce : yet have they at the first a certaine little lweetnesse, with an harsh binding quality presently following it; which not onely wee our selues have observed, but also Avicen the prince of physitions, who in his 58. chapter hath written that the root of Madder hath a rough and harsh taste : now M'. Doctor, whether it binde or open I have answered, attending your censure: but if I have erred, it is not with the multitude, but with those of the best and best learned.

The Vertues.

The decoction of the root of Madder is everywhere commended for those that are bursten, bru- A sed, wounded, and that are fallen from high places. It stencheth bleeding, mitigateth inflammations, and helpeth those parts that bee hurt and B

For these causes they be mixed with potions, which the later Physitians call wound drinkes: in C which there is such force and vertue, as Matthiolus also reporteth, that there is likewise great hope of curing of deadly wounds in the cheft and intrails.

Our opinion and judgement is confirmed by that most expert man, sometimes Physicion of Lo. D uaine, Iohannes Spiring w, who in his Rapfodes hath noted, that the decoction of Madder given with Triphera, that great composition is singular good to stay the reds, the hemorrhoids and bloudy flix, and the same approued by divers experiments : which confirmeth Madder to be of an astringent and binding qualitie.

Of the same opinion as it seemeth is also Eros Iulia her freed man (commonly called Trotula) who in a composition against vntimely birth doth vse the same: for if he had thought that Madder were of such a quality as Dioscorides writeth it to be of, hee would not in any wise have added it to

those medicines which are good against an untimely birth.

For Dioscorides reporteth, that the root of Madder doth plentifully prouoke vrine, and that F groffe and thicke, and oftentimes bloud alfo, and it is fo great an opener, that being but onely applied, it bringeth downe the menses, the birth, and after birth; but the extreme rednesse of the vrine deceived him, that immediately followeth the taking of Madder, which rednes came as he thought from bloud mixed therewith, which notwithstanding commeth no otherwise than from the colour of the Madder.

For the root hereof taken any manner of way doth by and by make the vrine extreme red : no o- G therwise than Rubarb doth make the same yellow, not changing in the meane time the substance thereof, nor making it thicker than it was before, which is to bee vnderstood in those which are in perfect health, which thing doth rather show that it doth not open, but binde, no otherwise than Rubarbe doth: for by reason of his binding quality the waterish humors do for a while keep their colour. For colours mixed with binding things do longer remaine in the things coloured, and do not so some vade : this thing they will know that gather colours out of the juyces of floures and herbes, for with them they mixe allume, to the end that the colour may be retained and kept the longer, which otherwise would bee quickely loft. By these things it manifestly appeareth that Madder doth nothing vehemently either clense or open, and that Dioscorides hath rashly attributed unto it this kinde of quality, and after him Galen and the rest that followed, standing stiffely to his opinion.

Pling faith, that the stalkes with the leaves of Madder, are vsed against serpents.

The root of Madder boyled in Meade or honied water, and drunken, openeth the stopping of the liver, the milt and kidnies, and is good against the jaundise.

The same taken in like manner prouoketh vrine vehemently, insomuch that the often vse thereof K causeth one to pisse bloud, as some have dreamed.

Langius and other excellent Physitions have experimented the same to amend the lothsome L colour of the Kings enill, and it helpeth the vicers of the mouth, if vnto the decoction be added a little allume and hony of Rofes.

‡ 5 The fifth being the Synanchica of Daleschampius, dries without biting, and it is excellent M against squinancies, either taken inwardly, or applied outwardly, for which cause they have called it Synanchica, Hist Lugd. ‡

## CHAP. 461. Of Goose-grasse, or Cliners.

### ¶ The Description.

 $A^{\textit{Parine}}$ . Cliuers or Goofe-greafe, hath many fmall figure branches, rough and that perfall of joynts, befor at energy joint with fmall leaves ftar fathion, and like vato fmall Maddet:

the floures are very little and white, pearking on the tops of the sprigs: the seeds are small, round, the noures are very little and white, peaking on the tops of the "prigot he recus are illusts, round, a little hollow in the middelt in manner of a nauell, let for the most part by couples: the roots den. a little notion in the intuders in manner of a name of the little notion part by compressing roots den-der and full of strings: the whole plant is rough, and his ruggednesse taketh hold of mens vestures der and tuttot itrings; the whole plant is lough, and this luggether to take it note of their veitures and woollen garments as they passe by being drawne along the tongue it setcheth bloud; Dissert. and woonen gainnenes as they pane by social gainst along the totake haires out of milke, if any

The great Goofe graffe of Pliny is one of the Moone-worts of Lobel, it hath a very rough 2 Ine great Goole-grane of the state of the fon Galeni, Galens Moonewort, very rough and hairy, which grow not about the joynts, but three or foure together on one fide of the stalke: the sloures grow at the top of the branches, of a blew colour: after which commeth rough cleaning feed, that doth flick to mens garments which touch it:

I Aparine. . Goose graffe,or Cleuers.



2 Aparine major Plinii.

The Place.

Goose-grasse groweth neer the borders of fields, and oftentimes in the fields themselves mixed with the corne; also by common waies, ditches, hedges, and among thornes: Theophrassus and Gales write, that it groweth among Lentles, and with hard embracing it doth choke it, and by that meanes

It is found plentifully every where in Summer time.

It is named in Greeke, samin: Aparine: in Latine, Lappa minor, but not properly: Pliny affirmeth taketh hold of mens garments; of divers also for the fame cause, Philadelpho: in Italian, permula: in Spanish Professional in Spanish, Presera or amor di Hortalano: in high Dutch Mieth Brant ; in French, Roble, ou Grateron : in low Dutch, kleeftrupt: in English, Goose-share, Goose-grasse, Cleuer, or Clauer.

It is, faith Galen, moderately hot and dry, and fomewhat of thin parts.

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The Vertues.

The juyce which is pressed out of the seeds, stalkes, and leaves, as Dioscorides writeth, is a remedie A for them that are bitten of the poisonsome spiders called in Latine Phalangia, and of vipers, if it be

And the herbe stamped with swines grease wasteth away the kernels by the throte.

Pliny teacheth that the leaves being applied doealfo ftay the abundance of bloud iffuing out of C

Women dovfually make pottage of Cleuers with a little mutton and Otemeale, to cause lank- D neffe, and keepe them from fatneffe.

### CHAP. 462. Of Croffe-wort.

The Description.

Rosse wort is a low and base herbe, of a pale greene colour, having many square feeble rough stalks full of joynts or knees, couered ouer with a fost downe: the leaves are little. fhort, & fmal, alwaies foure growing together, and fhanding croffewife one right against another, making a right Burgunion croffe; toward the top of the stalke, and from the bosome of thole leaves come forth very many fmall yellow floures, of a reasonable good sauour, each of which is also shaped like a Burgunion crosse: the roots are nothing else but a few small threds or fibres.

> I Cruciata. Croffe-wort.

1 2 Rubia Cruciatalavis. Crosse-wort Madder.





‡ 2 This in mine opinion may be placed here as fitly as any where elfe, for it hath the leaues flanding croffe-waies foure at a joynt, somewhat like those of the largest Chickeweed: the stalkes are betweene a foot and a halfe and two cubits high. The white Starre-fashioned floures stand in roundles about the tops of the stalkes. It growes plentifully in Piemont, on the hills not farre from Turine. Lobel fets it forth by the name of Rubia Lavis Taurinen fium. \$

Cruciata, or Crossewort, groweth in moist and fertile medowes; I found the same growing in the The Place. Churchyard of Hampstead neere London, and in a passure adjoyning thereto, by the mill: also it groweth in the Lane or high way beyond Charlton, a small village by Greenewich, and in sundry

The Time.

It floureth for the most partall Summer long

It is called Craciata, and Craciatis, of the placing of the leaves in manner of a Croffe: in English, The Names Croffe-wort,or Golden Mugweet.

¶ The Temperature. Crosse wort seemeth to be of a binding and dry quality.

The Vertues. Croffe-wort hath an excellent property to heale, joyne, and close wounds together, yea it is very fit for them, whether they be inward or outward, if the faid herbe be boyled in wine and drunke.

The decoction thereof is also ministred with good successe to those that are bursten : and so is the herbesbeing boyled untill it be foft, and laied upon the bursten place in manner of a pultis.

## CHAP. 463. Of Wodrooffe.

1 Asperala. Woodrooffe.

‡ 2 Asperala flore caruleo. Blew Woodrooffe.





The Description.

Oodrooffe hath many fquare stalkes sull of joynts, and at every knot or joynt seven or eight long narrow leaves, set round about like a star, or the rowell of a source the floures grow at the top of the stems, of a white colour, and of a very sweet smell, st is the rest of the herbe, which being made vp into garlands or bundles, and hanging vp in houses in the heat of Summer, doth very well attemper the aire, coole and make fresh the place, to the delight and comfort of such as are therein.

2 There

‡ 3 Sagina Spergula. Spurrey.

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They floure in Iune and Iuly.

2 There is another fort of Woodrooffe called Asperula Carulea, or blew Woodrooffe; it is an herbe of a foot high, foft, hairy, and something branched with leaves & stalks like those of white Woodrooffe: the floures thereof are blew, standing upon short stems on the tops of the stalks: the feed is small, round, and placed together by couples: the root is long and of a red colour.

There is another herbe called Sagina (pergula, or Spurry, which is fown in Brabant, Holland, and Flanders, of purpole to fatten cattel, and to cause them to give much milke, and there called Spurrey, and Franke Spurrey: it is a base and low herbe, very tender, having many jointed stalks, whereupon do grow leaves set in round circles like those of Woodrooffe, but leffer and smoother, in forme like the rowell of a spur:at the top of the stalks do grow small white floures; after which come round feed like those of Turneps : the root is small and thred-

‡ 4 There are one or two plants more, which may fitly be here mentioned : the first of them is the Spergula marina of Daleschampina, which from a pretty large wooddy and roughish root fends yp jointed stalks some foot long: at each joint come forth two long thick round leaves, and out of their bosomes other lesser leaues: the top of the stalks is divided into sundry branches, bearing floures of a faint reddiffi

colour, composed of fine little leanes, with vellowish threds in the middle : after which follow cups or feed vessels, which open into foure parts, and containe a little flat reddish seed : it grows in the salt marshes about Dartsord, and other such places; floures in Iuly and August, and in the meane space ripens his seed. We may call this in English, Sea Spurrie.

This other hath a large root, confidering the smalnesse of the plant : from which arise many weak flender branches some three or source inches long, somtimes more, lying commonly flat on the ground, having many knots or joints: at each whereof viually grow a couple of white scaly leaves, and out of their bosomes other small sharpe pointed little greene leaues; at the tops of the branches grow little red floures, succeeded by such, yet lesses head than those of the former: it floures in Iuly and August, and growes in sandy grounds, as in Turhill. fields nigh Westminster: the figure fet forth in Hist. Lugd.p. 2179, by the title of Chamapuace Pliniy Camphor ta miner Dalechampy, seems to be of this plant, but without the floure: Baubine in his Prodromus describes it by the name of Alfage Spergula facie. This may be called Chickweed Spurrey, or small red Spurrey, \$

The Place.

White Woodrooffe groweth under hedges, and in woods almost enery where: the second groweth in many places of Effex, and divers other parts in fandy grounds. The third in Corne fields.

I The Time.

The Names.

Most haue taken Woodrooffe to be Plim his Alyso, which as he saich, doth differ from Erysbro-danum, or Garden Madder, in leaues onely, and lesser states but such a one is not only this, but alfo that with blew floures : for Galen doth attribute to Alyffos, a blew floure : notwithflanding Galens and Plinies Alysos are thought to differ by Galens owne words, writing of Alysos in his second booke of Counterpoyfons, in Antonina Cous his composition, in this maner: Alysor is an herbe very like vnto Horehound, but rougher and fuller of prickles about the circles; in beareth a floure tending to blew.

Woodrooffe is named of divers in Latine Afternlander-ta, and of mole men Aftergula odorata : of others, Cordialis, and Stellaria .. in high Dutch, Pertifrepht ; in low Dutch, Leuerkraut ; that is to Bbbbb 3

say Iccoraria, or Hepatica, Linerwort: in French, Muguet: in English, Woodrooffe, Woodrowe, and

Woodrooffe is of temperature fomthing like vnto our Ladies Bedftraw, but not fo ftrong, being in a meane betweene heate and drineffe. The Versues.

It is reported to be put into wine, to make a man merry, and to be good for the heart and liner: it preuzileth in wounds, as Crucias a, and other vulnerary herbes do.

## CHAP. 464: Of Ladies Bedstram.

The Kindes.

T Here be divers of the herbes called Ladies Bedfraw, or Cheefe-renning; fome greater, other leffe; fome with white floures, and fome with yellow.

The Description.

Adies Bedstraw hath small round euen stalkes, weake and tender, creeping hither and thither you the ground : whereupon do grow very fine leaves, cut into [mall jags, finer than those of Dill, fet at certaine spaces, as those of Woodrooffe: among which come forth floures of a yellow colour, in clusters or bunches thicke thrust together, of strong sweet smell but not unpleasant: the root is small and threddy.

1 Gallium luteum. Yellow Ladies Bedffraw.

2 Gallium album. Ladies Bedftraw with white floures.





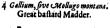
2 Ladies Beditraw with white floures is like vnto Cleauers or Goofe-graffe, in leanes, stalkes, and manner of growing, yet nothing at all rough, but fmooth and foft: the floures be white, the feed round: the roots sender, creeping within the ground; the whole plant rampeth you bushes, single, and all other such things as stand neere vnto it; otherwise is cannot stand, but must recle and fall to

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3 This fmall Gallium, or Ladies little red Bedstraw, hath beene taken for a kind of wilde Madder; neuerthelesse it is a kinde of Ladies Bedstraw, or Cheese renning, as appeareth both by his vertues in turning milke to cheele, as also by his forme, being in each respect like vnto yellow Gal-lium, and differs in the colour of the floures, which are of a dark red colour, with a yellow pointed in the middle, confishing of foure small leaues; the seed hereof was sent me from a Citisen of Strausburg in Germany, and it hath not beene seene in these parts before this time.

There is likewise another fort of Gallium for distinctions sake called Mollugo, which hath stalks that need not to be propped vp, but of it selfe standeth vpright, and is like vnto the common white Gallium, but that it hath a smoother lease. The floures thereof be also white, and very small. The root is blackish.

† 3 Gallium rubrum. Ladies Bedfrow with red floures.







The Place.

The first groweth upon funnic bankes neere the borders of fields, in fruitfull foiles almost energy

The fecond groweth in marish grounds and other moist places.

The third groweth upon mountaines and hilly places, and is not yet found in England.

The fourth and last groweth in hedges among bushes in most places.

They floure most of the Summer moneths.

The Names.

The first is called in Greeke, raws it hath that name of milke, called in Greeke, and into which it is put as cheefe-renning : in Latine likewife Gallium : in high Dutch, Wagnthraut, Walfiron : in low Dutch, Walliton ; in French, Petit Muguet : in Italian, Galio : in Spanish, Coninteche gerua :

in English, or Ladies Bedfirow, Cheefe renning, Maids haire, and perty Mugwet.

The others are Species Lappagins, or kindes of fmall Burres, foraken of the Antients; The last, of the fortnesse and smoothnesse of the leases, is commonly called Mellage divers take it for a kind of wilde Madder, naming it Rubia files fire, or wilde Madder.

The Temperature.

These herbes, especially that with yellow floures, is dry and something binding, as Galen faith.

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### The Vertues.

The floures of yellow Maids haire, as Dissertides writeth, is vsed in ointments against burnings, and it flancheth bloud: it is put into the Cerote or Cere-cloath of Roles: it is fet a funning in a and remainder to reduce the space and the colors of the manning and glaffe, with Oyle Oliue, vntill it be white: it is good to annoint the wearied Traueller: the root glane, with Oyle Onne, with the want of the floures smelled vito worke the fame effect,

The herbe thereof is vied for Rennet to make cheefe, as Matthiology reporteth, faying, That the people of Tufcanie or Hetruria doevfe to turne their milke, that the Cheefe which they make of Sheeps and Goats milke might be the sweeter and more pleasant in taste, and also more wholsome, especially to breake the stone, as it is reported.

The people in Cheshire, especially about Namptwich, where the best Cheese is made, doe vieir in their Rennet, eseeming greatly of that Cheese aboue other made without it.

We finde nothing extant in the antient writers, of the vertues and faculties of the white kinde: but are as herbes neuer had in vse either for Physicke or Surgerie.

† The figure that was formerly in the third place was of the Gallium allows minus of Tolera, which commonly hash but two leasts at a laying, yet fountiance it is found with three.

## CHAP. 465. Of Ferne,

### ¶ The Kindes.

Here be divers forts of Ferne, differing as well in forme as place of growing; whereof therebe two forts according to the old writers, the male and the female, and these be properly called Ferne: the others have their proper names, as shall be declared.

> I Filix mes. Male Ferne.

2 Filix famina. Female Ferne or Brakes.





### The Description.

"He female Ferne bringeth forth presently from the root broad leaves and rough, some what hard, easie to be broken, of a light greene colour, and strong smell, more than a cubit long, spred abroad like wings, compounded as it were of a great number standing upon a middle rib, every one whereof is like a feather, nicked in the edges and on the backefide are sprinkled as it were with a very fine earthy coloured dust or spots, which many rashly have taken for feed: the root confifteth of a number of tufts or threds, and is thicke and blacke, and is without stalke and seed, and altogether barren.

## ‡ Filicis (vulgo) maris varietas & differentia. Differences of the male Ferne.

have observed foure forts of Ferne, by most writers esteemed to be the male Ferne of Dioscorides : by Anguillara, Gefner, Cafalpinus, and Clusius, accounted to bee the female, and so indeed doe I thinke them to be, though I call them the male with the multitude. If you looke on these Fernes according to their feuerall growths and ages, you may make many more forts of them than I have done; which I am afraid hath beene the occasion of describing more sorts than indeed there are in nature. These descriptions I made by them when they were in their persect growths.

### I Filix mas ramosa pinnulis dentatis.

The roots are nothing but an abundance of small blacke hairy strings, growing from the lower parts of the maine stalkes (for stalkes I will call them) where those stalkes are joyned together. At parts of the mainter from the Spring you may perceine the leaves to grow forth of their folding clufters, couered with brownish scales at the superficies of the earth, very closely joyned together: a young plant hath but a few leaues; an old one ten, twelue, or more : each stalke at his lower end neere the oyning to his fellowes, at his first appearing, before he is an inch long having some of those blacke folious roots for his fuftenance. The leaves being at their full growth hath each of them a three-fold division, as hath the Ferne, which is commonly called the female, the maine stalke, the side both difficulties and the results commonly cannot the federaches bearing the leaves: the mains stalke of that plant I describe was fully source foot long (but there are vivally from one foot to foure in length) full of those brownish scales, especially toward the root, firme, one side flat, the rest round, naked fully one and swenty inches, to the sirst paire of side branches. The side branches, the longest being the third paire from the root, were nine inches long, and shorter and shorter towards the top, in number about twenty paire; for the most part towards the root they grow by couples, almost opposite, the neerer the top the further from opposition; the nerues bearing the couples, almost opposite, the negret the top the further from opposition; the increes occaring the leanes, the longest were two inches and a quarter long, and so thorter and shorter toward the tops of the side branches; about twenty in number on each side of the longest side branch. The seases grow for the most part by couples on the nerue, eight or nine paire on a nerue; each lease being grow for the most part by couples on the nerue, eight or nine paire on a nerue; each lease being gained by the fides, the gashes ending with sharpe points, of a deepe greene on the vpper fide, on the under fide paler, and each leafe having two rowes of duffy red feales, of a browne or blackefh colour : toward the top of the maine stalke those side branches change into nerves, bearing onely the leaves. When their leaves are at their full growth, you may see in the middest of them at their roots the faid scaly folding cluster, and as the old leaves with their blacke thready roots wholly perith, they fpring vp; most yeares you may finde many of the old leaues greene all the Winter, ford Abbey in Suffer, and also on the moift shadowie rockes by Mapledurham in Hampshire, neer Peters-field, and I have found it often on the dead putrified bodies and fiems of old rotten okes, in the faid moores, neere the old plants I have observed very many small young plants growing, which came by the falling of the feed from those dusty scales : for I beleeve all herbes have feeds in themselues to produce their kindes, Gen. 1.11.6.12.

The three other have but a twofold dissission, the many stalkes and the nerves bearing the leaves, The roots of them all are blacke fibrous threds like the first, their maine stalkes grow many thicke and close together at the root, as the first doth : the difference is in the sashion of their leaves, and manner of growing, and for diffinctions sake I have thus called them.

### 2 Filix mas non ramofa pinnulis latis denfis minutim dentatis,

The leaves are of a yellowith greene colour on both fides, fet very thicke and close together on

the nerue, that you cannot fee betweene them, with maruellous fmall nickes by their fides, and on their round tops : each leafe hath also two rowes of dusty feed scales; the figures set forth by Lobel, Tabern, and Gerard, under the title of Filix mas, do well refemble this Ferne. This growes plentifully in most places in stadowie woods and copies.

3 Filix mas non ramofa pinnulis angustis, raru, profunde dentatis.

The leaves are of a deepe greene not closely fer together on the nerue, but you may farre off fee betwirt them, deeply indented by the fides, ending with a point not altogether sharpe; each lease hath also two rowes of duffy feed scales. I have not seene any figure well resembling this plant. This groweth alfo in many places in the shade,

4 Filix mas non ramosa pinnulis latis auriculatis spinesis.

The leaves are of a deeper greene than either of the two last described, placed on the nerve not very close together, but that you may plainely see betweene them; each lease (especially those next the flalk) having on that fide farthest off the stalke a large eare or outgrowing ending, with a sharpe pricke like a haire; as doth alforthetop of the leafe: fome of the fides of the leaves are alfo nicked, ending with the like pricke or haire. Each leafe hath two rowes of dufty feed scales. This I take to be Filix mas aculeata major Baubini. Neither haue I feene any figure refembling this plant. It grow. eth abundantly on the shadowie moist rockes by Maple-durham neere Peters-field in Hampshire, John Goodyer. Luly 4.1633. 1

2 The female Ferne hath neither flouresnor feed, but one onely stalke, chamfered, fomething edged, having a pith within of divers colours, the which being cut allope, there appeareth a certaine forme of a spred-Eagle: about this stand very many leaues which are winged, and like to the leaues of the male Ferne, but leffer: the root is long and blacke, and creepeth in the ground, being now and then an inch thicke, or somewhat thinner. This is also of a strong smell, as is the male.

The Place.

Both the Fernes are delighted to grow in barren dry and defart places: and as Horace teflifieth; Neglectis vrenda Filix innascitur agris.

It comes not up in manured and dunged places, for if it be dunged (as Theophrasiu, lib. 3. cap. 8.10.

The male joyeth in open and champion places, on an ountaines and stony grounds, as Disfarida faith. # It growes commonly in shadowie places under hedges. #

The female is often found about the borders of fields under thornes, and in shodowie woods, The Time.

Both these Fernes wither away in Winter: in the Spring there grow forth new leaves, which continue greene all Summer long.

The Names. The former is called in Greeke, with Nicander in his discourse of Treacle nameth it won in Latine, Filix mas : in Italian, Felce : in Spanish, Heleche, Palguere, and Feste : in high Dutch, 1994lbt farne : in French, Fougere, or Feuchiere maffe : in low Durch, taren Damehen : in English, male

The second kinde is called in Greeke, Sourtism: that is, Filix femina, or female Ferne: in Latine, as Disserides noteth among the ballard names, Lingua ceraina: in high Dutch, weathe farm withlin, and S2012 farnhraut : in low Dutch, Claren moifthen : in French, Fougere femelle : in English, Brake, common Ferne, and female Ferne.

The Temperature. Both the Fernes are hot, bitter and dry, and something binding. The Vertues.

The root of the male Ferne being taken to the weight of halfe an ounce, driueth forth long flat wormes out of the belly, as Diescorides writeth, being drunke in Mede or honied water; and more effectually, if it be given with two scruples or two third parts of a dram of Seamonie, or of blacke Hellebor : they that will vie it, faith he, must first eate. Garlicke. After the same manner, as Galen addeth, it killeth the childe in the mothers wombe. The root hereof is reported to be good for them that haue ill spleenes : and being stamped with swines greafe and applied, it is a remedy against the pricking of the reed : for proofe hereof, Dialoridas faith the Ferne dieth if the Reed be planted about it 3 and contrariwise, that the Reed dieth if it bee compassed with Ferne which is vaine to thinke, that it hapneth by any antipathy or naturall hatred, and not by reason this Fense prospereth not in moist places, nor the Reed in dry.

The female Ferne is of like operation with the former, as Galen faith. Disferrides reports, That this bringeth barrennesse, especially to women; and that it causeth women to be deliuered before their time: hee addeth, that the pouder hereof finely beaten is laid vpon old vicers, and health the galled neckes of oxen and other cattell: it is also reported, that the root of Ferne cast into an hoghead of wine keepeth it from fouring.

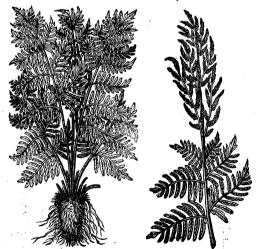
The root of the male Ferne fodden in Wine is good against the hardnesse and stopping of the C milt: and being boyled in water, stayeth the laske in young children, if they be set ouer the decoction thereof to ease their bodies by a close stoole.

### CHAP. 466. Of Water-Ferne, or Ofmund the water-man,

The Description.

TAter Ferne hath a great triangle stalke two cubits high, beset vpon each side with large leaues spred abroad like wings, and dented or cut like Polypody: these leaues are like the large leaves of the Ath-tree; for doubtleffe when I first faw them a far off it caused me to wonder thereat, thinking that I had seene young Ashes growing vpon a bog, but beholding it a little neerer, I might easily distinguish it from the Ash, by the browne rough and round graines that grew on the top of the branches, which yet are not the feed thereof, but are very like vnto the feed; The root is great and thicke, folded and couered ouer with many scales and interlacing roots, hauing in the middle of the great and hard wooddy part thereof some small whitenesse, which hath beene called the heart of ofmund the water-man.

> Filix florida, five O munda Regalis. Water-Ferne or Ofmund Royall.



The Place.
It groweth in the midst of a bog at the further end of Hampsted heath from London, at the bottome of a hill adjoyning to a small cottage, and in diuers other places, as also vpon diuers bogges on a heath or a common neere vnto Bruntwood in Effex, especially neere vnto a place there that some have digged, to the end to finde a nest or mine of gold; but the birds were over fledge, and flowne away before their wings could be clipped. ‡ It did grow plentifully in both these places, but of late it is all destroyed in the former. ‡

The Time

It flourisheth in Summer, as the former Fernes : the leaves decay in Winter : the root continueth fresh and long lasting; which being brought into the Garden prospereth as in his native soile,

I The Names.

It is called in Latine, Ofmunds : it is more truly named Filix palustris, or aquatilis : some terme it by the name of Filicafrum: most of the Alchimists call it Lunaria major . Valerius Cordus nameth by the name of Fine Jirum. most of the Friedman Sail it Emparia major: Falering Cordon nameth it Files latifolia: it is named in high Dutch, 65:06; farn: in low Dutch, 65:00 Claren; built University in English, Water-Ferne, Ofmund the Water-man: of some, Saint Christophers herbe, and

### The Temperature.

The root of this also is hot and dry, but lesser than they of the former ones.

The Vertues.

A The root and especially the heart or middle part thereof, boyled or else stamped, and taken with fome kinde of liquor, is thought to be good for those that are wounded, dry beaten and bruiled, that have fallen from some high place: and for the same cause the Empericks do put it in decocions, which the later Physitians doe call wound-drinkes: fome take it to be so effectuall, and of to great a vertue, as that it can diffolue cluttered bloud remaining in any inward part of the body, and that it also can expell or drive it out by the wound.

The tender springs thereof at their first comming forth are excellent good vnto the purposes a foresaid, and are good to be put into balmes, oyles, and consolidatives, or healing plaisters, and into

vnguents appropriate vnto wounds, punctures, and fuch like.

## CHAP. 467. Of Polypodie or Wall-Ferne.

I Polypodium. Wall Ferne, or Polypodie of the wall.



2 Polypodium quercinum. Polypody of the Oke.



‡ ? Polypodium Indicum. Indian Polypodie:

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I The Description.

"He leaues of Polypodie might be thought to be like those of male Ferne, but that they are far leffer. and not nicked at all in the edges : these doe presently spring up from the root, being cut on both the edges with many deepe gashes even hard to the middle rib : on the vpper fide they are smooth, on the nether fide they are lightly poudered as it were with dufty marks: the root is long, not a finger thicke, creeping aflope; on which are feen certain little buttons like those pits and dents that appeare in the tailes of cuttle fishes: this hath in it a certaine sweetnesse. with a tafte formwhat harfh : this kind of Ferne likewise wanteth not only floures and seed, but stalks also.

2 Polypodie of the oke is much like that of the wall, yet the leaves of it are more finely cut, smooth on the upper side, of a pale greene colour, together with the stalkes and middle ribs; on the nether side rough like those of Ferne. This Ferne also liueth without a stalke: It groweth without feed : the root hath many ftrings fastned to it, one folded within another, of a meane bignesse, and sweet in taste: it fendeth forth here & there new dodkins or fprings whereby it increaseth.

‡ 3 Clusius in his Exoticks, lib. 4. cap. 7. giueth vs the historie of an Indian Fern or Poly-

podie found among st the papers of D' Nicolas Colie a Dutch physitian, who died in his return from the East Indies: the root of it was fix inches long, and almost one thicke, of the same shape & colour as the ordinarie one is: from this came up three leaves, of which the third was lesser than the other two: the two larger were eleven inches long, and their bredth from the middle rib (which was very large) was on each fide almost fine inches; the edges were divided almost like an oken leafe; from the middle rib came other veins that ran to the ends of the divisions, and betweene these befmaller veines variously divaricated and netted, which made the leafe shew prettily: the colour of it was like that of a dry oken leafe. Where Dr Colie gathered this it was vicertaine, for he had left nothing in writing. ‡

The Place.

It growes on the bodies of old rotten trees, and also vpon old walls, and the tops of houses. It is likewise found among rubbish neere the borders of fields, especially under trees and thornes, and now and then in woods; in some places it groweth ranke and with a broader leafe, in others not so ranke, and with a narrower leafe.

That which growes on the bodies of old okes is preferred before the rest: in stead of this most do vse that which is found under the okes, which for all that is not to be termed Quircinum, or Po-

lypodie of the Oke.

The Time.

Polypodie is green all the yeare long, and may be gathered at any time: it bringeth forth new leaves in the first Spring.

¶ The Names. The Grecians call it women, of the holes of the fifthes Polypi appearing in the roots : it is called in Latine Polypodium, after the Greek name, and many times Filicala, as though they should say parva Filix, or little Ferne : the Italians name it Polipodio : the Spaniards, Filipodio, and Polypodio : in high-Dutch, Engelfuly: Baumtarn, Deophourty: in low-Dutch, Boom saten: in French, Po-lypode: and we of England, Polypodie; that which groweth vpon the wall wee call Polypodie of the wall; and that on the Oke, Polypodie of the Oke.

Polypodie doth dry, but yet without biting, as Galen teacheth.

The

### The Vertues.

Dioscorides writeth, That it is of power to purge, and to draw forth choler and flegme. Advaring addeth, That it likewife purgeth Melancholy: others suppose it to be without any purging force at all, or elfe very little of which minde is Iohannes Monardus, who thinketh it purgeth very gently, which thing is confirmed by Experience, the Miftreffe of things. For in very deed, Polypo dy it felfe doth not purge at all, but only ferueth a little to make the belly foluble, being boiled in the broth of an old cocke, with Beets or Mallowes, or other-like things that move to the floole by their flipperineffe. Iohannes Messareskoneth vp Polypodie among those things that do especially dry & make thin:peraduenture he had refpect to a certain kind of Arthritis or ache in the joints in which not one only part of the body, but many together are most commonly touched: for which it is very much commended by the Brabanders and other inhabitants about the river Rhene and the Maze. In this kinde of difeafe the hands, the feet, and the joints of the knees and elbowes doe fwell. There is joined with all a feeblenesse in mouing, through the extremitie of the pain: some times the upper parts are leffe grieued, and the lower more; the humors do also easily run from one place to another, and then fettle. Against this disease the Geldres and Cleuelanders doe wie the decoction of Polypodie, whereby they hope the superfluous humors may be wasted and dried up. and that not by and by, but in continuance of time; for they appoint that this decoction should be taken for certain daies together.

Burthis kinde of gout is foonertaken away either by bloud-letting or purgations, or by both, and afterwards by sweat: neither is it hard to be cured, if these general remedies be vied in time; for the humors do not remaine fixed in those joints, but are rather gathered together, than settled

C Therefore the body must out of hand be purged, and then that which remaines is to be wasted and confumed away by fuch things as procure sweat.

Furthermore, Dioferrides faith that the root of Polypodie is very good for members out of joint,

and for chaps between the fingers.

The root of Polypody boiled with a little hony, water, and pepper, and the quantity of an ounce given, emptieth the belly of cholericke and pituitous humors. Some boile it in water and wine, and giue to the quantitie of three ounces for some purposes with good successe.

# CHAP. 468. Of Oke-Ferne.

OVr Author here (as in many other places) knit knots formewhat intricate to loofe; for first he confounds in the Names and Nature the Polypodie of the Oke or lesser Polypodic, with the Dryopteris or Oke-Ferne; but that I have now put backe to the former chapter, his fit place. Then in the second place did he give the Description of the Dryspteris of the Adversar. taken from thence, pag. 363. Then were the Place, Time, Names, &c. taken out of the Chapter of Dropperis antida of Dodoneus, being Fempt. 3. lib.5. cap.4. but the figure was of the Filicula femina petra 4. Of Tabernamentanus. Now I will in this chapter give you the Dryopteris of the Adversaria. then that of Dedoneus, and thirdly that of Tragus; for I take them to be different, and this laft to be that figured by our Author out of Tabernamontanus. ‡

#### The Description.

His kinde of Ferne, called Dryopteris or Filix querna, hath leaves like vnto the female Ferne before spoken of but much leffer, smaller, and more finely cut or jagged, & is not aboue a foot high, being a very flender and delicate tender herb. The leaves are so finely jagged, that in shew they resemble feathers, set round about a small rib or sinue; the backe side being sprinkled not with ruflet or browne markes or speckes as the other Fernes are, but as stwere painted with white spots or marks, not standing out of the leaues in scales, as the spots in the male Ferne, but they are double in each leafe close vito the middle rib or finue. The root is long, brown, and somewhat hairy very like vnto Polypody, but much slenderer, of a sharpe and causlicke rafte. ‡ Rendelerus affirmed that he found the vie of this deadly being put into medicines in flead of Polypodie, by the ignorance of fome Apothecaries in Dauphenie in France. Mr Goodyor hath fent me an accurat description, together with a plant of this Ferne, which I have thought good here also

‡ I Dryopteris Advers. True Oke-Ferne.



‡ 2 Dryopteris alba Dod. White Oke-Ferne.

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‡ 3 Dryopteris Tragi.





Dryopteris Pena & Lobelii.

The roots creepe in the ground or myre neere the turfe or vpper part thereof, and fold among it them felues as the roots of Polypodium do, almost as big as a wheat straw, and about fiue, six, of seuen inches long, cole blacke without, and white within, of a binding tasse inclining to sweetnesse, with an innumerable company of small blacke fibres like haires growing thereunto. The stalkes spring from the roots in fundry places, in number variable, according to the length and increase of the root: I have feen fmall plants have but one or two, and fome bigger plants fourteene or fifteene: they have but a twofold division, the stalke growing from the root, and the netue bearing the leaues: the fialk is about fiue, fix, or feuen inches long, no bigger than a bennet or final graffe flatter one fide flat, as are the male Fernes, the reft round, finooth, and green. The first paire of nerues grow about three inches from the root, and so do all the rest grow by couples, almost exactly one against another, in number about eight, nine, or ten couples, the longest seldome exceeding an inch in length. The leaves grow on the nerves also by couples, eight of thine couples on a nerve, without any nicks or indentures, of a yellowish green colour. The Ferne may be said to be like Polypodinin

T The

in his creeping root, like the male Fern in his stalk, and like the semale Fern in his nerues & leaves. in his creeping too, that the man to back fides of any of the leaues of this Ferne. Many yeares paff I found this same in a very wet moore or bog, being the land of Richard Austen, called White tow Moore, where Peate is now digged, a mile from Peters-field in Hampfhire; and this fixth of July, Moore, where react is now appears, and by them made this description. I neuer found it growing in any other place: the leaves perish at Winter, and grow vp againevery late in the spring. International Control of the spring Goodycr. luly 6. 1633.

2 Do lonaus thus describes his : Dryopteris (saith he) doth much resemble the male Fern, but the leaves are much smaller and more finely cut, smooth on the fore side, and of a yellowish greene together with the stalks and middle nerues: on the backe side it is rough like the other Fernes, and allo liveth without stalke or seed. The root consists of fibres intricately folded together, of an indifferent thicknesse, here and there putting up new buds. This is the Adian hum of the Advers, who affirme the vie thereof to be lafe, and not pernitious and deleterie, as that of Dryopteris. It thus dif. fers from the former; the leaves of this are not fet directly one opposit to another, the divisions of the leaves are larger and more divided. The root is more threddy, and creeps not so far as that of

This (which is Clussus his Filix pumila faxatilis prima, and which I take to be the Dryopteris, or Filix arborea of Tragus) hathblacke flender long creeping roots, with few small hard hairy fibres fastned to them, of a very astringent taste : from these rise vp sundry stalks a foot high, divided in to certaine branches of winged leaves, like to those of the female Ferne, but much lesse, tenderer, and finer cut, and having many blackish spots on their lower sides. This differs from the two former, in that the leaves are branched, which is a chiefe difference; and Bahinus did very well obferue it, if he had as well followed it, when he divided Filix into ramo[a and non ramo[a. ‡

The Place.

It is oftentimes found in funny places, in the vallies of mountaines and little hills, and in the tops of the trunks of trees in thicke woods.

The Time.

The leaves hereof perish in Winter, in the Spring new come forth.

The Names. ..

This is called in Greeke aputonic: in Latine, Querna Filix: Oribafita lib. 11. of Physicall Collections, calls it Bryopteris, of the moffe with which it is found : for as Dissorides writeth, it growth in the mosse of Okes. The Apothecaries in times past miscalled it by the name of Adianum; but they did worfe in putting it in compound medicines in flead of Adiantum. Valerius Cordus calleth it Pteridion : in low-Dutch, Elithen baren; the Spaniards, Helecho de Roble : it is named in English,Oke Ferne, Petty Ferne, and it may most fitly be called Mosse-Ferne.

The Nature and Vertues.

Oke Ferne hath many taftes, it is fweet, biting, and bitter, it bath in the root a harfh or choking taste, and a mortifying qualitie, and therefore it taketh away haires. Diescorides faith further, That Oke Ferne stamped roots and all is a remedie to root vp haires, if it be applied to the bodie after fweating, the fweat being wiped away.

## CHAP. 469. Of blacke Oke-Ferne.

Here is also a certaine other kinde of Ferne like to the former Oke-Ferne of Dedonate his description, but the stalks and the ribs of the leaves are blackish, and the leaves of a deeper green colour: this groweth out also immediatly from the root, and is likewise diuerfly but not fo finely indented : the root is made up of many strings; not volike the male Fem,

2 The female blacke Fern is like to the male, saving his leaves are not so sharp at the points, more white and broad than the male, wherein confifteth the difference.

The Place. They grow likewife vpon trees in shadowie woods, and now and then in shadowie fandy bankes and vnderhedges.

I Onopteris mas . The male blacke Ferne.

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I The Time.

They remaine greene all the yeare long, otherwife than Polypodie and Maidens haire do vet do they not cease to bring forth new leaves in Summer : they are destitute of flours and seed, as is the former.

This is called of divers of the later herbarists. Dryopterisnigra, or blacke Oke-Ferne, of the likenesse it hath with Dryopsers; which we have called in English Oke-Ferne or Mosse Ferne : of o. thers, Adiantum nigrum or black Maiden-hair, that it may differ from the former, which is falfly called Adiantum. There are of the later Herbarifts who would have it to bee Lonchitis aftera, or rough Spleen wort : but what likenesse hath it with the leaves of Scolopendrium? none at all: therfore it is not Lonchitis afpera, much leffe Adiantum Pling, which differs not from Adiantum Theophrasti; for what he hath of Adjanium he taketh out of Theaphrastus : the right Adiantum we wil describe hereafter. Notwithstanding blacke Oke-Ferne was vsed of diuers vnlearned Apothecaries of France and Germany for Adiantum or Maiden-haire of Lumbardy : but these men did erre in doing so, yet not so much as they who take Polypody of the Oke for the true Maiden haire.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The black Oke-Ferne hath no stipticke qualitie at all, but if like in faculty to Trichomanes or Eng. lish Maiden haire.

## CHAP. 470 Of Harts-Tongue.

The Description.

The common kinde of Harts tongue, called Phyllitis, that is to say, a plant confishing only of scaues, bearing neither stalk, floure, nor seed, resembling in shew a long tongue, whereof it hath bin and is called in shops Lingua Cervina, that is, Harts tongue: these leaves are a foot long, fmooth and plaine vpon one fide, but vpon that fide next the ground firaked overthwart with certain long rough marks like fmall wormes, hanging on the back fide thereof. The root is blacke,

hairy and twilted, or fo growing as though it we rewound together,

The other kinde of Fern, called Phyllitia multifida or Laciniata, that is, jagged Harts tongue, is very like the former, saving that the leaves therof are cut or tagged like a mans hand, or the palm

and browantles of a Dearc, bearing neither stalke, stoure, nor seed.

3 There is another kindeof Harts tongue called Hemionitis, which hath bred some controller. fie among writers, for fome have taken it for a kind of Harts tongue, as it is indeed; others describe it as a proper plane by it selfe, called *Hemionitis*, of when, that is Mobus a Mule, because Mules dode-light to feed thereon. It is barren in seeds, stalks, and sloures, and in stape it agreeth very well with our Harts-tongue. The roots are compact of many blackish hairen; the leaves are spotted on the back fide like the common Harra tongue, and differ in that, that this Hemionita in the base or lowoft parts of the leaues is arched after the manner of a new Moon or a forked arrow, the yongest and fmallest leaves being like vnto the great Bindweed called Volubilis.

4 There is a kinde of Ferne called also Hemionitis sterilis, which is a very small and base herbe not aboue a finger high, having foure or fine small leaves of the same substance and colour, spotted on the backe part, and in taste like vnto Harts-tongue; but the leaves beare the shape of them of Tota-bona, or good Henry, which many of our Apothecaries do abustuely take for Mercury. The roots are very many, (mooth, blacke, and threddy, bearing neither stalke, stoure, acreed. This plant

I Phyllitis. Harts-tongue.



‡ 3 Hemionitis major. Mules Ferne or Moone-Ferne



2 Phyllitis multifida. Finger Harts-tongue.



4. Hemionitis minor. Small Moon-Ferne.



† 5 Hemionitis peregrina. Handed Moon Ferne.

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my very good friend M. Nicolas Belfon found in a grauelly lane in the way leading to Oxey park neer Watford, fifteen miles from London. It groweth likewife on the frome walls of Hampton court, in the garden of M' Huggen keeper of the faid house, There is a kinde of Fern called also Hamishi.

tis, but with this addition perceptina, that is very feldome found, and hath leaues very like vnto Hartstongue, but that it is palmed or branched in the part next the ground in manner of the fecond Phyllitis at the top of the leaues, otherwise they resemble one another in nature and fome.

### The Place.

The common Harts-tongue growes by the way fides in great pleitty, as you trauell from London to Excefter, in fhadowie places and moift flony vallies and wells, and is much planted in gardens. The fecond I found in the garden of M'Cranwicha furgeon dwelling at Much-Dummow in Effex. who gaue me a plant for my garden.

† M'Geodyer found it wilde in the bankes of a language strangling net many miles from South

lane neer Swaneling, not many miles from South-

It groweth upon Ingleborow hils, and in divers other mountaines of the North of England.

#### The Time.

It is green all the yeare long, yet lesse green in winter: in summer it now and then brings forth new leaues.

It is called in Greeke, where in Latine also Phyllitis: in shops, Lingua Cervina, and fassly Scole-pendria: for it differs much from the right Scolependria or stone Ferne: it is called in high Dutch, Httsong : in low-Dutch, Hettonge : in Spanith, Longua cervine : in Feach, Langue de cerf : in English, Harts tongue 3 of some, Stone Harts tongue. Apuleint, cap, 83. nameth it Radiolus. The Nature.

It is of a binding and drying facultie.

The Vertues.

Common Harts tongue is commended against the laske and bloudy flix i Dioscorides teacheth, A

That being drunke in wine it is a remedie against the bitings of Serpents.

It opens the hardnesse and stopping of the spleen and liner, and all other gricles proceeding of B opilations or stoppings whatsoeuer.

Снар. 471.

## Of Spleene-woort or Milt-mafte.

The Description.

Pleen wortheing that kinde of Fern called Aftenium or Cettrach, and the true scaleptor.

dria, hath leaves afpan long, jagged or cut you both fides, even hard to the middle rib, every cut or ineiture being as it were cut halfe round (whereby it is knowne from the rough Spleenwort) not one cut right againft another, but one befides the other, fet in feweral order, being flipperic and green on the vpper fide, foft and downy underneath; which when they bee withered are folded by together like a ferole, and hairy without, much like to the rough Bear-worms wherewith their bait their hooks to catch fifth. The root is finall, blacke, and rough, much platted or invested and divine a children for the course of the c or interlaced having neither stalke, floure, nor feeds.

1 Alblenium

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I Afplenium, five Ceterach. Spleen-wort or Milt-waste.



† 3 Lonchitis aspera major .-Great rough Spleen-wort.



2 Lonchitis aspera. Rough Spleenwort.



A Lonchitis Marantha. Bastard Spicen-wort.



2 Rough Spleenwort is partly like the other Ferns in shew, and beareth neither stalk nor feed, having narrow leaves a foot long and somewhat longer, slashed on the edges even to the middle rib, smooth on the upper fide; and of a swart green colour underneath, rough, as is the leaves of Polypodie: the root is blacke, and fet with a number of flender strings.

‡ 3 This greater Spleenwort hath leaues like Ceterach, of a span long, somwhat resembling those of Polypodie, but that they are more divided, snipt about the edges, and sharpe pointed: the root is fibrous and stringy. This growes on the rocks and mountainous places of Italy, and is the Lonchitis after a major of Matthiolus and others. \$

4 This kinde of Spleenwort is not only batten of stalkes and feeds, but also of those spots and marks wherewith the others are spotted: the leaves are few in number, growing pyramide or steeple-fashion, great and broad below, and sharper toward the top by degrees: the root is thick, black and bushy as it were a Crowes nest.

Ceterach groweth vpon old stone walls and rocks in darke and shadowie places throughout the West parts of England, especially upon the Rone walls by Bristow, as you go to S. Vincents rocke, as likewise about Bathe, Wells, and Salisbury, where I have seen great plenty thereof:

The rough Spleenworr groweth upon barren heaths, dry fandy bankes, and shadowie places in most parts of England, but especially on a heath by Lonon called Hampsted heath, where it grows in great aboundance.

¶ The Names.

Spleenwort or Milt. waste is called in Greeke Aminon: in Latine likewise Asplenium, and also Scolagendria: of Gaza, Mula berba: in flops, Ceterada: in high Durch, Steptatene: in low Durch,
Steptuagen, and Mitteupe; in English, Spleenwort, Milewafte, Scale. Fern, and Stone-Fernit is called Aplenion, because it is especiall good against the infirmities of the Spleene or Milt; and Scolopendria, of the likenesse it hath with the Beare-worme before remembred.

Rough-Milt-waste is called of divers of the later writers, Afflenium filvestre, or wild Spleenwort: of some, Aplenium magnum, or great Spleenwort. Valerius Cordus calls it Strutiopteris : and Diescorides, Lonchitts after, or rough Spleenwort: in Latine, according to the same Author, Longina, and Callibrina: in English, rough Spleenwort or Milt. waste.

¶ The Nature.

These plants are of thin parts, as Galen witnesseth, yet are they not hor, but in a meane.

The Vertues.

Dissortes teacheth, that the leaves boiled in wine and drunke by the space of forty daies, take A away infirmities of the spleen, help the strangury and yellow jaundice, cause the stone in the bladder to moulder and passe away; all which are performed by such things as be of thinne or subtile parts. He addeth likewise, that they stay the hicket or yeoxing, and also hinder conception, either inwardly taken, or hanged about the party : and therefore, faith Pliny, Spleenwort is not to bee giuen to women, because it bringeth barrennesse.

There be Empericks or blinde practitioners of this age who teach, that with thine rb not onely B the hardnesse and swelling of the spleene, but all infirmities of the liner also may be effectually, and invery short time removed, infomuch that the sodden liver of a beast is restored to his for-

mer constitution againe, that is, made like vnto a raw liver, if it be boiled again with this herb.

But this is to be reckoned among the old Wives fables, and that also which Dioscorides tells of, C touching the gathering of Spicene-wort in the night, and other most vain things, which are found here and there scattered in old books: from which most of the later Writers do not abstaine, who many times fill up their pages with lies and frivolous toyes, and by fo doing do not a little deceive yong Students.

f Formerly under the title of Loudnin Mermehe was put the figure now in the third place, and the figure which should have bin there was in the third place of the next Chapter, under the title of Filical apertes sees.

## CHAP. 472: Of divers small Fernes.

### The Description.

- His small or dwarfe Ferne, which is feldome found except in the banks of stony foun. tains, wells, and rocks bordering upon rivers, is very like the common Brakes in leaves, but altogether leffer. The root is composed of a bundle of blacke threddy strings.
- The female, which is found likewife by running streams, wells, and fountaines upon rockes and frony places, is like the precedent, but is a great deale smaller, blacker of colour, sewer root,
  - I Filicula fontana mas. The male fountaine Ferne.

† 3 Filicula petraamas. The male dwarfe stone Ferne.





- 3 The male dwarfe Ferne, that groweth vpon the stony mountaines of the North and West parts of England, especially toward the sea, and also in the joints of stone walls among the motta, hath fmall leaues deeply cut on both fides, like vnto Ceterath or Spleen-wort, barren both of feeds and stalks, as also of those spots or marks that are to be seen vpon the back part of the other Ferns: the root creepeth along, set with some sew hairy strings resembling those of the Oke-Ferne called
- The female stone Ferne hath divers long leaves rising from a threddy root, contrary to that of the male, composed of many small leaves finely minced or cut like the teeth of a faw, of a white rish green colour, without any spots or marks at all, seeds, or stalks, which groweth under shadowic rockes and craggy mountaines in most places. ‡ From a small root composed of many blacke hairy and intricately folding ftrings, come vp many leaues two or three inches high, fliffe, thicks, darke greene, and thining: in the diution, growth, position, shape and taske it refembles the male Ferne, and hath alfo rufty spots on the backe: the middle ribbe and ftalke is of a shining brow-

#### LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

A Filicula Petrea famina, fine Chamafilix marina Thefemale dwarfe stone Ferne.



nish filken colour : it growes in the chinkes of the Rocks by the Sea fide in Cornewall.

The Place. The place is fufficiently touched in the defeription.

The Time. They flourish both Winter and Summer, for when the leaves wither by reason of age, there arise young to supply the place, so that they are not to be feen without greene and withered leaves both at once.

The Names. It sufficeth what hath bin said of the names in their feuerall titles:notwithstanding the last described wee have called Chamafilix marina Anglica: which groweth vpon the rockie cliffe neere Hawich as also at Douer, among the Sampire that there groweth.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues. Their temperature and faculties in working A are referred vnto the kinds of black Oke Ferns, called Dryopters, and Onopteris.

This hard on far what our Ambot in this chapter meant, by his figures and affering on, where fore I have left his deferiptions as I found them the foreign we will have very like the first I have consisted from the third, which was of the deaditis Marsada, retained in the foreigning chapter, I have pur Lighter to green contained to the control of the

# CHAP. 473. Of true Maiden-haire.

Theophrasisus and Pliny have set downe two Maiden-haires, the blacke and the white, whereunto may be added another called Rusamuraria, or wall Rue, equall to the others in facultie, whereof

1 Capillus Veneris verus True Maiden haire.



The Description.

THosowill follow the variable opinions of Writers concerning the Fern called Adianthum verum, or Capillus Veneria verus, must of necessitie be brought into a Labyrinth of doubts, confidering the divers opinions thereof:but this I know that Venus haire, or Maidenhaire, is a low herb growing an hand high, smooth, of a darke crimson colour, and glittering withall: the leaues be smal, cut in sunder; and nicked in the edges fomething like those of Coriander, confusedly or without order placed, the middle rib whereof is of a blacke shining colour: the root consisteth of manie fmall threddy ftrings. 2 This Affyrian Maiden haire is likewise a base

or low herbe, having leaves, flat, smooth, and plaine, fer vpon a blackish middle rib, like vnto that of the ture keeping no certain forme, but making one leafe of this fashion, and another far different from other Maiden haire, cut or notched in the edges, na-

it: the toot is tough and threddie.

3 This plant which we have inferted among the Adianthes as a kinde thereof, may without error fo passe, which is in great request in Flanders and Germanie, where the practitioners in physical states are the practicioners of ficke dovie the same in stead of Capillus Fenerie, and with better successe than any of the Capillate

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herbs, although Atathiolus and Dioscorides himselfe hath made this wall Rue to be a kind of Pers. neros, authoriga Conamination and Marie Germans will not leave the viethereof, but receive it as the true Adianth, esteeming it equal, if not far better, than either Ceterach, Capillus Veneris verus, or The true ransant, rectaining it equality in a manufacture range from and flender, cut into two or three parts, very hard in handling, (mooth and green on the out fide, and of an ilfauored dead color underneath, fet with little fine spots, which enidently sheweth it to be a kind of Fern. The toor

2 Capillus Veneris Syriaca. Affyrian Maiden-haire

Ruta muraria, fine Salvia vita. Wall Rue or Rue Maiden-haire.





¶ The Place.

The right Maiden haire groweth vpon walls in frony fhadowie and moift places, neere to fountaines and where water droppeth: it is a firanger in England, yet I have heard it reported by fone of good credit, that it growes indiuers places of the West country of England.

The Affyrian Maiden-haire taketh name of his native country Affyria, being a stranger in figrope.

Stone Rue groweth vpon old walls necrevnto waters, Wells, and fountaines: I found it vpon the wall in the Churchyard of Dartford in Kent, hard by the riner fide where people ride through and also you the wals of the Churchyard of Sittingburn in the same county in the middle of the towne, hard by a great lake of water, and also vpon the Church walls of Raileys in Essex and divers

The Time.

These plants are green both winter and summer, and yet have neither floures nor feed The Names.

Maiden-haire is called in Greeke Madm: Theophrasus and Pliny name it Adiantum nigrum, black Maiden-haire; for they set downe two Maiden-haires, the blacke and the white, making this the blacke, and the Rue of the wall the white: it is called in Latine, polytrichum, Callitrichum, Cincinalit, Terra Capillus, Supercilium terra: of Apuleius, Capillus Veneris, Capillus, Crimita: and of diwers, Cari andrum pate: the Italians keep the name Capillus Veneris: in English, black Maiden-haire, and Vemus haire, and it may be called our Ladies haire.

It is called Adianton because the leafe, as Theophrastus saith, is never wet, for it casteth off water that falleth thereon, or being drowned or couered in water, it remaineth still as if it were dry, as Plint likewise writeth; and is termed Callitricon and Polytricon, of the effect it hath indying haire, and maketh it to grow thicke.

Wall Rue is commonly called in Latine, Ruta muraria, or Rura muralis: of fome, Salvia vita, but wherefore I know not, neither themselues, if they were liuing: of the Apothecaries of the Low-Countries Capillus V eneris, or Maiden haire, and they have vied it a long time for the right Maidenhaire; it is that kind of Adiantum which Theophrastus termed Adiantum Candidum, or white Maidenhaire, for hee maketh two, one blacke, and the other white, as we have faid. Pliny doth likewise fet downe two kindes, one he calleth Polytricon, the other, Tricomanes, or English Maiden-haire, whereof we will intreate in the chapter following, which he hath falfely fet downe for a kinde of Adiantum. for Tricomanes doth differ from Adiantum.

Some there be that thinke Wall-Rue is Paronichia Dioscoridis, or Dioscorides his Whitlow-wort, wherein they have been greatly deceived : it is called in high Dutch, Maurranien; in low Dutch, Steenerupt: in French, Rue de maraille : in English, Wall-Rue, and white Maiden haire.

### The Temperature and Vertues.

The true Maiden haire, as Galen testifieth, doth dry, make thin, waste away, and is in a meane betweene heate and coldnesse: Mesus sheweth that it consisteth of valike or disagreeing parts, and that fome are watery and earthy, and the same binding, and another superficially hot and thinne: And that by this it taketh away obstructions or stoppings, maketh things thinne that are thicke. looseneth the belly, especially when it is fresh and greene : for as this part is thin, so is it quickely resoluted, and that by reason of his binding and earthy parts: it stoppeth the belly, and staieth the laske and other fluxes.

Being drunke it breaketh the stone, and expelleth not onely the stones in the kidnies, but also those which sticke in the passages of the vrine.

It raiseth vp groffe and flimie humors out of the chest and lungs, and also those which sticke in C the conduits of the winde pipe, it breaketh and raiseth them out by spitting, if a loch or licking medicine be made thereof.

Morcouer, it consumeth and wasteth away the Kings-euill, and other hard swellings, as the same Author affirmeth, and it maketh the haire of the head or beard to grow, that is fallen and pilled off.

Dioscorides reckoneth vp many vertues and operations of this Maiden-haire, which do not onely E differ, but are also contrary one to another. Among others he faith, that the same stancheth bloud: and a little before, that it draweth away the secondines, and bringeth downe the defired sickenesse: which words do confound one another with contrarieties; for what focuer things do stanch bloud, the fame do alfo fray the termes.

He addeth also in the end, that it is sowne about sheepe-folds for the benefit of the sheepe, but R what that benefit should be he sheweth not.

Besides, that it cannot be sowne, by reason it is without feed, it is euident, neither can it sitly bee G remoued. Therefore in this place it feemeth that many things are transposed from other places, and falfly added to this chapter: and peraduenture some things are brought hither out of discourse of Cytifus, or Milke Trefoile, whereof here to write were to small purpose.

Wall-Rue is not much valike to blacke Maiden-haire in temperature and faculty.

Wall-Rue is good for them that have a cough, that are short winded, and that be troubled with flitches and paine in their fides.

Being boyled, it causeth concoction of raw humors which sticke in the lungs; it taketh away K the paine of the kidnies and bladder, it gently prouoketh vrine, and driveth forth stones.

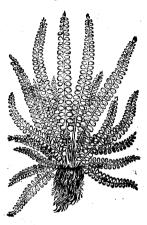
It is commended against ruptures in young children, and some affirme it to be excellent good, L if the pouder thereof be taken continually for forty daies together.

## CHAP. 474. Of English, or common Maiden-haire:

The Description.

Nglish Maiden haire hath long leaves of a darke green colour, consisting of very many fmall round leaues fet voon a middle rib, of a fhining blacke colour, dashed on the nether fide with small rough market or speckes, of an ouerworne colour , the roots are fmall and threddy.

I Trichomanes mas. The Male English Maiden haire.



2 The female English Maiden haire is like vnto the precedent, fauing that it is leffer, and wanteth those spots or markes that arein the other, wherein confifteth the difference. # Our Authors figure was of the Trichomanes famina of Tabernamontanus, which expresses a variety with branched leaves, and therein only was the difference. #

The Place.

It growes for the most part neer vnto springs and brookes, and other moist places, vpon old frone walls and rocks: I found it growing in shadowie sandie lane in Betsome, in the parish of Southfleet in Kent, vpon the ground where. or Southheet in hem, you the ground where as there was no stones or stony ground neer vnto it, which before that time I did neuer see. it groweth likewise vpon stone walls at her Majesties palaceof Richmond, & in most stone wals of the West and North parts of England. # M'. Goodyer faith, that in Ianuary, 1 624. he faw enough to lade an horse growing on the bancks in a lane, as he rode betweene Rake and Headly in Hampshire neere Wollmer Forrest. 🛨

The Time.

It continueth a long time, the coldnesseof Winter doth it no harme, it is barrenasthe other Fernes are, whereof it is a kinde.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, we seems: in Latine, Filicula, as though we should fay, Paraa Filix, or line Ferne; also Capillaris: in shops, Capillus Veneris. Apulcius in his 51 chapter maketh it allone with Calltrichon: of fome it is called Polyrichon: in English, common Maiden-haire.

The Temperature and Vertues.

These as Dioscorides and Galen do write, have all the faculties belonging to Adiantum, or blacke

The decoction made in wine and drunke, helpeth them that are short winded, it helpeth the cough, ripenerh tough flegme, and auoideth it by spitting.

right, ripenerit rough negate and another they specified.

The lie wherein it bath beene fodden, or laid to infuse, is good to wash the head, causing the scurfe and scales to fall off, and haire to grow in places that are pild and bare.

# CHAP. 4754 Of Thisles.

THe matter of the Thiftles is divers, fome Thiftles ferue for nourishment, as the Articholes without prickles and the Articholes with principles with principles and the Articholes with princi without prickles, and the Artichokewith prickles; other for medicine, as the root of Carline which is good for many things; the bleffed Thifte alfo, otherwife called Carduss benedities; Set Hulner, and divers others: fome are postonfome, as Chamalon niger; one fmooth, plaine, and with out prickles, as the Thiftle called Beares Breech, or Acanhus faireus, whereof there is another with prickles, which we make the wilde, of the which two we intend to write in this chapter.

### The Description.

REares breech of the garden hath broad leaves, fmooth, somewhat blacke, gashed on both the edges, and fet with many cuts and fine nickes; between which rifeth vp in the midds big flalke brauely deckt with flours, fet in order from the middle vpward, of colorwhite, of forme long, which are armed as it were with two carkins, one higher, another lower rafter them grow forth the husks, in which is found broad feed : the roots be blacke without, and white within and full of clammie juyce, and are divided into many off-fprings, which as they creepe far fo do they now and then bud forth and grow afresh: these roots are so full of life, that how little soeuer of them remaine, it oftentimes also bringeth forth the whole plant.

1 Acanthus lativus. Garden Beares-breech.

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± 2 Acanthus fil.aculeatus. Prickly Beares-breech.



2 Wilde Beares-breech, called Acanthus filusfiris, Pena setteth forth for Chameleonia Monspelien-fium, and reporteth that he found it growing amongst the grauelly and moist places neere to the walls of Montpellier, and at the gate of Aegidia, betweene the fountane and the brooke neere to the wall : this thiftle is in stalke, floures, colour of leaves and feed like the first kinde, but shorter and lower, having large leates, dented or jagged with many cuts and incifions, not only in fome few parts of the leaves, as fome other thiftles, but very thickly dented or clouen, and having many (harp, large, white and hard prickles about the fides of the diulifons and cuts, not very easie to be handled or touched without danger to the hand and fingers.

The Place.

Dissorides writeth, that garden Branke Vrine groweth in moist and stony places, and also in gardens: it were vnaduitedly done to seeke it in either of the Germaines any where, but in gardens onely; in my garden it doth grow very plentifully.

The wilde was found in certaine places of Italy neer to the fea, by that notable learned man Al-

fon [us Pancius, Physicion to the Duke of Ferrara, and professor of simples and Physicke, and is a stranger in England. ‡ I have feene it growing in the garden of M. Iohn Parkinfon, ‡ The Time.

Both the Branke Vrsines do floure in the Summer season, the feed is ripe in Autumne : the root remaineth fresh; yet now and then it perishes in Winter in both the Germaines, if the weather be too cold: but in England the former feldome or neuer dieth. The Names.

It is called in Greeke, were the Latines keepe the fame name Acanthus : yet doth Acanthus fignifie generally all kinde of Thiftles, and that is called Acanhus by the figure Antonomalia; the English name is, Branke Vrsine, and Beares-breech.

The tame or garden Branke Vrfine is named in Latine, Sations, or Hortenfis Acanthus : in Greeke, winder: and of Galen, Oribalius, and Pliny, undurante: Pliny also calleth this Leanthus lavis, or imooth Ddddd 2

Branke Vrsine, and reporteth it to be a city herbe, and to serve for arbors: some name it Brance Vr. Brance Villing and reported in the operactive nearest final others viewed and its rance Villing, but with the addition Germanice. fina(others vietocali Cow-Fartuep by the name of planear of proacout with the admitton or manies) the Italians call it Acantho, and Branca Orfina: the Spaniards, Terva Gignante: the Ingravers of old the Italians call it *Catanino*, and *Dranea Oppna*; the Spanialogs of a log manner, the sugraucts of old time were wont to carue the leaves of this Branke Vrine in pillers, and other workes, and also vpon the cares of pots; as among others Virgil testifieth in the third Eclog of his Bucolicks:

Et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Et molli circum est ansas ample xus Acantha.

‡ I take Virgils Acambus to be that which we now commonly call Pyracamba, as I shall here. after shew when I come to treat thereof. ‡

The other Branke Vrine is named in Greeke, spin sensu; and in Latine, Syluestria Acambus, or wild Branke Vrine, and they may be called properly Acamba, or Spina, 2 prickle, by which name it is found called of most Herbarists, Acanthus: yet there is also another Acanthus athorny shrub: the liquor which issuerh forth of it, as Herodotus and Theophrassus affirme, is a gumme; for difference whereof peraduenture this kinde of Acanthus is named Herbacantha: There is likewife found among the bastard names of Acanthus the word Mamolaria, and also Crepula, but it is not expressed to which of them, whether to the wilde or tame it ought to be referred.

The leaves of the garden Branke Vriine confift in a meane as it were betweene hot and cold be ing fom what moift, with a mollifying and gentle digetting faculty, as are those of the Mallow, and therefore they are profitably boyled in clysters, as well as Mallow leaves. The root, as Galen teach

Diofeorides faith, that the roots are a remedy for lims that are burnt with fire, and that have been out of joynt, if they be laied thereunto: that being drunke they prouoke vrine, and stop the belly: that they helpe those that be broken, and be troubled with the crampe, and be in a consumption of

They are good for fuch as haue the ptificke and spet bloud withall; for those that haue faln from fome high place, that are bruiled and dry beaten, and that have overstrained themselves, and they are as good as the roots of the greater Comfrey, whereunto they are very like in substance, tough

Of the same root is made an excellent plaister against the ache and numnesse of the hands and

It is put into clysters with good successe against sundry maladies.

# CHAP. 476. Of the Cotton Thistle.

The Description.

He common Thistle, whereof the greatest quantity of down is gathered for diners purposes, as well by the poore to stop pillowes, curhions, and beds for want of seathers, as also bought of the rich vpholsters to mix with the feathers and down they do sell, which deceit would be looked vnto: this Thistle hath great leaves, long and broad, gashed about the edges, and fet with sharpe and stiffe prickles all along the edges, couered all ouer with a fost cortedges, such tet with marpe and time prickies all along it the edges, couered all ouer with alone ton or downe; out from the middeft whereof rifeth vp a long stalke about two cubits high, comercia, and fet with filmes, and also full of prickles; the heads are likewise cornered with prickles, and the first state of the state of t bring forth floures confishing of many whitish threds: the seed which succeedeth them is wrapped vp in downe; it is long, of a light crimfon colour, and leffer than the feed of baftard Saffron: the root groweth deep in the ground, being white, hard, wooddy, and not without strings.

2 The Illyrian cotton thiftle hath a long naked root, befet about the top with a fringe of many fmall threds or jags: from which arifeth a very large and tall stalke, higher than any man, rather like a tree than an annuall herbe or plant: this stalke is garnished with scroles of thinne leaves, stom the bottome to the top, fet full of most horrible sharpe prickes, and so is the falke and every part of the plant, so that it is impossible for man or beast to touch the same without great hurt or danger. ger: his leaues are very great, far broader and longer than any other Thyfile whatfoeuer, couered with an hoarie cotton or downe like the former: the floures doe grow at the top of the stalkes,

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which is divided into fundry branches, and are of a purple colour, fet or armed round about with the like, or rather sharper thornes than the aforesaid.

I Acanthium album. The white Cotton Thisle.



à Acanthium Illyricum purpureum. The purple Cotton Thiftle.



The Place. These Thistes grow by high waies sides, and in ditches almost every where. The Time.

They floure from Iune vntill August, the second yeare after they be sowne and in the mean time the feed waxeth tipe, which being thorow ripe the herbe perisheth, as doe likewise most of the other Thisses, which liue no longer than till the feed be fully come to maturity.

This This le is taken for that which is called in Greeke, econom, which Dioscorides describeth to have leaves fet with prickles round about the edges, and to be covered with a thin downe like a copweb, that may be gathered and foun to make garments of, like those of filke: in high Dutch it is called, weifzwege biffill : in low Dutch, witte weth biftel ; in French, Charden argentin : in English, Cotton-Thistle, white Cotton-Thistle, wilde white Thistle, Argentine or the Silver Thiftle.

The Temperature and Vertues. Dioscorides faith, That the leaves and roots hereof are a remedy for those that have their bodies drawne backwards; thereby Galen supposeth that these are of temperature hot,

## CHAP. 477. Of our Ladies-Thiftle.

He leaves of our Ladies-Thiftle are as bigge as those of white Cotton-Thiftle: for the leaves thereof be great, broad, large, gashed in the edges, armed with a multitude of stiffe and sharpe prickles, as are those of Ote-Thistle, but they are without down, altogether stappery, of a light L1 B. 2.

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Carduus Maria. Ladies Thiftle.



green and speckled, with white and milky spots and lines drawne divers waies: the stalk is high, and as bigge as a mans finger: the floures grow forth of heads full of prickles, being threds of a purple colour: the feed is wrapped in downe like that of Cotton Thiftle: the root is long

The Place. It groweth upon wafte and common places by high waies, and by dung hils almost energy

¶ The Time. It floureth and feederh when Cotton Thifle

It is called in Latine, Cardum Latten, and Carduns Maria; in high Dutch, Dufer Crouten Diftell : in French , Chardon de nostre dame in English, our Ladies Thiftle: it may propely be called Leucographu, of the white foots and lines that are on the leaues: Pliny in his 27. booke chap. 11. maketh mention of an herb called Les cographia, but what maner of one it is he hathme expressed therefore it would be hard to affine this to be the same that his Leucographi is and this is thought to be Spina alba, called in Greeke this is thought to be opposed with thirtle, and Carduus Ramptarius : of the Arabians, Bedourd, or Bedeguar, as Mathaus Sylvaticus teftifieth.

The Temperature and Vertues. The tender leaves of Carduns Leucographu, the prickles taken off, are sometimes vsed tobes eaten with other herbes.

5 There

Galen writeth, that the roots of Spina alba do dry and moderately binde, that therefore it is good for those that be troubled with the laske and the bloudy flix, that it flaieth bleeding, wasterharay cold (wellings; eafeth the paine of the teeth if they be washed with the decoction thereof. The feed thereof is of a thin effence and hot facultie, therefore he faith that it is good for those

that be troubled with cramps.

Dioscorides affirmeth that the seeds being drunke are a remedy for infants that have their sinews drawne together, and for those that be bitten of serpents; and that it is thought to drive away fer-

# CHAP. 478. Of the Globe-Thiftle.

The Description.

Lobe Thiftle hath a very long stalke, and leaves jagged, great, long, and broad, deepely gashed, strong of smell, somewhat greene on the vpper side, and on the nether side white tops of the stalkes; they are white and small, with blew threds in the midst: the seed is long.

There is another Globe Thissile that hath less leaves, but more sull of prickles, with round head like is likewise and the stalkes; they are white and stalkes and branched.

There is another Globe Thissile that hath less leaves, but more sull of prickles, with round heads also: but there groweth out of them besides the slowers, certains long and stiffe prickles.

There is likewise another kinde resembling the first in forme and figure, but much lesser, and the slowers thereof tend more to a blew.

4 There is also another Globe Thisle, which is the least, and hath the sharpest prickles of all the rest: the head is small, the floures whereof are white, like to those of the first.

LIB. 2. I Cardnus globofus.



Cardum globofm minor. Small Globe-Thiftle.



1 2 Carduus globofus acutus.

† 5 Cardum globofm capitulo latiere. Flat headed Globe-Thiftle.





There is a certaine other kinde hereof, yet the head is not fo round, that is to fay, flatter and broader aboue; our of which foring blew floures; the flatke hereof is flender, and couered with a white thin downer the leaues are long, gashed likewife on both fides, and armed in enery comer with sharpe prickles.

6 There is another called the Down-Thiftle, which rifeth vp with thicke and long stalks. The 6 There is another caned the Down-I mile, which in the nether fide: the heads be round and many leanes thereof are jagged, let with prickles, white on the nether fide: the heads be round and many leanes thereof are jagged, for with prickies, white other prickles francing forth on energy fide, be ing on the upper part fraughted with purple floures all of firings: the feed is long, and fining, as

‡ 6 Carduus eriocephalus Woolly headed Thiftle.



I The Place.

These are sown in gardens, and do not grow in these countries that we can finde.

I haue found the fixth by Pocklington and in other places of the Woldes in Yorke. fhire. M. Goodyer also found it in Hamp.

¶ The Time. They floure and flourish when the other Thiftles do.

The Names.

Fuchsius did at the first take it to bee Che. malcon niger; but afterwards being betterad. uised, he named it Spina peregrina, and Coda. us globosus. Valerius Cordus doth firly call it Spharocephalm: the same name doth also agree with the rest, for they have a round head like a ball or globe. Most would have the first to be that which Matthiolus setteth downe for Spina alba: this Thiftle is called in English, Globe Thiftle, and Ball-Thiftle.

The downe or woolly headed Thiftle is called in Latine, beeing destitute of another name, Eriocephalus, of the woolly head: in English, Downe Thistle, or woolly headed Thifile. It is thought of divers to be that which Bartholomam Vrbeveteranus and Angelus Palea, Franciscan Friers, report to be called Corona Fratrum, or Friers Crowne: but this Thiftle doth far differ from that, as is euident by those

Corona Fratrum; which is thus: In the borders of the kingdome of Aragon towards the kingdome of Castile we finde another kinde of Thistle, which groweth plentifully there by common waye, The Temperature and Vertues.

Concerning the temperature and vertues of these Thislies we can alledge nothing at all.

# CHAP. 479. Of the Artichoke.

The Kindes.

THere be three forts of Artichokes, two tame or of the garden; and one wilde, which the Italian efteemeth greatly of, as the best to be eaten raw, which he calleth Cardane.

### The Description.

The leaves of the great Artichoke, called in Latine Cinara, are broad, great, long, let with deepe gashes in the edges, with a deepe channell or gutter along the middle, having ho prickles at all, or very few, and they bee of a greene afth colour: the flalke is about a cubit high, and bringeth forth on the top a fruit like a globe, refembling at the first a cope or Pine apple, that is to fay, made vp of many feales, which is when the fruit is great or looked of a greenish red colour within, and in the lower part full of fubfiance and white; but when it opens it leffer there grows

I Cinara maxima Anglica. The great red Artichoke.



Cinara syluestris. Wilde Artichocke.



2 Cinara maxima alba. The great white Artichoke.



also vpon the cone a floure all of threds, of a gallant purple tending to a blew colour. The feed is long, greater and thicker than that of our Ladies thistle, lying vnder soft and downy haires which are contained within the fruit. The root is thicke, and of a meane length.

2 The fecond great Artichoke differeth from the former in the colour of the fruit, otherwise there is little difference, except the fruit hereof dilateth it felfe further abroad. and is not fo closely compact together, which maketh the difference.

3 The prickly Artichoke, called in Latine Carduus, or Spinosa Cinara, differeth not from the former, faue that all the corners of the leaves hereof, and the stalkes of the cone or fruit, are armed with stiffe and sharpe prickles, whereupon it beareth well the name of Carduus, or Thistle.

¶ The Place.

The Artichoke is to be planted in a fat and fruitfull foile: they doe loue water and moift ground. They commit great error who cut away the fide or superfluous leaves that grow by the fides, thinking thereby to increase the greatnesse of the fruit, when as in truth they deprime the root from much water by that meanes, which would nourish it to the feeding of the fruit; for if you marke the trough or hollow channell that is in every leafe, it shall appeare very evidently, that the

Creator in his fectet wisedome did ordaine those furrows, even from the extreme point of the leafe Creator in his secret wiredoine and ordaine those surface purpose but to guide and leade that water to the ground where it is fastned to the root, for noother purpose but to guide and leade that water to the ground where it is takined to the root, for mouther purpose out to guide and seade that water which falls farre off, vnto the root, knowing that without fuch flore of water the whole plant would

They are planted for the most part about the Kalends of Nouember, or somewhat sooner. The They are planted for the most part about the National of Production, or contemplat conter. The plant must bee set and dunged with good store of ashes, for that kinde of dung is shought best for plant must beeset and dunged with good note of almost or almost of dunger or dunger of the root, and planting thereof. Euery yeare the mass mant be come of impression maintain every of the root, and these are to be set in April, which will be are fruit about August following, as Columella, Paladius, and

The Artichoke is called in Latine, Cinara, of Cinis, Ashes, wherewith it loueth to be dunged. Ge In exercising it is called in Lating, command the first fyllable; of some it is called Castos: it is amed in Italian, Carcioffi, Archiocchi: in Spanish, Alcarrofa: in English, Artichoke:in French, anitamen in Itanan, Caretoppe, are more in Spaning, and Articocalus, and Arti

gn Duten, Struutuuru.

The other is named in Latine commonly not onely Spinofacinara, or prickly Artichoke, but also of Palladius, Cardnus: of the Italians, Cardo, and Cardino: of the Spaniards, Cardos of the French. or caucasus, Caranus : Ot the Italians, Caran, and Carano . Ot the Spanishes, Carano . Of the French.

men, Chardons : Leonhartus Fuchssus and most writers take it to be Scolymus Dioscoridu; but Scolymus Dioscoridis hart the lease of Chameleon or Spina albayuith a stalke full of leaues, and a prickly head: but neither is Cinara the Artichoke which is without prickles, nor the Artichoke with prickles any fuch kinde of herbe; for though the head have prickles, yet the flalke is not full of leaves, but is many times without leanes, or else hath not past a lease or two. Cynara doth better agree with that which Theophrasus and Pliny call King. Castus, and yet it doth not bring forth stalkes from the not creeping along it the ground: it hath broad leaves fet with prickles; the middle ribs of the leaves the skin pilled off, are good to be caten, and likewife the fruit, the feed and downe taken away; and that which is vnder is as tender as the braine of the Date tree: which things Theophrassand Pling report of Cathus. That which they write of the salkes, sent forth immediately from the root spon the ground, which are good to be caten, is peraduenture the ribs of the leaues: euery fide taken away (as they be ferued up at the table) may be like a stalke, except euen in Sicilia, where they grew only in Theophrass time. It bringeth forth both certaine stalkes that lie on the ground, and anotheral. fo flanding flraight up; but afterwards being remoued and brought into Italy or England, it bingeth forth no more but one vpright: for the foile and clyme do much prevaile in altering of plans, as not onely Theophrassus teacheth, but also even experience it selfe declareth: and of Castin, The phrastus writeth thus; Kame (Castus) groweth onely in Sicilia: it bringeth forth presently from the root stalkes lying along vpon the ground, with a broad and prickly leafe: the stalkes being pilled are fit to be caten, being somewhat bitter, which may be presented in brine: it bringeth forthallo

The Temperature and Vertues, The nailes, that is, the white and thicke parts which are in the botome of the outward fealesor flakes of the fruit of the Artichoke, and also the middle pulpewhereon the downy seed stands, at eaten both raw with pepper and falt, and commonly boyled with the broth of fat flesh, with pep per added, and are accounted a dainty dish, being pleasant to the taste, and good to procure body Just: so likewise the middle ribs of the leaves being made white and tender by good cherishing and looking to, are brought to the table as a great service together with other junkers : they are caten with pepper and falcas be the raw Artichokes: yet both of them are of ill juyce; for the Artichoke containeth plenty of cholericke juyce, and hath an hard fubftance, infomuch as of this is ingendred melancholy juyce, and of that a thin and cholericke bloud, as Galen teacheth in his booke of the faculties of nourishments. But it is best to cate the Artichoke boyled: the ribbes of the leaves are altogether of an hard substance: they yeeld to the body a raw and melancholy juyce, and containe

It flayeth the involuntary course of the natural! feed either in man or woman.

Somewrite, that if the buds of yong Artichokes be first steeped in wine, and eaten, they proude vrine, and stirre up the lust of the body.

I finde moreouer, That the root is good against she ranke smell of the arme-holes, if when the pith is taken away the same root bee boyled in wine and drunke : for it sendeth forth plenty of sinking vrine, whereby the ranke and rammish sauour of the whole body is much amended.

CHAP. 480. Of Golden Thiftle.

The Description.

"He stalkes of Golden Thistle rise up forthwith from the root, being many, round, and branched. The leaves are long, of a beautiful greene, with deepe gashes on the edges, and fer with most sharpe prickles: the floures come from the bosome of the leaves fer in a scaly chassie knap, very like to Succory floures, but of colour as yellow as gold: in their places come vp broad flat and thin feeds, not great, nor wrapped in downe: the root is long, a finger thickee fweet, foft, and good to be eaten, wherewith fwine are much delighted : there iffueth forth of this Thistle in what part soeuer it is cut or broken, a juyce as white as milke.

‡ There is some variety of this Thistle; for it is sound much larger about Montpelier than it is in Spaine, with longer branches, but fewer floures: the leaves also are spotted or streaked with white like as the milke Thiffle: whence Clusius, whom I here follow, hath given two figures there-of; the former by the name of Scolymus Theophrasii Hispanicus; and the other by the title of Scolymus Theophrasti Marbonensis. This with white spots I saw growing this yetewith M. Tradescant at South

Lambeth. #

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I Carduus Chryfanthemus Hifbanicus. The Spanish golden Thistle.

# Cardaus Chry (anthemus Narbonenfis. The French golden Thiftle.





The golden Thistle of Peru, called in the Wost Indies, Fique del Inferno, a friend of mine brought it vnto me from an Island there called Saint Johns Island, among other feeds. What reafon the inhabitants there have to call it so, it is vnto me vnknowne, vnlesse it bee because of his fruit, which doth much refemble a fig in shape and bignesse, but so full of sharpe and venomous prickles, that who oeuer had one of them in his throat, doubtlesse it would send him packing either to heaven or to hell. This plant hath a fingle wooddy root as big as a mans thumbe, but somewhat long; from which arifeth a brittle stalke full of joynts or knees, dividing it selfe into sundry other small branches, set full of leaves like vnto the milke Thissle, but much smaller, and straked with many white lines or streakes : and at the top of the stalkes come forth faire and goodly yellow floures, very like vnto the sea Poppy, but more elegant, and of greater beauty, having in the midst

thereof a small knop or boll, such as is in the middle of our wilde Poppy, but full of sharpe thoms thereof a Imali knop or Doil, lucius is in the initial color of a reppyyout full or inarpe thorus and at the end thereof a staine or spot of a deepe purple rafter the yellow floures be fallen, this force and at the end thereo; a name or spot of a ucepe purple, that the product in notices we latter, this log-faid knop groweth by degrees greater and greater, vntill it come to full maturity, which opened faid knop growers by acgrees greater and greater, and the state of the interest, which is very blacke and round like the feed of muftard, the wing his feed, which is very blacke and round like the feed of muftard, it felle at the vpper end, thewing his teed, which is very placed and found like the reed of militad. The whole plant and each part thereof doth yeeld very great abundance of milky juyce, which is The whole plant and each part thereof north years very great action and you've, which is of a golden colour, falling and issuing from any part thereof, if it be cut or bruised the whole plant of a goiden colour, raining and mining from any part the color, and the approach of Winter. The vertues hereof are yet vnknowne vnto me, wherefore peritheth at the appround of vy inter. The vertices hereof are yet manufacture, wherefore purpose not to set downe any thing thereof by way of conjecture, but shall, God willing, be ready purpole not to let downe any tring thereof by way of conjecture, one times, one ready to declare that which certaine knowledge and experience either of mine owne or others, shall make

The golden Thistile is sowne in gardens of the Low-Countries. Petrus Bellonius writes, That it The golden unitie is towne in gardens of the Low Countries. Low writes, that it groweth plentifully in Candy, and also in most places of Italy: Clustur reporterth that he foundit growern pientifully in Candy, and anoth more places of than, and Montpellier, with fewerbase,

ies, and or a niguer growth. The Indian Thiftle groweth in Saint Iohns Island in the West Indies, and prospereth very well in my garden.

They floure from Iune to the end of August: the seed of the Indian golden Thistle must bee fownewhen it is ripe, but it doth not grow up vntill May next after.

This Thistle is called in Latine, Carduns Chrysanthemus: in Greeke of Theophrastus, Zadappa: for those things which he writeth of Scotymus in his fixth and seuenth bookes doe wholly agreewin this Thiftle Chrysanhemu: which are these; Scolymus, doth floure in the Summer Solstice, branely and a long time together; it hath a root that may be eaten both fod and raw, and when it is broken it yeeldeth a milky juyce: Gaza nameth it Cardaus. Of this Pliny also makes mention lib. 21.09.16. Scalymus, faith he, differs from those kindes of Thistles, viz. Acarna, and Atractile, because the root thereof may be eaten boyled. Againe, 16,22,649,22. The East Countries vie it as a meate: and he calleth it by another name Angairm. Which thing also Theoptrassus seemeth to affirme, inhis sit booke; for when hee reckoneth vp herbes whole leaues are fet with prickles, be addeth scalyma, or

Notwithstanding, Pliny maketh mention likewise of another Scolymus, which he assimeth to bring forth a purple floure, and betweene the middle of the prickes to wax white quickely, and to fall off with the winde; in his twentieth booke, cap. 23. Which Thiffle doubtleffe doth not agree tail or with the winde; in his twentieth booke, eap. 23. VV nich a milite doubtiene doubte agree with Cardaus Chryfanthemus, that is, with Theophrafius his Scolymus, and with that which we mentioned before: fo that there be in Pliny two Scolymi; one with a root that may be eaten, and another with a purple floure, turning into downe, and that speedily waxeth white. Scolymus is likewise do with a purple noute, turning into downe, and that speedily waxeth white. Stalymas is sixture described by Disferrides; but this differs from Scolymus Theophrafts, and it is one of those which Plin reckoneth vp.as we will more at large declare hereafter. But let vs come again to 6 for families is reckoneth vp.as we will more at large declare hereafter. But let vs come again to 6 for families is the let vs. This the inhabitants of Candy, keeping the markes of the old name, do call Acolymbra: the Italians name it Anconitani Rinci: the Romans, Spina bords: the Spaniards, Cardon lestar, and of diversitis allo named Glycyrhizon, that is to lay, dulcis Radix, or fweet root: it is called in English, golden Thiftle: fome would have it to be that which Vegetiss in Arte Veterinaria calls Ergagism: but they are deceived; for that Eryngium whereof Vegetius writeth, is Eryngium marinum, or lea Hulur, of

The golden Thiftle of India may be called Carduus Chryfanthemus, of his golden colour, adding thereto his native country Indianus, or Pervanus, or the golden Indian Thiftle, or the golden Thiftle of Peru: the feed came to my hands by the name Fique del inferno: in Latine, Ficus inferndis, the in-

### The Temperature and Vertues.

- The root and tender leaves of this Scolymus, which are sometimes eaten, are good for the stomacke, but they containe very little nourishment, and the same thinne and waterie, as Goles tea-
- Pliny faith that the root hereof was commended by Erstofthenes, in the poore mans supper, and that it is reported also to protoke wine especially; to heale tetters and dry scurse, being taken with wine are and with wine as a linear and linear as a linear as with vinegre; and with wine to flir vp fleshly lust, as Hessed and Alcans testifie; and to take away the flench of the arme-holes, if an ounce of the root, the pith picked out, be boyled in three parts of wine, till one part be wasted, and a good draught taken fasting after a bath, and likewise after meat:

which later words Dioscorides likewise hath concerning his Scolymus: out of whom Pliny is thought to have borrowed thefe things.

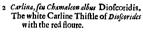
4. The plant on a whole here identifies in the focod place in her which I definited and figured formely pages by the name of Papear (pinson.) mult confirm the plant of the state or interest to the state of the plant of the

## CHAP. 481. Of white Carline Thiftle of Dioscorides.

The Description.

- He leaves of Carline are very full of prickles, cut on both edges with a multitude of deepe gashes, and set along the corners with stiffe and very sharpe prickles; the middle ribs whereof are fometimes red: the stalke is a span high or higher, bringing forth for the most part onely one head or knap being full of prickles, on the outward circumference or compasse like the Vrchin huske as a chesnut; and when this openeth at the top, there groweth forth a broad floure, made up in the middle like a flat ball, of a great number of threds, which is compassed about with little long leaves, oftentimes fomewhat white, very feldome red; the feed underneath is slender and narrow, the root is long, a finger thicke, something blacke, so chinked as though it were split in sunder, sweet of smell, and in taste somewhat bitter.
  - ‡ I Carlina caulescens magno flore. Tall Carline Thiffle.

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2 There is also another hereof without a stalke, with leaves also very full of prickles, like almost to those of the other, lying flat on the ground on enery side: among which there groweth forth in the middle a round head or knap, let with prickles without after the fame manner, but greaterithe flourewhereof in the middle is of strings, and paled round about with red leaves, and sometimes with white, in faire and calme weather the floures both of this and also of the other lay

‡ 3 Carlina acaulos minor flore purp. Dwarfe Carline Thiftle.



themselues wide open, and when the weather is foule and misty, are drawne close together: the root hereof is long, and fweet of fmell, white, found, not nicked or splitted as the other,

‡ 3 This small purple Carline This hath a pretty large root divided of t times at the top into diuers branches, from which rife many greenleause lying fpred vpon the ground, deep-ly cutand fet with sharpe prickles, in the midfi of these leaues come vp sometimes one, but o. therwhiles more scaly heads, which carry a pretty large floure composed of many purple threds like that of the Knapweed, but larger, and of a brighter colour, these heads grow viually close to the leaues, yet fometimes they stand voon stalkes three or foure inches high: when the floure is past they turne into down, and are carried away with the winde: the feed is small and grayish. This growes vpon Blacke-Heath, vp. on the chalky hils about Dartford, and in many fuch places. It floures in Iuly and August. Tragus calls it Chamalcon albus, vel exiguus ; Lobel, Carduns acaulis, Septentrionalium, and Chamaleon albus, Cordi , Clusius, Carlina minor purpureo store, and hee saith, in the opinion of some it seemes not valike to the Chamaleon whereof Theophrastumakes mention, lib. 6.cap. 3. Hist. plant. ‡

#### The Place.

They both grow vpon high mountaines in defart places, and oftentimes by highway fides: but that which bringeth forth a stalke groweth ouery where in Germany, and is a stranger in Eng.

The Time.

They floure and feed in July and August, and many times later. The Names.

The former is called in Latine, Carlina, and Cardopatium; and of divers, Carolina, of Charlemaine, the first Romane Emperor of that name, whose army (as it is reported) was in times past through the benefit of this root deliuered and preferued from the plague : it is called in high Dutch, There murtz: in low Dutch, French, and other Languages, as likewise in English, Carline, and Carline Thiftile : it is Dioscorides his Leucacantha, the strong and bitter roots shew the same ; the Faculties also are answerable, as forthwith we will declare : Lencacantha hath also the other names, but they are counterfeit, as among the Romanes Gniacardus; and among the Tuscans, Spina alba, or White Thiftle, yet doth it differ from that Thiftle which Diofeorides Calleth Spina alba, of which hee also writeth apart, doth likewise attribute to both of them their owne proper faculties and operations, and the same differing.

The laterwriters do alfo call the other Carlina altera, and Carlina humilis, or miner, low or little Carline; but they are much deceived who goe about to referre them both to the Chamzleons; for in Italy, Germany, or France, Chamaleones, the Chamaleons doe neuer grow, as there is one witnesse for many, Petrus Bellonius, in his fifth booke of Singularities, who sufficiently declareth what difference there is betweene the Carlines and the Chamæleons swhich thing shall be made manifest by the description of the Chamæleons.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The root of Carline, which is chiefely vsed, is hot in the later end of the second degree, and deg in the third, with a thinnesse of parts and substance; it procureth sweat, it driveth forth all kinde of wormes of the belly, it is an enemy to all maner of poyfons, it doth not onely drive away infections of the plague; but also cureth the same if it be drunke in time.

Being chewed it helpeth the tooth-ache; it openeth the stoppings of the liuer and spleene. It prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the menfes, and cureth the dropfie.

And it is given to those that have been dry beaten, and fallen from some high place.

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The like operations Dissertes hath concerning Leucacantha, faying, that it hath a root like Cy- E perus, bitter and strong, which being chewed easeth the pain of the teeth : the decoction of it with a draught of wine is a remedie against pains of the sides, and is good against the Sciatica or ache in the huskle bones, as also the crampe.

The juice also being drunke is of like Vertues.

### CHAP. 482. Of wilde Carline Thiftle.

"He great wilde Carline Thiftle rifeth vp with a stalke a cubit high or higher, divided into certaine branches: the leaues are long, and very full of prickles in the edges like thofe of Carline: the floures grow also your a prickely head, being fet with threds in the midst, and paled round about with little yellowish leaues: the root is slender, and hather twinging tafte.

2 Clusius describeth a certain other also of this kinde, with one only stalke, slender, short, and not aboue an handfull high, with prickly leaves like those of the other, but leffer, both of them couered with a certain hoary down : the heads or knaps are for the most part two, they have a pale downe in the midft, and leaves standing round about, being somewhat stiffe and yellow; the root is flender, and of a reddiff yellow.

1 Carlina Sylvestris major. The great wilde Carline Thiftle.

2 Carlina sylvestris minor. The little wilde Carline Thiftle.





The Place.

The great Carline is found in vntoiled and defart places, and oftentimes upon hils. ‡ It growes vpon Black-heath, and in many other places of Kent. ‡

Ecece 2

The leffer Carline Classias writeth that he found growing in dry stony and desart places, about Salmantica a city of Spain.

They floure and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

It is commonly called in Latine, and that not unfitly, Carlina filve first for it is like to Carline in floures, and is not very unlike in leaves. And that this is how, it is so much the harder to affirm by how much the briefer Theophrass hath written herof; for he saith that this is like bastard fatron, of a yellow colour and far juice: and Acorna differs from Acarna: for Acarna, as Hespehius saith, is the Bay tree, but Acorna is a prickly plant.

The Nature and Vertues.

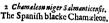
It is hot, especially in the root, the twinging tafte thereof doth declare; but seeing it is of no

### CHAP. 483. Of Chamæleon Thistle.

The Kindes.

There be two Chamæleons, and both black, the vertue of their roots do differ, and the roots alfo differ in kinde, as Theophrassus declareth.

† 1 Chamaleon niger. The blacke Chamaleon Thissle.







The Description.

He leaues of blacke Chamæleon are leffer and flenderer than those of the prickly Attichoke, and fprinkled with red spots: the stalls is a cubit high, a singer thicke, & somewhat red: it beareth a tusted rundle, in which are slender prickly stours of a blew color like the Hyacinth. The root is thicke, black without, of a close substance, somewhat is of a yellowish colour within, and being chewed it bites the tongue.

2 This blacke Chamæleon hath many leaues long and narrow, very full of prickles, of a light green in a manner white: the stalk is chamsered, a foot high, and diuided into branches, at the tops whereof stand purple floures growing forth of prickly heads: the root is blacke, and sweet in tast. This is described by Clussus in his Spanish Observations by the name of Chamselons Salmanticansity, af the place wherein he found it; for he saith that this growes plentifully in the territorie of Salmantica a city of Spain: but it is very manifest that this is not blacke Chamæleon, neither doth Clussus stirme it.

The Place.

It is very common faith Bellonias, in Lemnos, where it beareth a floure of fo gallant ablew, as it feems to contend with the sky in beauty and that the floure of Blew-bottle being of this colour, feemes in comparison of it to be but pale. It groweth also in the fields neere Abydum, and hard by the rivers of Hellespont, and in Heraclea in Thracia.

Chamaleon Salmanticensis growes plentifully in the territorie of Salmantica a city in Spain.

The Time.

They floure and flourish when the other Thistles do.

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The Names.

The blacke Chamaleon is called in Greeke, sevenim what in Latine, Chamaleon niger: of the Romans, Carduui niger, and Vernilage: of force, Crossdilion: in English, the Chamaleon Thissile, or the Thissile that changeth it selfe into many shapes and colours.

### The Temperature and Vertues.

The root hereof, as Galen faith, containeth in it a deadly quality: it is also by Nicarder numbred A among the poisonous herbs, in his booke of Treacles; by Disserides, lib. 6. and by Paulus Agineta. Wherefore it is viced only outwardly, as for seabs, morphews, tettars, and to be briefe, for all such things as stand in need of clensing: moreouer, it is mixed with such things as do dissolve and mollific, as Galen saith.

† The figure which was formenly in the first placed id not agree with the historic (which was taken out of Tedenses) though Telera glassis for Chandles & rev. for this the Tierans Corta, to, of Label. You shall finder is necessary with the Access Valences.

## CHAP. 484. Of Sea Holly.

The Kindes

Disposides maketh mention only of one sea Holly. Pling, lib. 22. cap.7. seemes to acknowledge two one growing in rough places, another by the sea side. The Physicions after them have observed more.

### ¶ The Description.

Ea Holly hath broad leaves almost like to Mallow leaves, but cornered in the edges, and fet round about with hard prickles, stace a blewist white, and of an aromatical or spicy tasse; the stalke is thick, about a cubic high, now and then somewhat red below; it breaketh forth in the tops into prickly round heads or knops, of the bignesse of Wall-nut held in for the most part with six prickly leaves compassing the top of the stalke round about; which leaves, as well as the heads are of a glistering blew; the shoures forth of the heads are likewise blew, with white threds in the midst: the root is of the bignesse of a mans singer, so very long, as that it cannot be all plucked up but very seldome; set here and there with knots, and of taste sweet and pleasant.

a The leaves of the second sea Holly are diverfly out into fundry parcels, being all ful of prickles along it the edges; the stalk is divided into many branches, and brings forth prickly heads, but leffer than those of the other; from which there allo grow forth blew floures, seldome yellow; there stand likewise vnder everse one of these fix rough and prickly leaves like those of the other, but thinner and smaller; the root hereof is also long, blacke without, white within, a singer thick, of taske and small like that of the other, as be also the leaves, which are likewise of an aromatical or spicy taste, and being new sprung up and as yet render, be also good to be eaten.

cece 3

1 Erungium marinum. Sea Holly.



2 Eryngium Mediterraneum, Levant fea Holly.



Eryngium marinum growes by the sea side vpon the baich and stony ground. I found it growing plentifully at Whitflable in Kent, at Rie and Winchelfea in Suffex, and in Effex at Landamer lading, at Harwich, and upon Langtree point on the other fide of the water, from whence I brought

Eryngium campestre groweth vpon the shores of the Mediterranean sea, and in my garden also,

I The Time.

Both of them do floure after the fummer Solftice, and in July.

The Names.

This Thiftle is called in Greeke Erigin; and likewife in Latine Erigigium; and of Fliny also Erypge: in shops, Eryngus: in English, sea Holly, sea Holme, or sea Hulver. The first is called in Latine, Ergngium marinum : in low Dutch every where, Crius birth. Cin-

beloog, Deertooatele: in English, sea Holly.

The second is named of Plny, lib. 22. cap. 8. Cemum Capita, or hundred headed Thirdle: in high-Durch, Wantstrew, Sanchen Diffil, Madendiffel: in Spanish, Cardo corredor: in Italian, Eries and tringo: it is synamed Campestre, or champian sea Holly, that it may differ from the other.

The resperators.

The resperators of them both are hot, and that in a mean, and a little dry allo, with a thinnesse of substance, as Galen testifieth.

The roots of fea Holly boiled in wine and drunke, are good for them that are grounded with the Collicke, it breaketh the flome expellerh grauel, and fielpeth all the infirmities of the kidnies, pro-

Observation occased the money period grantian neighbor and the minimized and a constitution of the following drunke fifteen dates together.

The roots themselves have the same propertie if they be eaten, and are good for those that he liner ficke, and for such as are bitten with any senomous beast: they case cramps consultions, and the following schools and the same beautiful to the same services and the same services and the same services and the same services and the same services are same services. the falling fickneffe, and bring down the termes.

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The roots condited or preferred with fugar as hereafter followeth, are exceeding good to be gi- C uen to old and aged people that are confumed and withered with age, and which want natural moiflure: they are also good for other forts of people that have no delight or appetite to venery, nourishing and restoring the aged, and amending the defects of nature in the yonger.

### The manner to condite Eringos.

Refine fugar fit for the purpose, and take a pound of it, the white of an egge, and a pinte of cleer D water, boile them together and four it, then let it boile until it be come to good ftrong fyrrup, and when it is boiled as it cooleth adde thereto a faucer full of rose water, a spoone full of Cinnamon water, and a grain of muske, which have been infused together the night before, and now strained: into which fyrrup being more than halfe cold, put in your roots to foke and infufe vntill the next

day, your roots being ordered in manner hereafter following:

These your roots being washed and picked, must be boiled in faire water by the space of source houres, til they be fost: then must they be pilled clean as ye pil parsneps, & the pith must be drawn out at the end of the root : but if there be any whose pith cannot be drawn out at the end, then you must slie them and so take it out : these you must also keep from much handling, that they may be clean ; let them remain in the fyrrup till the next day, and then fet them on the fire in a faire broad pan untill they be very hot, but let them not boile at all: let them remain ouer the fire an houre or more, remooning them easily in the pan from one place to another with a wooden slice. This done. have in a readine file great cap or royall papers, whereupon from fome fugar, woon which has your roots, having taken them out of the pan. These papers you must put into a flouve or hot house to harden; but if you have not such a place, lay them before a good fire : in this maner if you condite your roots, there is not any that can prescribe you a better way. And thus you may condite any other root what soeuer, which will not only be exceeding delicat, but very wholsome, and effectual against the discases aboue named.

Action faith, a certain man affirmed, that by the continual vie of fea Holly he never aftervoided E any stone, when as before he was very often tormented with that disease.

It is drunke, faith Diofeorides, with Carrot feed against very many infirmities, in the weight of a B

The juice of the leaves pressed forth with wine, is a remedy for those that are troubled with the G running of the reins.

They report of the herb fea Holly, if one goat take it into her mouth, it caufeth her first to stand H still, and afterwards the whole flocke, vntill such time as the sheepheard take it from her mouth.

## CHAP. 485. Of bastard Sea Hollies.

The Description.

"His Eryngium, which Dodonaus in his last edition calleth Eryngium planum; and Pena more fitly and truly, Eryngium Alpinum caruleum, hath stalks a cubit and a half high, ha-uing spaces between euery joint: the lower leaves are greater and broader, and notethed about the edges, but those aboue are lesse, compassing or enuironing each joint star-stathion, best with soft tender pricks not much burtfull to the hands of such as touch them : the knobs or heads are also pickly, in colour blew. The root is bunchy or knotty like that of Elecampane, black with-

act and patchly, in colour blew. The roots is bunchly of knorty like that of Elecampane, olackwithout, within like the Eringes in fweetneffe and tafte:

2 The feecond baftard fea Holly, whose picture is set forth in Dodonaw his last edition verie gallantly, being also a kinde of Thistle, hast leaves like the former Erynges, but broader next the roots, than those that grow next the stalks, somwhat long, greenish, forfi, and not prickly, but lightly crevited or notched about the edges, greater than Quince leaves. The stalks grow more than a cultivation. bit high, on the tops whereof there hang downwards fine or fix knobs or heads, in colour and flours

like the other; having three or foure whitish roots of a foot long.

3 This third kinde of bastard Eryngium hath his first leaves (which do grow next the ground) great broad and foft growing as it were in a untile about the root. The fialke is small and slender, divided into some branches, which beare many little leaves turning or standing many water, which 1 Eryngium cæruleum. Blew fe a Holly.



3 Eryngium pumilum Clusij. Dwarse sea Holly.



2 Eryngium spurium primum Ded. Bastard sea Holly.



4 Eryagium Montanum, Mountaine sea Holly.



‡ 3 Eryngium jusillum planum.

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be alfo flender, prickly, and fet about the stalks starfashion. The knobs or heads growing at the tops of the branches are round and prickely, bearing little blew stours and leaues which compasse them about: the root is slender, and lasts but one yeare.

4 The fourth kinde of bastard sea-Holly, which Pena calleth Erangium montanum recentiorum, and is the fourth according to Dodonaus his account is like the Erynges not in shape but in taste : this beareth a very fmall and flender stalke of a meane height. wheron grow three or foure leaues, and feldom five. made of divers leaves fet vpon a middle rib, narrow. long hard, and of a darke green colour, dented your both edges of the leafe like a faw: the stalke is a cubit high iointed or kneed, and dividing it felfe into many branches, on the tops whereof are round tufts or ymbels wherein are contained the floures, and after they be vaded, the feeds, which are small, somewhat long, well finelling, and sharp in taste: the root is white and long, not a finger thicke, in taffe sweet, but afterwards somewhat sharpe, and in sent and sa. uor not unpleasant : when the root is dried it may be crumbled in pieces, and therefore quickly braied

‡5 This is a low plant prefently from the root diuided into fundry branches, slender, round, & lying on the ground: at each joint grow leaues without any certain order, broad toward their ends, and narrower at their fetting on, finit about their edges. Those next the root were some inch broad, and two or more long, of a yellowish green colour: the stalks are parted into fundry branches, and at each joynt

haue little leaves, and rough green heads with blewish flours in them: the roots creep and are form-what like those of Asparagus. This neither Clussus nor Lobel found wilde, but it grew in the garden of lohn Mouton of Tournay, a learned Apothecarie very skilfull in the knowledge of plants: wherupon they both called it Eryngium pusilium planum Moutoni. ‡

¶ The Place.

These kinds of sea Holly are strangers in England, we have the sirst and second in our London gardens.

¶ The Time.

They floure and flourish when the Thistles do.

The Names.

These plants be Ergngia spuria, or bastard sea Hollies, being but lately observed, & therfore have

The first may be called in Latine, Eryngium Borußicum, or Non spinosum; sea Holly without prickles.

The second is called by Matthiolus, Eryngium planum, or flat sea Holly: others had rather name it Alpinum Eryngium, or sea Holly of the Alps.

The third is rightly called Eryngium pumilum, little fea Hulver.

Matthiolus makes the fourth to be Crithmum quartum, or the fourth kind of Sampier: others, as Dodoneus and Lobel, haue made it a kinde of sea Hulver.

The Nature and Vertues:

Touching the faculties hereof we have nothing to fet downe, feeing they have as yet no wie in meat or medicine. But that they be hot the very tafte doth declare.

## CHAP. 486. Of Starre Thifle.

### A The Description.

"He Star Thiftle, called Cardous fiell atus, hath many foft frizled leaves, deepely cutor gasht, altogether without prickles: among which rifeth vp a stalke, diulding it self in I gaint-anogener without privates; among which ricen vp a mana-summing it terms to many other branches, growing two foothigh; on the tops whereof are small knops or heads like the other Thistles, armed round about with many sharpe prickles, fashioned like a or near rise the other trinties, since found about water many marge pricates, minious use a blasing starre, which at the beginning are of a purple colour, but afterwards of a pale bleaked whitish colour: the seed is small, stat, and round, the root is long and browne without.

I Carduns stellatus. The Star-Thiftle.

† 2 Carduus Solftitialis. S. Barnabies Thiftle.





2 S. Barnabies Thiftle is another kinde of Star-Thiftle, notwithflanding it hath prickles no where faue in the head only, and the prickles stand forth of it in manner of a star : the stalks are two cubits high, parted into divers branches softer than are those of Star-Thistle: which stalkes have velms or thin skins cleaning vato them all in length, by which they feem to be foure square. The leaues are formewhat long, let with deep gashes on the edges: the floures are yellow, and confit of threds, the feed is little, the root long and flender.

The Place. The two first grow upon barren places neere cities and townes, almost euery where.

¶ The Time. They floure and flourish especially in July and August.

The first is called in Latine Stellaria, as also Carduus fellatus, and Carduus Calcitrapa: but they are deceined who take it for Eryngium, or fea Holly, or any kinde thereof, Mathiolus faith it is called in Italian, Calcarrippa : in high-Dutch, mallen biftet ; in low Dutch, Seterte biftell ; in French, Chauffetrappe : in English, ftar Thiftle.

S. Barnabies Thiftle is called in Latine, Solfitialis fina, because it floureth in the summer Soldies

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flice, as Gesner saith, or rather because after the Solstice the prickles thereof be sharpest:of Guillandinus, Eryngium, but not properly, and Stellaria Horatij Augerij, who with good successe gaue it against the stone, dropsies, green sicknesse, and quotidian seuers. It is called in English as about said, Saint Barnabies Thistle.

The Temperature.

The Star-Thiftle is of a hot temperature.

The feed is commended against the strangurie: it is reported to drive forth the stone, if it bee A drunke with wine.

Baptista Sardus affirmeth, that the distilled water of this Thistle is a remedy for those that are in B fected with the French Pox, and that the vie of this is good for the liver, that it taketh away the

That it clenfeth the bloud from corrupt and putrified humours.

That it is given with good successe against intermitting severs: whether they be quotidian or D

As touching the faculties of Saint Barnabies Thiftle, which are as yet not found out, we have E nothing to write.

There were formerly three figures and defect priors in this chapter, and all of them oil of the 1st and 1st chapter of the fifth books, and fifth Powers of 79, dature from the first and second figures were both of the first deferbed, the third figures was of the Areabus programs of I deriven sometime, and the Paules to the second second figures are the Areabus programs of I deriven sometime, and the Paules to the Areabus programs of I deriven second second figures are the Areabus programs of I deriven second figures are the Areabus programs of I deriven second and I deriven second

## CHAP. 487. Of Teasels.

OVr age hath fet downe two kindes of Teafels: the tame, and the wilde. These differ not saue only in the husbanding; for all things that are planted and manured doe more flourish, and become for the most part fitter for mans vie.

I Dipfacus fativus. Garden Teafell.







‡ 3 Dipfacus minor, five Virga pastoris. Shepheards rod.



The Description.

Arden Teasell is also of the number of the Thiftles; it bringeth forth a falke that is fraight, very long iointed, and ful of prickles: the leaves grow forth of the loynts by couples, not onely opposite or fet one right against another, but also compas. fing the stalke about, and fastened together; and fo fastened, that they hold dew and raine water in manner of a little bason: these be long, of a light greene colour, and like to those of Lettice, but full of prickles in the edges, and have on the outside all alongst the ridge stiffer prickles:on the tops of the stalkes stand heads with sharpe prickles like those of the Hedge-hog, and croo. king backward at the point like hookes : out of which heads grow little floures: The feed is like Fennell-seed, and in taste bitter : the heads wax white when they grow old, and there are found in the midst of them when they are cut, certains little magots: the root is white, and of a meane length.

2 The fecond kinde of Teafell which is alfo a kinde of Thistle, is very like vnto the former. but his leaves are smaller and narrower: his flours of a purple colour, and the hooks of the Teafell nothing so hard or sharpe as the other, nor good for any vie in dreffing of cloath.

3 There is another kinde of Teafell, being

wilde kinde thereof, and accounted among these

Thiftles, growing higher than the rest of his kindes; but his knobbed heads are no bigger than a Nutmeg, in all other things elfe they are like to the other wilde kindes. ‡ This hath the lower leaues deeply cut in with one gash on each lide at the bottome of the leafe, which little eares are omitted in the figure: the leaves also are lessethan the former, and narrower at the fetting on, and hold no water as the two former do: the whole plant

The Place.

The first called the tame Teafell is sowne in this country in gardens, to serue the vse of Fulles and Clothworkers. The second kindegroweth in moist places by brookes, rivers, and such like places.

The third I found growing in moift places in the high way leading from Braintree to Henning. ham calle in Effex, and not in any other place except here and there a plant upon the high way from Much-Dunnow to London. ‡ I found it growing in great plenty at Edgecombe by Croydon, close by the gate of the house of my much honoured friend Sir lohv Tunstall. ‡

These floure for the most part in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Teafell is called in Greeke, a um, and likewife in Latine, Diplacus, Labrum Veneris, and Cardan Veneris: it is termed Labram Veneris, and Lauer Lauaerum, of the forme of the leaues made up infafhion of a bason, which is neuer without water: they commonly call it Pingapasteris minor, and Cadaus fullonum : in high Durch, karben Diffell : in low Durch, kaerben ; in Spanish, Cardencha: and Cardo Penteador : in Italian, Diffaco, and Cardo : in French, Chardon de foullon, Verge à bergier : in English, Teasell, Carde Teasell, and Venus bason.

The third is thought to be Galedragon Pliny: of which he hath written in his 27, booke, the tenth Chapter.

¶ The Temperature.

The roots of these plants are dry in the second degree, and have a certaine clenting faculty.

The Vertues. There is small vse of Teasell in medicines: the heads (as we have said) are vsed to dresse wool- A len cloth with.

Dioscorides writeth, That the root being boyled in wine, and stamped till it is come to the sub- B flance of a falue, healeth chaps and fistulaes of the fundament, if it be applied thereunto; and that this medicine must bee reserved in a box of copper, and that also it is reported to be good for all kindes of warts.

It is needleffe here to alledge those things that are added touching the little wormes or magots C found in the heads of the Teasell, and which are to be hanged about the necke, or to mention the like thing that Pliny reporteth of Galedragon: for they are nothing else but most vaine and trifling toies, as my felfe haue proued a little before the impression hereof, having a most grieuous ague, aud of long continuance: notwithstanding Physicke charmes, these worms hanged about my neck, spiders put into a walnut shell, and divers such foolish toies that I was constrained to take by fantafticke peoples procurement, notwith standing, I say, my helpe came from God himselfe, for these medicines and all other fuch things did me no good at all.

† The figure which formerly was purinto the (econd place was of the Diplace founder of Taberta annual with differ from our common one, in that the leaves are deeply divided or our in other edges.

### CHAP. 488. Of Bastard Saffron.

1 I Carthamus five Cnicus Baftard Saffron.

L I B. 2.

† 2 Cnicus alter caruleus. Blew floured Bastard Saffron.





The Description.

Nicus, called also bastard Saffron, which may very wel be reckoned among the Thistles, rifeth vp with a stalke of a cubite and a halfe high, straight, smooth, round, hard, and wooddy, & branched at the top: it is defended with long leaves, fomthing broad, fharp

pointed; and with prickles in the edges; from the tops of the stalks stand out little heads or knops pointed; and with prickles in the cogo; nome the copy of the bignefic of an Olive or bigger, fet with many fharp pointed and prickly feales; out of which of the bignetic of an Oilte or pigger, fer with many many postate and piecety reacts out of which come forth floures like threds, clotely compact, of a deepe yellow fining colour, drawing necreto the colour of Saffron; under them are long feeds, smooth, white, forewhat cornered, bigger than a colour of Saffron; and the inner pulper flibbars is for the saffron three piggers. the colour of Santon: where of is former hing hard, the inner pulpe or fub stance is fat, white, sweet in

taffe; the root Hender and Vupprontaute.

2 There is also another kinde of Pastard Saffron, that may very well be numbred among the kindes of Thistles, and is very like vnto the former, fauing that his flockie or threddy floures are of the saffron and the saffron are of the saffron and the saffron are of the saffron and the saffron are of the saffron ar kindes of Influescated to the control of the whole plant is altogether more sharpe in prickles the

It is fowne in diuers places of Italy, Spaine, and France, both in Gardens and in Fields: Plin, lt is fowne in cluers places of really, opame, and rames, consumer in Italy: being in Agypt lib. 25, cap. 15, faith, that in the raigne of Velpalian this was not knowne in Italy: being in Agypt onely of good account, and that they yfed to make oyle of it, and not meat. The Time.

The floures are perfected in Iuly and August: the root after the feed is ripe, the same years it is fowne withereth away.

It is called in Greeke, wine: in Latine also Cnicus, or Cnecus: in shops, Cartamus, or Carthamus; of The Names. It is called in Orene, mar in Launean Common on the com: in Inoposition, or Community divers, Crocus hortenfis, and Crocus Saracenicus: in Italian, Zaffarano Saracine Co, and Zaffarano falanico. divers, crocks vortenjo, and Semente de papagaios: in high Durch, 120then Zafton; in French, Saftan in Spanish, Asign, and Sememe as papagass: in nigh Dutch, Menural Lauten; in French, Safan Samuage: in English, Bastard Saffron of some, Mocke Saffron, and Saffron Dorte, as though you should lay, Saffron de borto, or of the garden. Theophrass and Pliny call it Chieus wrbana, and singap tame and garden bastard Saffron, that it may differ from Astractivity, which they make to be a kinde of Cnicus squestris; or wilde Bastard Sassron, but rather a species of the Holy Thistle.

The Temperature. Wevse, saith Galen, the seed only for purgations: it is hot, and that in the first degree, as Missian writeth.

The juyce of the feed of baltard Saffron bruifed and strained into honied water or the brothola chicken, and drunke, prouoketh to the stoole, and purgeth by siege slimy slegme, and sharp humon: Moreouer it is good against the collicke, and difficulty of taking breath, the cough, and stopping

of the breft, and is fingular against the dropsie.

The seed yield as a foresaid, and strained into milke, causeth it to curdle and yeeld much cruds, and maketh it of great force to loofe and open the belly.

The floures drunke with honied water open the liver, and are good against the jaundise : and the floures are good to colour meat in stead of Saffron.

The feed is very hurtfull to the fromacke, caufing defire to vomit, and is of hard flow digefition, remaining long in the stomacke and entrails,

Put to the same seed things comfortable to the stomacke, as Annise seed, Galingale, or Massick, Ginger, Sal gemme, and it shall not hurt the stomacke at all, and the operation thereof shall be the

Of the inward pulpe or substance hereof is made a most famous and excellent composition to purge water with, commonly called Diacarthamon, a most singular and effectuall purgation for those

The perfect description hereof is extant in Guido the Surgion, in his first Doctrine, and the first

We have not read, or had in vie that Bastard Sastron with the blew sloure, and therefore can be nothing of his vertues,

† The figure formerly was of the Cnicas caraless.

# CHAP. 489. Of Wilde Bastard Saffron.

A Traciple, otherwise called wilde Bastard Sastion, bringerh forth a straight and since stalke, very fragile or brittle, divided at the toppe into certaine branches: it hath long jagged leaves fet with prickles: the heads on the tops of the branches are very full of sharpe prickles: out of which grow flours all of threds, like those of bastard Sassron, but they are of a light yellow colour, and fometimes purple: the feed is fomwhat great, browne, and bitter, otherwife like that of bastard Saffron : the root is of a meane bignesse.

1 Atractylis. Wilde Bastard Thistle.

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2 Carduus Benedictus. The Bleffed Thiftle.



The stalkes of Cardum Benedictus, or Blessed Thistle, are round, rough and pliable, and being parted into divers branches, do lie flat on the ground: the leaves are jagged round about, and full of harmleffe prickles in the edges: the heads on the tops of the stalkes are fet with prickles, and inuironed with sharpe prickling leaues, out of which standeth a yellow floure: the seed is long, and set with haires at the top like a beard: the root is white, and parted into strings: the whole herb, leaues and stalkes, and also the heads, are covered with a soft and thin downe.

The Place. Atractylis groweth in Candie and in divers provinces and Islands of Greece, and also in Languedocke: and is an herbe growing in our English gardens.

Cardum Benedictus is found every where in Lemnos, an Island of the Midland Sea, in Champion grounds, as Ferris Bellonius testifieth: it is diligently cherished in Gardens in these Northerne

南 The Time. Merattylis is very late before it floureth and feedeth. Carduns Benedictus floureth in Iuly and August, at which time it is especially to be gathered for Physicke matters.

¶ The Names. Atractylis is called in Greeke, Agamin agua: of the Latines likewife, Atractylis, and Cnycus filaefiris; and because women in the old time were wont to vie the stiffe stalke thero pro fujo aut colo, for a spindle or a distaste, it is named Fusius agressis, and Colus Russics, which thing Persus Bellonius reportests the women in Greece do also euen at this day; who call Atrastylle by a corrupt name Ataliyla; diuers of the later herbatiffs name it Sylueftris Carthanius : that is to fay in low Dutch, willen Carthamust and in English, wilde Bastard Saffron, or Spindle Thistle.

Bleffed Thiftle is called in Latine every where Cardina Benedittus, and in shops by a compound Fffff 2

word, Cardo beneditim : it is most plaine, that it is Species Arratiglidis, or a kind of wilde bastard Saf. word, Cardi-centencem: 11 is more peans, man a separate saffron: Fabrius Cordus nameth it Colicus it is called Catrallylis hirfution, hairie wilde baffard Saffron: Fabrius Cordus nameth it Colicus from it is called in high Dutch, 38 eleganete biflell, \$200 Serebict 5 the later name whereof is fapinas. It is called in high Dutch, Descriptive touchs, Southern Activation in French, Chardon beneift, or known to the Low Country-men: in Spanish it is called Gardo Santio: in French, Chardon beneift, or known to the Low Country men: an opamining its Earlies of the life Lemnos, Garderacantha: in English, Bleffed Thistle, but more commonly by the

The Temperature.

Wilde bastard Sassron doth dry and moderately digest, as Galen witnesseth.

Wilde Dattard Santon word dry and moderatery digests.

As Gardans benedictus is better, to is it also hot and dry in the second degree, and withall clenfing and opening.

The Vertues.

The tops, (ccd, and leaves of Atractylis, faith Diofeorides, being beaten and drunke with pepper and wine, are a remedy for those that are stung of the Scorpion.

Bleffed Thiftle taken in meat or drinke, is good for the swimming and giddinesse of the head, it firengthueth memory, and is a fingular remedy against deafenesse.

The same boiled in wine and drunke hot, healeth the griping paines of the belly, killeth and er. pelleth wormes, cauleth fiveat, prouoketh vrine, and driueth our grauell; elenfeth the ftomacke, and is very good against the Feuer quartaine.

The juyce of the faid Cardaus is fingular good against all poyson, as Hierome Bocke witnesseth, in what fort soeuer the medicine be taken; and helpeth the inflammation of the liner, as reported list.

chimus Camerarius of Noremberg.

The pouder of the leaves ministred in the quantitie of halfe a dram, is very good against the pe filence, if it be received within 24. hours after the taking of the fickeneffe, and the party five try on the same : the like vertue hath the wine, wherein the herbe hath beene fodden.

F The greene herb pounded and laid to, is good against all hor twellings, as Explipelus, plague-fore, and botches, especially those that proceed of the pestilence, and is also good to be laid vponthe bitings of mad dogs, ferpents, spiders, or any venomous beafts what seems and so is it like wise it

The distilled water thereof is of lesse vertue.

It is reported that it likewise cureth stubborne and rebellious vicers, if the decocion betake for certaine daies together; and likewise Arnoldus de Villanous reporteth, that if it be stamped with Barrows greafe to the form of an unguent, adding thereto a little wheat floure, it doth the fame being applied twice a day.

The herbe also is good being stamped and applied, and so is the juyce thereof.

The extraction of the leaves drawne according to Art, is excellent good against the French difease, and quartaine ague, as reporteth the foresaid Camerarius.

The same Author reporteth, that the distilled water taken with the water of Louage, and Dodder, helpeth the fauce flegme face, if it be drunke for certaine daies together.

## CHAP. 490.

# Of Thistle vpon Thistle, and divers other Wilde Thistles.

### I The Description.

Mong all the Thomes and Thiftles, this is most full of prickles; the stalks thereof are very long, and feeme to be cornered by reason of certaine thin skins growing to them, being fent downe forth of the leaues : the leaues are fet round about with many deepe gathes, being very full of prickles as well as the stalks: the heads are very thicke fer in every place with fifte prickles, and confift of a multitude of scales; our of which grow purple floures, as they

do out of other Thiftles, feldome white: the root is almost straight, but it groweth not deep,

2 To this also may be referred that which Lobel writteth to be named of the Italians Lee, and Cardans from, for it is focalled of the wonderfull fharpe and fiffe prickles, wherewith the whole plant aboundeth; the flalke thereof is fhort, fearce a handfull high; the floure groweth forth of a prickly head, and is of a pale yellow colour, like that of wilde baftard Saffron, and it is also inuitoned and fer round about on every fide with long hard thornes and prickles.

The third groweth feldome aboue a cubit or two foot high; it bringeth forth many round flalkes,parted into diuers branches; the leaues are like those of white Cotton Thisle, but lesses and blacker, and not coursed with downe or Cotton i vpon the tops of the stalks grow little heads

† I Polyacanthos

Thiftle voon Thiftle

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2 Cardous ferox. The cruell Thiftle.



A Cardum vulgati Bimus viarum The Way Thiftle.



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like Hedge-hogs, out of which fpring gallant purple floures, that at length are turned into downe, leaving feeds behinde them like those of the other Thisses: the root consistent of many small

firings.

4 The fourth rifeth vp with an higher stalke, now and then a yard long, round and not so full of branches nor leaves, which are sharpe and full of prickles, but leser and narrower: the heads be also fo lesser, and not so full of stiffe prickles: the sloures are of a white colour, and vanish into downe: the root is blacke, and of a foot long.

5 This wilde Thiftle which groweth in the fields about Cambridge, hath an vpright flalke, whereon do grow broad prickly leaues: the floures grow at the tops of the branches, confifting of a flockie downe, of a white colour tending to purple, of a most pleasant sweet smell, firming with the sauour of muske: the root is small, and perisheth at the approch of Winter. ‡ I had no figure directly fitting this; wherefore I put that of Dodonaus his Oneperdon, which may well serue for it, if the leaues were narrower, and more divided. ‡

† 5 Carduus Muscatus. The musked Thistle.



6 Cardons lanceaten. The Speare Thistle.



The Speare Thiftle hath an vpright stalke, garnished with a skinnie membrane, full of most sharpe prickles: whereon do grow very long leaves, divided into divers parts with sharp prickles; the tops of the leaves are as the point of a speare, whereof it tooke his name: the slowes grow on sisting of many threads of a purple colour: the root consistent of many threads of a purple colour: the root consistent of many tough strings.

Theoshasta his 60. Think collections that the strings of the strings of the strings of the strings.

7 Theophrafius his fifth Thiftle called Acarna, which was brought from Illyria to Venice, by the learned Faler andus Dimes, described by Theophrafius, hath horrible fharpe yellow prickles, set the reft of the plane? having a stalke of a cubit and a halfe high, and at the top certaine sealy knows containing yellow thrummie sources, armed or senced with horrible sharp prickles: the root is long and thready.

8 The other kinde of fish Thistle, being also another Acarna of Faltrandus description, hath is concred with a certain hostined. like the former: there arise thy a stalke nine inches long, year there, but lesses a cubit high, bearing the floure of Cardons benedities, standing thicke together, but lesses.

7 Acarna Theophrasti. Theophrastus his fish Thistle.

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† 9 Picnomos.
The thicke or bush headed Thisse.



8 Acarna Valerandi Dontez. Donrez his fish Thistle.



# 9 This Thistle in the opinion of Rauthe former. The root is small, the leaves long, welting the stalks at their letting on and armed on the edges with sharpe ptickles: the stalkes lie trailing on the ground like those of the star-Thistle, so set with prickles, that one knoweth not where to take hold thereof: it hath many closely compact vmbels, consisting of pale yellowish little floures like those of Groundswell: the feed is like that of Carthamus, smal and chaffie. Pena and Lobel call this Picnomos Creta Salanensis, of a place in Province where they first, found it, called the Craubeing not farre from the city Salon. Tabernamentanus fet it forth for Chamaleon niger, and our Author formerly gaue the figure hereof by the same title, though his historie belonged to another, as I have formerly noted. ±

The Place.

The two first grow on divers banks not farre from mount Apennine, and sometimes in Italy, but yet seldome.

The way Thiftles grow every where by highwaies fides and common paths in great plenty. The places of the reft haue beene fufficiently

spoken of in their descriptions.

I The Time.

These kindes of Thistles do stoure from the beginning of June vntill the end of September,

These Thistles comprehended in this present shapter are by one generall name called in Latine Cardai squarers, or wilde Thistles; and that which is the second in order is named Scalyma: but Cardas statistics, or winder thinkers; and that which research a milky juyce (of which we have written not that Scalymu which Theophrastus declareth to yeeld a milky juyce (of which we have written not that occupied which print in his twentieth booke, eq. 23. describeth: of some they are before) our one of those which sample in their severall titles doe set forth their severall Latine names, and

ne engain.

There was formerly much confusion in this chapter, both in the figures and history, which Twill here endeauour to amend, and give as much light as I can, to the obscuritie of our Author and fome others; to which end I have made choise of the names as the fittest place.

1 This description was taken out of Dodonaus, and the title also of Onopordon which was formerly put ouer the figure, and they belong to the Thiffle our Author before described by the name of Acan himm purp. 18 yricum, cap. 476. I have therefore changed the title, yet let the description Of Acanonum purp. 118711 und enterine changes and the continue of the Cardaus fine of the Cardaus fine of the flam which is of the Cardaus fine of the flam who is Label, and Polyaconiha Theophrassi of Tabern. Of this Thistle I observe three kindes: the surface is a Thiftle fome two cubits and a halfe high, with many flender stalkes and branches exceeding prickly, having commonly fine prickly welts running along the flalkes: the leanes on the vpper fides as also the stalkes are of a reasonable fresh greene colour, but the underside of the lease is somewhat whirish: the heads consist of fundry hairy greene threds which looke like prickles; but they are weake, and not prickly: the floure is of the bignesse, and of the like colour and shape as the common Knapweed, yet fomewhat brighter: it growes on ditch fides, and floures in July. This I take to be the Acules/a Gafa of the Aduerf. pag. 374. but not that which Lebel figures for it in his loner, to be the Acutessa Galacot the Advers. pag. 374. but not that which Lobel figures for it in his tones. This is that which Tabernamontanus figures for Polyacantha, and our Authour gaue his figure in place. The second of the set I take to be that which Lobel hath figured for Polyacantha, and Dadoness for Cardons [9]. 3. (which figure we here give you) and in the Hist. Logd.pag. 1473. It is both figured and described by the name of Polyacanthas Theophrassis. In the figure there is little difference: in the things themselves this; the stalkes of this are as high as those of the last, but slenderer, with form and straighter branches, and commonly edged with sourclarge male which have found a property and straighter branches. and fraighter branches, and commonly edged with four large welts, which have fewer, yet longer prickles than those of the former: the leaves and stalkes of this are of a grayish or whitish colour: the heads are longish, but much smaller than those of the former, and they seldome open or spred abroad their floures, but only flew the tops of divers reddiff threds of a feint colour. This growes as frequently as the former, and commonly in the fame places. The third, which I thinkemay fitly beseferred unto thefe; growes on wet heaths and fuch like places, having a stalke fometimes ntry of referred virto times, growes on wer nearns and titen like places, nathing a traine contention of the cubits high, growing firaight up, with few branches, and those those ones: the floures are of an indifferent bignesse, and commonly purple, yet sometimes white. I thinke this may be the Ompyxes after Lagdanen, or the Cardaus plausities described in Bankinus his Prodremus, pag. 156.

The second which is a stranger with vs. is the Phanix, Lee & Cardaus serve of Label and Ded.

Banhine hath referd it to Acarna calling it Acarna minor caule non foliofo.

3 The third description was also out of Dodonaus, being of his Carduns fluctivis primus, or the Onepyzes Dedonai of the Hift Lugd. The figures formerly both in the third and fourth place of this Chapter were of the Acambiam Illyricam of Lobel; or the Ovepreden of Dedonaus, formerly menti-

4 This description also was out of Dodgnaus, being of his Cardans specific alter, agreeing in all things but the colour of the floures, which should be purple. Lobel in his Observations describes the same Thistle by the name of Cardaus vulgatifirms viarum: but both he and Dodonass, give the figure of Carlina filuestrie for it: but neither the floures nor the heads of that agree with that defeription. I iudge this to be the Thiftle that Fabius Columna hath fet forth for the Ceanothu of Theophraftus; and Takern, for Carduns arvensis: and our Author, though wnfitly, gaue it in the next

The Muske-Thiftle I haue seene growing about Deptford, and (as far as my memory serves me) it is very like to the third here described it growes better than a cubit high, with reasonable large leanes, and also heads which are a little soft or downy, large, with purple floures: the heads before the floures open smell strong of muske. I have found no mention of this but only in Gefeer, de Collectione in parte, where bee hart thefe words ; Cardaus avenfis major purpure flore (qui flore non-dam nato : 2000 hours of the cast for dam nato Moschum olebat) floret Iulio. Our Author formerly gaue an vafet figure for this, as I for-

There is sufficient of the rest in their titles and descriptions, \$

The Temperature and Vertues.

These wild Thistles (according to Galen) are hot and dry in the second degree, and that through the propertie of their effence they drive forth stinking vrine, if the roots be boyled in Wine and drunke; and that they take away the ranke smell of the body and arme-holes. Dioscorides faith, that the root of the common Thistle applied plaisterwise correcteth the filthy

imell of the arme-holes and whole body.

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And that it workes the same effect if it be boyled in wine and drunke, and that it expelleth plen-

tie of flinking vrine. The same Author assirmeth also, that the herbe being as yet greene and tender is vsed to be ca-

ten among other herbes after the manner of Asparagus.

This being stamped before the floure appeareth, faith Pliny, and the juyce pressed forth, causeth haire to grow where it is pilled off, if the place be bathed with the juyce.

The root of any of the wilde Thiftles being boyled in water and drunke, is reported to make them dry that drinke it.

It ftrengtheneth the ftomacke; and it is reported (if we beleeue it) that the same is also good for C the matrix, that boyes may be engendred: for fo Chereas of Athens hath writien, and Glaucias, who is thought towrite most diligently of Thistles.

This Thistle being chewed is good against a stinking breath. Thus farre Pliny, in his twentieth H

### CHAP. 491. Of the Melon or Hedge-hog Thiftle.

Melocarduus Echinatus Pena & Lob. The Hedge-hog Thiftle.



The Description.

WHO can but maruel at the rare and fin gular workemanship which the Lord God almighty hath shewed in this Thistle, called by the name Eshino-Melocactos, or Mai le-carduns Echinatus? This knobby or bunchy maffe or lump is strangely compact and context together containing in it fundry shapes, and formes, participating of a Pepon or Me-lon, and a Thistle, both being incorporate in one body; which is made after the forme of a cock of hay, broad and flat below, but sharp toward the top, as bigge as a mans body from the belly vpward : on the outfide hereof are fourteene hard ribbes, descending from the crowne to the lowest part, like the bunchy or out swelling rib of a Melon standing out, and chanelled betweene: at the top or crowne of the plant issueth forth a fine filken cotton, wherewith it is full fraught : within which cotton or flockes lie hid certain fmal theaths or cods, sharpe at the point, and of a deep sanguine colour, answering the cods of Capsicum or Indian pepper, not in shew only, but in co. lour, but the cods are somewhat smaller. The furrowed or chanelled ribs on the outfide are garnished or rather armed with many prickly ftars, ftanding in a compaffe like fharp crooked hornes or bookes, each flar confifting of ten or twelue prickes, wherewith the outward barke or pilling is garded, fo that without

hurt to the fingers it cannot be touched; this tinde is hard, thicke and like vnto Aloes, of the colour of the Cucumber; the fielh or inner pulpe is white, fat, waterish, of taste source, vnsauory and cooling, much like vnto the meat of a raw Melon or Pompion. This plant groweth without leafe or stalke, as our Northerne Thistle doth, called Carduus Acades, and is bigger than the largest Pompion: the roots ars small, spreading farre abroad in the ground, and confishing of blacke and tough twigs, which cannot endure the injury of our cold clymate.

This admirable Thistie groweth you the cliffes and grauelly grounds necrevate the sea fide, in the Islands of the West-Indies, called S. C. Mayarts and S. Islans Isle, necre vato Parts vice, or Parts those, and other places in those countries, by the relation of diuers trauellers that haue journied into those parts, who haue brought me the plant is selfe with his seed; the which would not grow in my garden by reason of the coldnesse of the clymate.

It groweth, floureth, and flourisheth all the yeare long, as doe many other plants of those Countries.

It is called, Cardous Echinatus, Melocardous Echinatus, and Echino Melocattos: in English, the Hedge-hog Thissle, or prickly Melon Thissle. ‡ Such as are curious may see more hereof in Cisches his Exoticks, sib. 4.cap. 24. ‡

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

There is not any thing extant fet forth of the antient or of the later Writers, neither by any that have travelled from the Indies themselves: therefore we leave it to a further consideration.

# CHAP. 492. Of the gummie Thistle, called Euphorbium.

I Euphorbium.
The poylonous gum Thiftle.

The Antidote against the poysonous Thisle.





¶ The Description.

The phorbium (whereout that liquor or gum called in shops Euphorbium is extracted) hath very great thicke grosse and spreading roots, dispersed far abroad in the ground: from which arise long and round leaves, almost like the fruit of a great Cucumber, a foot and a halfe long, ribbed, walled, and surrowed like vato the Melon: these branched ribs are set or

armed for the most part with certaine prickles standing by couples, the point or sharpe end of one garding one way, and the point of another looking directly a cleane contrary way: these prickes are often found in the gumme it selfe, which is brought unto vs from Libya and other parts: the leaues hereof being planted in the ground will take root well, land bring forth great increase, which thing I haue proued true in my garden; thath perished agains at the first approch of Winter. The sap or liquor that is extracted out of this plant is of the colour and substance of the Creame of Milke; it burneth the mouth extremely, and the dust or pouder doth very much annoy the head and the parts thereabout, causing great and vehement sneesing.

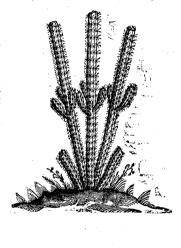
and the parts thereabout causing great and vehement sneesing.

This rare plant called Ansusphorbium hath a very thicke grosse and farre spreading root, very like vnto Euphorbium; from which riseth vp many round greene and sleshie stalkes, whereupon doe grow thicke seaues like Pursanch but longer, thicker, and fatter: the whole plant is full of cold and clammic moisture, which represent the scortching force of Euphorbium; and it wholly seemes at

the first view to be a branch of greene Corall,

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3 Cereus Peruvianus spinosus Lobelij. The Torch-Thistle or thorny Euphorbium. 4 Calamus Peruvianus spinosus Lobelij.
The thorny reed of Peru.





3 There is not among the strange and admirable plants of the world any one that gives more cause of manuell, or more moueth the minde to honor and laud the Creator, than this plant, which is called of the Indians in their mother tongue Progua, which is as much to say, a torch, taper, or wax candle; whereupon it hath been called in Latine by those that vuderstood the Indian tongue, Cereus, or a Torch. This admirable plant riseth up to the height of a speare of twenty foot long, although the figure expresse not the same; the reason is, the plant when the figure was drawne me to our view broken: it hath divers bunches and vallies, even as is to be seene in the sides of the Cucumber, that is, surrowed, guttered, or chamfered alongst the same, and as it were laid by a direct line, with a welt from one end vnto the other: vpon which welt or line doe stand small star-like. This there are needles, and of the colour of those of the Melon Thistie, that is to say, of a browne colour: the trunke or body is of the bignesse of the same substance, and armed with the like prickles that the body of the trunke is set without! the whole plant is thicke, fat, and full of a stassic substance, having much juyce like that of Aloes, when it is hardned, and of a bitter rate: the

floures grow at the top or extreme point of the plant: after which follow fruit in (hape like a fig. foures grow at the top of eathers point of the hands of the colour of red leade: the tafle is

There hath been brought from the Indies a prickly reed of the bigueffe of a good big flaffe, 4 There nationally not the length of fix or eight foot, chamfered and furrowed, having you two fides growing unto it of the length of the origin too, chambers, as it were a jag or well fet upon the wing of a garment, an open the very point of euery cut or jagge armed with most share prickles : the whole trunke and vpoir the very point of each year on 1-550 among the brief or bramble 3 among the filled full of a lpongeous fubflance, fuch as is in the hollownes of the brief or bramble 3 among the brief of the brief or bramble 3 among the brief of the brief or bramble 3 among the brief of the brief of the brief or bramble 3 among the brief of the bri is med tutto a a pongeous toward the pillings of Onions, wherin are often found living things, that at the first seeme to be dead. The plant is strange, and brought dry from the Indies, therefore wee eannot write fo ab folutely hereof as we defire, referring what more might be faid to a further con-

The Place.

These plants grow vpon Mount Atlas, in Lybia, in most of the Islands of the Mediterranean sea. in all the coaft of Barbary, especially in S. Crux neere vnto the sea side, in a barren place there called by the English-men Halfe Hanneken, which place is appointed for Merchants to confer of their bufineffe, euen as the Exchange in London is : from which place my friend M. William Martin, a right expert Surgeon,did procure me the plants of them for my garden, by his feruant that he fent thither as a Surgeon of a ship. Since which time I have received plants of divers others that have trauelled into other of those parts and coasts: notwithstanding they have not endured the cold of our extreme Winter.

The Time.

They put forth their leaues in the Spring time, and wither away at the approch of Winter.

The Names.

It is called both in Greeke and Latine, Exploritium : Pliny in one place putteth the hope in the feminine gender, naming it Euphorbia: the juyce is called also Euphorbion, and so it is like wife in shops : we are faine in English to vie the Latine word, and to call both the herbe and juyce by the name of Euphorbium, for other name we have none: it may be called in English, the gum

¶ The Temperature.

Euphorbium (that is to fay, the congealed juyce which we v'e) is of a very hot, and, as Galante stifieth, causticke or burning faculty, and of thinne parts: it is also hot and dry in the fourth de-

The Vertues.

An emplaisfer made with the gumme Euphorbium, and twelue times so much oyle, and a little wax, is very fingular against all aches of the joynts, lamenesse, palsies, crampes, and shrinking of sinewes, as Galen, lib.4. de medicament à secundum genera, declareth at large, which to recite at this prefent would but trouble you ouermuch.

Euphorbium mingled with oyle of Bay and Beares greafe cureth the fourfe and fealds of the head, and pildneffe, caufing the haire to grow againe, and other bare places, being annointed there-

The fame mingled with oyle, and applied to the temples of fuch as are very fleepy, and troubled with the lethargie, doth waken and quicken their spirits againe.

If it be applied to the nuque or nape of the necke, it bringeth their speech againe that have lost

it by reason of the Apoplexie.

Euphorbium mingled with vinegre and applied taketh away all foule and ill-fauoured spots, in what part of the body foeuer they be. Being mixed with oyle of Wall-floures, as Mefues faith, and with any other oyle or oyntments, it

quickely heateth fuch parts as are ouer cold.

It is likewise a remedy against old paines in the huckle bones, called the Sciatica.

Æetins, Paulus, Actuarius, and Mesue doe report, That if it bee inwardly taken it purgethby fiege water and flegme; but withall it fetteth on fire, fcorcheth and fretteth, not onely the throst

and mouth, but also the stomacke, liner, and the rest of the entrals, and instames the whole body. For that cause it must not be beaten small, and it is to be tempered with such things as allay the heate and sharpenesse thereof, and that make glib and slippery; of which things there must be fuch a quantitie, as that it may bee sufficient to couer all ouer the superficiall or outward part

But it is a hard thing to to couer and fold it vp, or to mix it, as that it will not burne or footch For though it be tempered with neuer formuch oyle, if it be outwardly applied it raifethblifters. especially in them that haue soft and tender fieth, and therefore it is better not to take is inwardly.

It is troublesome to beat it, vnlesse the nosthrils be carefully stopt and defended; for if it hap. I pen that the hot sharpnesse thereof do enter into the nose, it causeth itching, and moueth neesing, and after that by reason of the extremitie of the heate, it drawes our aboundance of flegme and filth, and last of all bloud, not without great quantitie of teares.

But against the hot sharpnesse of Euphorbium, it is reported that the inhabitants are remedied M by a certaine herb, which of the effect and contrarie faculties is named Anteuphorbium. This plant alio is full of juice, nothing at all hot and sharpe, but cooleand slimy, allaying the heat and sharpneffe of Euphorbium. We have not yet learned That the old Writers have fer downe any thing as touching this herb: notwithstanding it seems to be a kinde of Orpine, which is the antidote or counterpoison against the venomous poison of Euphorbium.

## + CHAP. 493. Of foft Thiftles and Thiftle gentle.

- Here are certain other plants by most writers referred to the Thistles: which beeing o-I mitted by our Author, I have thought fit here to give you.
- ‡ I Cirfium maximum Albbodeli radice. Great soft bulbed Thistle.

LIB. 2.

2 Cirsium majus alterum. Great foft Thiftle.





The Description.

He first and largest of these hath leaves consisting of great longish bulbs like those of the Asphodil; from whence arise many large stalks three or source cubits high, crested and downy: the leaues are very long and large, juicy, greenish, cut about the edges, and fet with lost prickles. At the tops of the stalks and branches grow heads round and large, out of which come flours confifting of aboundance of threds of a purple color, which fly away in down, This growes wilde in the mountainous medowes and in some wet places of Austria. I have seen it growing in the garden of M. Iohn Parkinson, and with M. Tuggye. It floures in July. Clusius hath called it Girsium maximum mont incano folio bulbosa radice. But hee gaue no figure thereof, nor any elle, voleffe the Acanthium parecrinum in Tabernam. (which our Author formerly, as I before noted,

gaue by the name of Solfitialis lates peregrins) were intended for this plant, as I verily thinke it was, I have given you a figure which I drew fome yeares ago by the plant it felfe.

I have given you a neuror to the store yeares ago by the plant at lette.

2 The root of this is long, yet fending forth of the sides creeping sibres, but not bulbous: the leaves are like those of the last mentioned, but lesse, set with sharp prickles of a greenish colour, with the middle rib white: the heads sometimes stand vpright, and otherwhiles hang down; they are very prickely, and send forth sources consisting of many elegant purple threds. The stalles are thicke, crested and welted with the setting on of the leaves. This growes wilde vpon the sea coasts of Zeeland, Flanders, and Holland: it stores in June and July. It is the Cirstum tertium of Dodanem, and Cirstum major of Lobel.

3 This, whose root is fibrous and liuing, sendeth forth lesser, and foster leaves than those of the former, not jagged or cut about their edges, nor hoary, yer fer about with prickles, the falks are crested: the heads are smaller, and grow three or soure together, earrying such puple floures as the former. This is that which Atatibud. Gesper, and others have set forth for Cirsum: Dedonaus for Cirsum 2. and Clusius hath it for his Cirsum yaariam, or Montanum secundam.

‡ 3 Cirsium folis non hirsuis. Soft smooth leaved Thistle.

‡ 4 Cirsium montanum capitulu parvis. Small Burre Thistle.

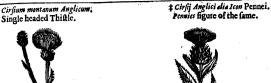




4 The leaues of this are fomewhat like those of the last described, but larger, and welting the stalks further at their setting on: they are also set with prickles about the edges: the stalks are some two cubits high, duided into sundry long stender branches, on whose tops grow little rough prickly heads, which after the slowers come to perfection, do hang downewards, and at length tune into down; amongst which lies hid a smooth shining seed. This growes wilde in divers wooddy clussus; and Cirsum atterum of Lobel. It slowers in lune: the Cirsum 2. or Montanem 1. of little singer, shrous also and living.

This sends up long narrow leaues, hairy, and set about the edges with slander prickles out of the middest of these leaues groweth up a stalke, somtimes a soot, otherwhiles a cubit high, slender, sliffe, and down; evon which grow leaues somwhat broad at their setting on, and there also a slittle nicked or cut in. This stalke sometimes hath no branches, otherwhiles to or three long stender ones, ot the tops wheriof grow out of soaly heads such sloures as the common Knap-weed, and the sloures are the slour

LIB. 2. Of the Hillorie (





t Cirfij Anglici Icon Lobelij. Lobels figure of the same.



† 6 Carduus mollis folijs diffectis. Iagged leaved Thille gentle.





Ggggg 2

which at length turne into down: among which lies hid a fmall shining seed like the other plants of this kinde. The root is made of diuers thicke sibres, which run in the ground, and here and there put vp new heads. This plant wants no setting forth; for Clussus giues we figure and historic of it, fift by the name of Cirsum Pannonicum 1. prater(s; then he giues another historic thereos, with a 2. Lobel also described it, and set it forth with a figure expressing the shoure already saded, by the name of Cirsum Anglicum. Baubine in his Pinax, deceived by these several plants of this one; a fault frequent in many writers of plants. Clussus sound it growing in the mountainous medowes alongs the side of the Danow in Austria. Pemp, in the medowes at the soot of Ingleborow hil in Yorkshire: Lobel, in the medowes at a place called Action in Glocester-thier. I sound this only one, and that was in a medow on this side High-gate, having been abroad with the Company of Apothecaries, and returning bomeward that way in the company of M' Lumes Walfall, William Broad, and some on the fifty place, and that of D' Pemny in the second, but the former is the better. I have also

† 7 Carduus mollis folijs Lapathi. Docke leaued Thistle gentle.



6 These also Clusius (whom I herein follow) addeth to the kindes of This jagged leafed one, which hee calleth Carduns mollior primus, hath many leaves at the root, both spreading vponthe ground, and also standing veright; and they are coursed with a white soft downinesse, yet greene on the vpper fide: they are also much divided or cut in even to the middle rib, like to the softer or tenderer leaues of the Star Thiftle: they have no prickles at all vpon them: out of the middeft of these leaves grow vp one or two stalkes, round, crested, purplish, hoary, and some cubit or bener high. The leaues that grow vpon the lowerpart of the stake are divided, those above not so the tops of the stalks somtimes, yet very seldome, are parted into branches, which carry scaly heads containing elegant floures made of many purple ftrings. The floure decaying there succeedetha cornered feed. The root fometimes equalls the the thicknesse of ones finger, brownish, long, and fomewhat fibrous. It floures in May, and growes vpon the hilly places of Hungary.

7 The stalke of this is some foot or better

7 The stalke of this is some soot or better high, thick, crested, and somwhat hairy the leanes about the root are somewhat large, and in stape like those of Bonus Henricus (abustiuely called in English, Mercury) somewhat sinuared about the edges, and set with harmlesse prickles, greeneaboue, and wery hoary vnderneath, like the leanes of the white Poplar: those that grow yon the stalke are lesser and narrower, out of whose both

tle branches, which carry three, foure, or more little fealy heads like those of the blew Bottle or Milke that of Blew-Bottle: the root is blacke, hard, and liuing, sending forth shoots on the fides. It shiftle.

Clusture that of Blew-Bottle: the root is blacke, hard, and liuing, sending forth shoots on the fides. It shiftle.

These plants seem by their taste to be of a moderately heating and drying facultie, but none of them are vsed in medicine, nor have their vertues set down by any Author.

CHAP.

CHAP. 494. Of three leafed Graffe or Medow Trefoile.

The Kindes.

There be divers forts of three leafed Graffes, some greater, others leffer; some beare floures of one colour, some of another: some of the water, and others of the land: some of a sweet smel, others stinking; and first of the common medow Trefoiles, called in Irish Shamrocks.

1 Trifelium pratense. Medow Trefoile. ‡ 3 Trifolium majus flore albo.





The Description.

Edow Trefoile bringeth forth stalkes a cubit long, found and something hairy, the greater part of which creepeth upon the ground a whereon grow leaves confishing of three ioined together, one standing a little from another, of which those that are next the ground and roots are rounder, and they that grow on the upper part longer sharing for the most part in the mids a white spot like a halfe moone. The sloures grow at the tops of the stalks in a tust or small Fox-taile care, of a purple colour, and sweet of taste. The feed growes in little husks, round and blackish the root is long, wooddy, and groweth deep.

2 There is another of the field Tresoiles, differing from the precedent especially in the color

There is another of the field Trefoiles, differing from the precedent especially in the color of the floures; for as those are of a bright purple contrariwise these are very white, which maketh the difference. The leaves, floures, and all the whole plant is lesse than the former.

3. 4: There is allo a Trefoile of this kinde which is fowne in fields of the low-Countries, in Italy and diuers other places beyond the feas, that comes up ranker and higher than that which groweth in medowes, and is an excellent food for Cattell, both to fatten them and cause them to give good flore of milke.

‡ Of this there is one more with white floures which hath stalkes some foot high, and narrow hairy leaves, with a rose of the thicknesse of ones little singer. This is Classic his Triplium major.

‡ 4 Trifolium majus flo.purpureo, Great purple Trefoile.



‡ 6 Trifelium luteum minimum. Little yellow Trefoile.



‡ 5 Trifolium luteum Lupinum. Hop Trefoile.



primum. The other hath stalks some cubit high, with larger joints and leaues; the floure or head of floures is also larger, of an elegant red colour.
This Clusius calls Triplium major tertium. ‡
5. 6 Likewise we have in our fields a smal-

ler Trefoile that brings forth yellow flours, agrea-ter and a leffer, & divers others also, differing from these in divers notable points, the which to distinguish apart would greatly inlarge our volume, and yet to small purpose: therefore we leave them to be diffinguished by the Curious, who may at the first view easily perceine the difference, and also that they be of one stocke or kindred.

‡ The greater of these yellow Tresoiles hath prety large yellow heads, which afterward become of a brownish colour, and somewhat resemble an hop; whence Thaliss called it Lupulus filozicus, or Trifolium luteum alterum lupulinum: Dodanam cals it Trifolium grarium. The leaves are famil, and lightly nickt about the edges: the leffer hath imaller and far leffer yellow heads, which are succeeded by many little crooked clustring feeds. The leaues of this are small, and alfo (niprabous the edges. Both this and the other hath two little leaues close by the fasting of the foot stalkes of the leaves to the main fialks : wherefore I referre them to the Medickes, and vinally call this later, Medica fem racemfe. It is the Trifal Intermentim. of Pena and Label; and Trifal weefe of Taber.

LIB. 2.

The Place.

Common medow Trefoile grows in medowes, fertile pastures, and waterish grounds: the others love the like foile.

The Time.

They floure from May to the end of Summer.

¶ The Names.

Medow Trefoile is called in Latine Trifolium pratense: in high Dutch, western low. Dutch, Clausten: in French, Trefste, and Trainiere, and Visumarus, as Marcelus an old writer testifies: in Englifh, Common Trefoile, Three leafed graffe: of fome, Suckles, Hony-fuckles, and Cocks-heads: in Irifh Shamrocks.

I The Temperature.

The leaves and floures of medow Trefoiles are cold and dry. The Vertues.

The decoction of three leafed graffe made with hony and vied as a cliffer, is good against fret- A tings and paines of the guts, and driveth forth tough and flimy humors that cleave vnto the guts.

The leaves boiled with a little barrows grease, and vied as a pultis, take away hot swellings and B

Oxen and other cattell do feed on the herb, as also calves and yong lambs. The flours are acceptable to Bees.

Pling writeth and setteth it downe for certaine, that the leaves hereof do tremble and stand right D vp against the comming of a storme or tempest.

The medow Trefoile (especially that with the blacke halfe-moon vpon the leafe) stamped with E a little hony, takes away the pin and web in the eies, ceasing the pain and inflammation thereof, if it be strained and dropped therein.

## CHAP. 495. Of Stinking Trefoile or Treacle Claver.

Trifolium bituminofum. Treacle Claver.



The Description.

Reacle Claver growes vpright like a thrub. bie plant, with stalkes of a cubit and a halfe high, whereupon grow next the ground broad leaues three joined together: those you the stalks are longer and narrower. The stalks are couered ourse with a rough cuill coloured hairinesse: the leaues are of a darke blacke green co. lour, and of a loath some smell, like the pitch called Bitumen Iudaicum, whereof it took the name. The flours grow at the top of the stalks, of a dark purplish colour tending to blewnesse, in shape like those of Scabious. The seed is broad, rough, long, and sharp pointed : the root is smal & tender, and canot endure the coldnesse of our Winter, but perisheth at the first approch thereof.

The Place.

It groweth naturally, faith Hippocrates, Hippiatros, not Com, in rough places, as Ruellius translateth it in Germany, France, and England it neuer commeth up of it felfe, but must be sown in gardens, as my felfe have proved divers times, and was constrained to fow it yerely, or else it would not come vp, either of his owne fowing or other-

The Time. Ir flowed not in my garden vatill the end of

+ 2 Trifolium Burgundiacum.

The Names.

Micander calls this Trefoile commo: in Latine, Trifolium acutum, or sharpepointed Trefoile: of Reference cans caus the action of the state of others, Trifolium Alphaliaum, five Bitaminofum, or from Pitch Trefoile.

Ten Trecone.

Avicen Calleth it Tarfilm, and not Handacocha: Avicen doth comprehend Disferrides his Lati, that Avicen Calletti v. e. a. pum, and to transmission which Dieferides confoundeth one with another in is to fay, Lotus urbana filvestris, and Agyptia, which Dieferides confoundeth one with another in one Chapter. In English it is called Clauer gentle, Parch Trefoile, stinking Trefoile, and Treacle

The Temperature.

This Trefoile, called Affhaltaum, as Galen faith, is hot and dry in the third degree, as Bitumen is

The Vertues.

Being drunke, it taketh away the pain of the fides which commeth by obfiruction or floppings prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the defired ficknesse.

Hippocrates writeth, that it doth not only bring them downe, but likewife the birth, not onely inwardly taken, but also outwardly applied : if a woman, faith he, be not well clensed after her childbearing, giue her this Trefoile to drinke in white wine.

Disjourides faith, that the feeds and leaves being drunke in water are a remedie for the pleurific, difficultie of making water, the falling fickeneffe, the dropfic when it first beginneth, and for those that be troubled with the Mother: the quantity to be taken at once is three drams of the feeds and

The leaves drunke in Oxymel or a syrrup of vineger made with hony, is good for those that are bitten with ferpents.

Some affirm, that the decoction of the whole plant, root and leaves, taketh away pain comming of the sting of serpents, if the part bewashed therewith: but if any other man having an vicerbee washed with that water wherewith he was bathed that was bitten of the serpent, they say that hee shall be troubled in the same manner that the stinged party was.

F Some also give with wine three leaves, or a small quantitie of the seeds in tertian agues, and in Quartane foure, as a fure remedie against the fits.

The root alfo is put into antidotes or counterpoifons, faith Dissertides: but other antient Physicions do not only mix the root with them, but alfo the feed, as we may fee in Galen, lib. 2. of his antitidots, in many compositions; that is to say, in the Treacles of Aline Gallen, Zeno Landacton, Clar dius Apollonius, Eudemus, Heraclides, Dorot baus, and Heras.

The herbe stamped and applied upon any invenomed wound or made with poisoned weapon, drawes the poison from the depth most apparantly : but if it be applied vpon a wound where there is novenomous matter to work vpon, it doth no lefte infect that pare, than if it had bin bitten with fome serpent or venomous beast : which wonderful effect it doth not performe in respect of any vitious qualitie that it hath in it felfe, but because it dorn not finde that venomous matter to worke vpon, which it naturally draweth (as the Load-stone doth iron) wherupon it is constrained through his attractive qualitic, to draw and gather together humors from farre vnto the place, whereby the

## CHAP. 496. Of divers other Trefoiles.

### The Description.

Ree leaued Graffe of America hath divers crooked round stalks leaning this way and that way, and divided into divers branches, whereon grow leaves like those of the medow Trefoile, of a blacke greene colour, and of the finell of pitch Trefoile or Treacle Claver: the floures grow at the top of the branches, made up in a long spiked chaffie care, white of colour: after which comes the feed, formwhat flar, almost like to those of Tares: the roots are long

2 This three leafed Graffe (which Dodonaus in his last edition calleth Trifolium cochleatum primum; and Lebel, Fanum Burgundiacum) hath divers round wpright flakes of a wooddy rough the flance, yet norable of it felfe to fland without a prop or flay; which flalkes are divided into divers fmall branches, whereupon doe grow leaues joined three together like the other Trefoiles, but of a darke fwart greene colour: the floures grow at the tops of the flalks, in fhape like those of the code. ded Trefoile, but of a darke purple colour : the feed followeth, contained in finall wrinckled

I Trifolium Americum. Trefoile of America.

LIB. 2.



2 Trifolium Salmanticum. Portugal Trefoile.



husks turned round, after the maner of a water fnaile. The root is thick, composed of divers tough

threddy firings, and lafteth long in my garden with great increase.

3 This three leaved Grasse of Salmanca, a city as I take it in Portugal, differs not much from our field Trefoile: it hath many branches weak and tender, trailing vpon the ground of two cubits and a halfe high: whereupon grow leaves fet together by three vpon a stemme, from the bosome whereof thrust forth tender foot-stalkes, whereon stand most fine floures of a bright red tending to purple: after which come the feeds wrapped in small skins, of a red colour.

4 The Hart Trefoile hath very many flexible branches, fet vpon a flender flalke, of the length of two or three foot, trailing hither and thither : whereupon doe grow leaves joined together by

4 Trifolium Cordatum. Heart Trefoile.



‡ 6 Coronopus ex codice Cafareo. Crow-foot Trefoile.



5 Trifolium filiquofum minus. Small codded Trefoile.



three on little slender foot-stalks, every little leafe of the fashion of a heart, whereof it took his name: amongst which come forth scaly or chaffie yellow floures: the root is thickeand threddy. ‡ I take the plant which our Authour heere figured and intended to describe vnto vs, to be of that Medica which Camerarius calls Arabica, which growes wild in many places with vs, having the leaves a little dented in at the ends, so that they resemble the vulgar figure of an heart; and each leaf is marked with a blackish or red spot: the flours be small and yellow; the feed is contained in rough buttons wound up like the other fnaile Trefoils, wherof it is a kinde. I have given you the figure a little more exquisite, by the addition of the fpots and cods. ‡

5 This kinde of three leaued Graffe is a low herb creeping you the groundathe leaues are like those of the common Trefoile, but leffer, and of a gray ith green colour: the floures are faire and yellow, fathioned like those of Broome, but leffer: after come three or four cods, wherein is contained round feed-the root is long and reddith. ‡ This is the Trifdium Cornicalsamo, or Melilotus: corronae of Lobel: Latus pemaphyllos of Gester. ‡

This codded Trefoile is like vnto the last described in every respect, saving that this plant is altogether ‡ larger, having stalks a cu-

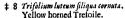
bit and a halfe high: the leaues are also foure times as large, two roundish leaues growing by the stalke, and three longish ones growing upon a short soot-stalk comming forth betweene the two roundish leaues: both the stalke and leaues have a little soft downinesse or hairinesse on themsthe stores grow clustering together on the tops of the stalks, in shape, bignesse, and colour like that of the last described, but commonly more in number: they are also succeeded by such cods as those of the former.

6 The figure which Dodonaus hath fet forth out of an old Manuscript in the Emperors Library, being there figured for Coronopus, seems to be of the last described, or some plant very like there to; though the fine leanes at each joint be not put in such order as they should be, yet all the parts are well express, according to the drawing of those times: for you shall finde few antient expressions come to neere as this doth. ‡

7 There is a kind of Clauer growing about Narbon in France, that hath many twiggy tough branches comming from a wooddy root; whereon are fet leaues three together, after the maner of the other Trefoiles, fomewhat long, hairy, and of an hoary or ouerworn green colour: the floures are yellow, and grow at the tops of the branches like those of Broome.

7 Lotus incana, sive Oxytriphyllon Scribony largi. Hoary Claver.

LIB. 2.







‡ This fends vp many branches from one root, fome cubit or more long, commonly lying along yoon the ground, round, feetible, and divided into fundry branches: the leaves stand together by threes, and are like those of the true Medica or Burgondy Tresoile, but much lesse: the sloures grow clustering together at the tops of the branches, like in shape to those of the former, of a yellow colour, and not without smell: they are succeeded by such, yet narrower crooked coddes, as the Burgondy Tresoile hath but the Painter hath not well expressed them:) in these cods are contained seeds like those also of that Tresoile, and such also is the root, which lives long, and much increases. It growers in Hungary, Austria, and Moravia. It floures in June and July. Clussus calls it Medicas flux strong that Tresoile, and sind repens: and Tragus, Medicati major is special terria. Baustine saith, That about Nimes in Narbone it is found with floures either yellow, white, green, blew, purple, blacke, or mixtos blew and green; and he calleth it Trissium solves hereim slidgua cornuta; or

The feuerall titles of most of these plants set forth their naturall place of growing: the rest grow The Place. in most fertile fields of England.

I The Time. They floure and flourish most of the summer moneths.

There is not much to be faid as touching their Names, more than hath bin fet downe. The Temperature and Vertues.

The temperature and faculties of these Trefoiles are referred to the common medow Trefoils, † The figure formerly put in the fecond place was of the leffer Trefoile described in the last chapter fave one.

### CHAP. 497.

## Of the great Trefoiles or winged Clavers.

The great Hares-foot being a kinde of Trefoile, hath a hard and wooddy root, full of black threddy ftrings from whence arife divers tough and feeble branches, when upon grow leanes fet together by threes, making the whole plant to refemble those of the Medow Trefoile: the floures grow at the top of the falks, compoled of a bunch of gray haires: among the which foft matter commeth forth small floures of a most bright purple colour, somewhat refembling the floures of the common medow Trefoile, but far greater. Lobel calls this Lagopas minima folio of facie Trifolij pratensis: Dodonans, Lagopus maior folio Trifolij.

‡ I Lagopus maximus. The great Hares foot Trefoile.



‡ 2 Lagopus major spica langiore. Great large headed Hares-foot.



# 2 This

# 2 This elegant plant (which Tragus hath fet forth for Cytifus, Lobel by the name of Lagobias altera folio prinnato, and Clusius for his Trifoly majoris 3 altera species) hath stalkes some foot and berter high, whereon grow leaves fet together by threes, long, hoary, and lightly fnipt about the edges, with elegant nerues or veines, running from the middle ribbe to the fides of the leaues, which are most conspicuous in hot Countries, and chiefly then when the lease begins to decay. Arthe tops of the branches, in long and large heads grow the floures, of an elegant fanguine colour. This floures in May and Iune, and growes wilde upon some mountaines of Hungary and Austria, I have seene them, both this and the former, growing in the gardens of some of our Florists.

This other great kinde of Hares-foot fends forth one slender, yet stiffe stalke, whereon grow leaues whose foot-stalkes are large at the setting on, encompassing the stalkes: the leaues them-selues grow by threes, long, narrow, and sharpe pointed, of a grayish colour like those of the com-mon Hares stoot; the spike at the tust is soft ond downy, with little reddish floures amongst the

whitish hairinesse. This growes wild in Spaine: Clusture cals it Lacopus angustifelius Hispanicus major.

There is another fort of this described by Lobel and Pena in the Advers, whose leaves are longer and narrower than this, the whole plant also is oft times lesser: they call it Lagopus altera angustia folia. ±

‡ 3 Lagopus angustifolius Hispanicus. Narrow leafed Spanish Hare-foot.

LIB. 2.

3 Lagopodium, Pes leporis. Little Hares-foot Tresoile.





4 The small Hares foot hath a round rough and hairy stalke, dividing it selfe into divers other branches; whereupon do grow fmall leaues, three joyned together, like those of the small yellow Trefoile the floures grow at the very point of the stalkes, confishing of a rough knap or bush of haires or downe, like that of Alopecures, or Fox-taile, of a whitish colour tending to a light blush, with little white floures amongst the downinesse : the root is small and hard,

The Place. The first groweth in the fields of France and Spaine, and is a stranger in England, yet is groweth in my garden.

The small Hare-foot groweth among corne, especially among Barly, and likewise in barren paftures almost cuery where,

They floure and flourish in Iune, Iuly, and August.

The

The Names.

The great Hare-foot Trefoile is called of Tragus, Cytifus: of Cordus, Trifolium magnum: of Lobelius, Lagopum maximum, and Lagopodium . in Greeke, Mariane . in English, the great Hares-foot, gopum maximum, and Lagopoulum. In Olecke, and in Lagorin, and great reales-1001.
The last, being the smallest of these kinds of Tresoiles, is called Lagopus, and Per Lepons in Dutch

Baten Pootbeng ; in high Dutch, Baten fut; ; in French, Pied de lieure ; in English Hare-foot,

A The temperature and faculties are referred vnto the other Trefoiles, whereof these are kindes: notwithstanding Disferrides saith, that the small Hares-soot doth binde and dry. It stoppeth, saith he, the laske, if it be drunkewith red wine. But it must be given to such as are severish with water.

† Our Author in the first place formerly gave the figure of Talorn his Lappatian fore also, being only a variety of that plans von find the creative fine description for a state will be found to the control of the co

## CHAP. 498. Of Water Trefoile, or Bucks Beanes.

Trifolium paludosum. Marsh Trefoile.



¶ The Descripton.

He great Marsh Tresoile hath thicke fat stalkes, weake and tender, full of a fpungious pith, very fmooth, and of a cubit long; wheron do grow leaues like to those of the garden Beane, fet vpon the stalkes three joyned to. gether like the other Trefoiles, smooth, shining, and of a deepe greene colour: among which toward the top of the stalkes standeth a bush of feather-like floures of a white colour, dasht ouer flightly with a wash of light carnation : after which the feed followeth, contained in fmall buttons, or knobby husks, of a browne yellowish colour like vnto Millet, and of a bitter taffe; the roots creepe divers waies in the mirie marish ground, being full of joynts, white within, and full of pores, and fpungy, bringing forth di-uers by shoots, stalkes, and leaves, by which meanes it is easily increased, and largely multiplied.

2 The second differeth not from the precedent, fauing it is altogether leffer, wherein confifteth the difference, if there be any : for doubtleffe I think it is the felfe same in each respect, and is made greater and leffer, according to his place of growing, clymate and countrey. The Place.

These grow in Marish and Fenny places, and vpon boggie grounds almost every where.

They floure and flourish from June to the end of August.

- 180 m

Marish Tresoile is called in high Dutch, Biberblee, that is to say Casteris Trifolium, or Trifolium fibrinum: in low Dutch, of the likenesse that the leaves have with the garden Beanes, Boesbooken. that is to fay, Fafelm Hircinus, or Boona Hircina: the later Herbarifts call it Trifolium paufire, and Palydofam: of fome, Jopyum: in English, marsh-Clauer, marsh. Trefoile, and Buckes-Beanes.

A The food of Jopysum, faith Diogravides, if it be taken with meade or honied water, is good against

B. Less also a remedy for those that have weake livers and spet bloud, for as Galen faith it clement and cutteth tough humors, having also adjoined with it an astringent or binding qualitie.

...... CHTP:

CHAP. 499. Of freet Trefoile, or garden Clauer.

Trifolium odoratum. Sweet Trefoile.

T. I B. 2.

The Description.



Weet Trefoile hath an voright stalk, hollow, and of the height of two cupits, dividing it felfe into divers branches: whereon do grow leaves by three and three like to the other Trefoiles, steightly and superficiously nicked in the edges: from the bolom whereof come the floures. euery one standing on his owne single foot stalk; confisting of little chaffie husks, of a light or pale blewish colour : after which come vp little heads or knops, in which lieth the feed, of a whittih yellow colour, and leffer than that of Fenugreeke: the root hath divers firings : the whole plant is not onely of a whitish greene colour, but also of a sweet smell, and of a strong aromaticall or spicie sent, and more sweet when it is dried; which smell in the gathered and dried plant doth likewise continue long; and in moist and rainy weather, it smelleth more than in hot and dry weather: and also when it is yet fresh and greene it loseth and recouereth again his smell seuen times aday; whereupon the old wives in Germany do call it Sieuen gezeiten braut, that is, the herbe that changeth feuen times a day. The Place.

It is fowne in Gardens not onely beyond the feas, but in divers gardens in England. The Time.

It is fowne in May, it floureth in Iune and July, and perfecteth his feed in the end of August, the same yeare it is sowne.

q The Names.
It is called commonly in Latine Trifalium odoratum: in high Dutch as we have faid Stenen gesetten; in low Dutch, Sevenathetijetuift, that is to fay, an herbe of feuen times : it is called in Spanith, Trebol real : in French, Treffle odersferant : in English, Sweet Trefoile, and garden Clauer : it seemeth to be Lotus Vrbana, or satiua, of which Dioscorides writeth in his fourth book : neverthelesse divers Authors fet downe Melilot, for Lorns webana, and Trifolium odoratum, but not properly. ‡ The Gardiners and herbewomen in Cheapside commonly call it, and know it by the name of halfant, or garden Balfam. ‡

#### The Temperature.

Galen faith, that sweet Trefoile doth in a meane concoct and dry, and is in a meane temperate facultie betweene hot and cold: the which faculties vndoubtedly are plainely perceived in this sweet Trefoile.

#### The Vertues.

The juyce pressed forth, faith Dioscorides, with hony added thereto, clenfeth the vicers of the eies, A called in Latine Argema, and taketh away spots in the same, called Albugines; and remoueth such things as do hinder the fight.

The oile wherein the floures are infused or steeped, doth perfectly cure greene wounds in very B short space; it appeales the paine of the gout, and all other aches, and is highly commended a-gainst ruptures, and burstings in young children.

The juyce given in white Wine cureth those that have fallen from some high place, avoideth C congealed and clotted bloud, and also helpeth those that do pisse bloud, by meanes of some great bruise, as was prooued lately upon a boy in Fanchurch street, whom a cart went ouer, where-

upon he did not onely pissebloud, but also it most wonderfully gushed forth, both at his nose and

The dried herbe laid among garments keepeth them from Mothes and other vermine.

## CHAP. 500. Of Fenugreeke.

Enugreeke hath a long slender trailing stalke, greene, hollow within, and divided into ditters fmall branches: whereon doe grow leates like those of the medow Trefoile, but rounder and leffer, greene on the vpper fide, on the lower fide tending to an aft colour: aniong which come finall white floures, after them likewife long flender narrow cods, in which do lie finall vneuen feeds, of a yellowish colour; which being dryed, haue a strong smell, yet not vnpleafant: the root is small, and perisheth when it hath persected his seed.

I Fanumgracum. Fenugreeke.



‡ 3 Fanumgracum fylueftre. Wilde Fenngreeke.



¶ The

2 There is a wilde kinde hereof feruing for little vie, that hath fmall round branches, full of knees or joynts: from each joynt proceedeth a fmall tender foot-falk, wheron do grow three leaves and no more, somewhat snipt about the edges, like vnto those of Burgundie Haie: from the bosoms whereof come forth small yellow sloures, which turne into little cods: the root is thicke, tough,

Fenugreeke is sowne in fields beyond the seas: in England we sow a small quantity thereof in The Place. our gardens.

It hath two feafons of fowing, according to Columella, of which one is in September, at what time it is sowne that it may serve for sodder against Winter; the other is in the end of Ianuary, or the beginning of February, notwithstanding we may not sow it untill Aprill in England.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke, who or as it is found in Pliny his copies Carphos: in Latine, Fanum Gracum: Columella faith that it is called Siliqua: in Pliny we reade Silicia: in Varro, Silicula: in high Dutch. Bockshoane: in Italian, Fiengreco: in Spanish, Alfornas: in French, Fenegree : and in English. Fenegreeke.

The Temperature and Vertues.

It is thought according to Galen in his booke of the Faculties of nourishments, that it is one of A those simples which do manifestly heat, and that men do vie it for food, as they do Lupines; for it is taken with pickle to keep the body foluble; and for this purpose it is more agreeable than Lupines, feeing it hath nothing in his owne proper substance, that may hinder the working.

The juyce of boyled Fenegreeke taken with hony is good to purge by the floole all manner of B corrupt humors that remaine in the guts, making foluble through his fliminesse, and mitigating

paine through his warmeneffe.

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and because it hath in it a clensing or scouring faculty, it raiseth humors out of the chest: but C there must be added unto it no great quantity of honie, least the biting quality should abound.

In old difeases of the chest without a feuer, fat dates are to be boyled with it but when you have D mixed the same juyce pressed out with a great quantity of hony, and have againe boiled it on a soft fire to a meane thickenesse, then must you vie it long before meat.

In his booke of the Faculties of simple medicines, he faith, that Fenegreeke is hot in the second E degree and dry in the first : therefore it doth kindle and makeworse hot inflammations, but such as

are leffe hot and more hard are thereby cured by being wasted and consumed away. The meale of Fenegrecke, as Diofeorides faith, is of force to mollifie and waste away: being boiled F with mead and applied it taketh away inflammations, as well inward as outward.

The same being tempered or kneaded with niter and vineger, doth soften and waste away the G

hardnesse of the milt. It is good for women that have either imposshume, vicer, or stopping of the matrix, to bathe and H

fit in the decoction thereof. The juyce of the decoction pressed forth doth elense the haire, taketh away dandrasse, scoureth I running fores of the head, called of the Gracians being mingled with goofe greafe, and put vp in manner of a peffary, or mother suppository, it doth open and mollifie all the parts about the mother.

Greene Fenegreeke bruised and pounded with vineger, is a remedy for weake and seeble parts, K and that are without skin vicerated and raw.

The decoction thereof is good against vicers in the low gut, and foule stinking excrements of L those that have the bloudy flix.

The oile which is pressed out thereof scoureth haires and scars in the privile parts.

The decotion of Fenegreeke feed, made in wine, and drunke with a little vineger, expelleth all N euill humors in the stomacke and guts.

The feed boiled in wine with dates and hony, vnto the form of a fyrrup, doth mundifie and clense O the breft, and eafeth the paines thereof.

The meale of Fenegreeke boiled in meade or honied water, confumeth and dissolueth all cold P hard imposthumes and swellings, and being mixed with the roots of Marsh Mallowes and Linseed effecteth the same.

It is very good for women that have any griefe or swelling in the matrix, or other lower parts, if O they bathe those parts with the decoction thereof made in wine, or fit ouer it and sweat,

It is good to wash the head with the decoction of the seed, for it taketh away the scurse, scales, R nits, and all other fuch like imperfections.

## CHAP. 501. Of Horned Clauer, and blacke Clauer.

#### The Description.

He horned Clauer, or codded Trefoile, groweth vp with many weake and slender stalkes lying vpon the ground: about which are fet white leaues, somewhat long, leffer and narrower than any of the other Trefoiles: the floures grow at the tops, of the fashion of those of Peason, of a shining yellow colour : after which come certaine straight cods, bigger than those of Fenegreeke, but blunter at their ends, in which are contained little round feed; the root is hard and wooddy and fendeth forth young springs every yeare.

I Lotus trifolia corniculata. Horned or codden Caler.



2 Lotus quadrifolia. Foure leafed graffe.



- 2 This kinde of three leafed graffe, or rather foure leafed Trefoile, hath leaves like vn. to the common Trefoile, fauing that they bee leffer, and of a browne purplish colour, known by the name of Purple-wort, or Purple-graffe. whose floures are in shape like the medow Trefoile, but of a dusty ouerworne colour tending to whitenesse; the which doth oftentimes degenerate, fometime into three leaves, fometimes in fiue, and also into seuen, and yet the plant of his nature hath but foure leaves & no more. ‡ I do not thinke this to be the purple leaued Tresoile with the white floure, which is commonly called Purple-graffe, for I could neuer obserue it to haue more leaues than three vpona stalke, ±
- # 3 The root of this is small and white. from which arise many weake hairy branches fome cubit long:wheron grow foft hairy leaves three on one foot-stalke, with two little leaves at the root therof, & out of the bosoms of these vpon like foot-stalkes grow three lesser leaves, as also floures of the bignes and shape of those of a Vetch, but of a braue deep crimfon veluet colour : after these are past come cods set with foure thinne welts or skins which make them feem foure square; whence Camerarius called it Lotus pulcherrimatetragonolobus: the feed isof an ath colour, fomewhat leffe then a peafe. It floures most of the Summer moneths, and is for the prettineffe of the floure preferred in many Gardens by yearely fowing the feed, for it is an annuall plant. Clusium hath it by the name of Lorus siliquosius rubello store: and hee faith the feeds were divers times fent out of Italy by the name of Sandalida. It is also commonly called in Latine Pisum quadratum. ‡

#### The Place.

The first groweth wilde in barren ditch bankes, pastures, and dry Mountaines.

3 Lotus siliqua quadrata. Square crimson veluet pease.



### LIB. 2.

The second groweth likewise in passures and fields, but not so common as the other and it is planted in gardens.

The Time.

They floure in July and August.

The Names.

The second is called Lotus Trifolia: in English, horned Clauer, or codded Trefoile.

The other is called Lotus quadrifolia, or foure leafed Graffe, or Purple-wort : of Pena and Lobel. Quadrifolium phaum fuscum hortorum.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Their faculties in working are referred onto the medow Trefoiles : notwithstanding it is repor- A ted that the leaves of Purple-wort stamped, and the juyce given to drinke, cureth young children of the difease called in English the Purples.

## CHAP. 502. Of Medicke Fodder, or snaile Clauer.

The Description.

His kinde of Trefoile called Medica, hath many small and slender ramping branches, crawling and creeping along vpon the ground, let full of broad leaves flightly indented about the edges: the flours are very small, and of a pale yellow colour, which turne into round wrinkled knobs, like the water Snaile, or the fish called Periwinckle: wherein is contained flat seed fashioned like a little kidney, in colour yellow, in taste like a Vetch or pease : the root .s small, and dieth when the seed is ripe: it growes in my garden, and is good to feed cattell fat.

1 Trefolium Cochleatum. Medicke Fodder.

1 2 Medica fructu cochleato (binofo. Prickly Snaile Trefoile.





‡ There are many varieties of these plants, and they chiefely confist in the fruit; for some are -fmooth and flat, as this first described : other some are rough and prickly, some with lesser, and othersome with bigger prickles; as also with them standing divers waies, some are onely rough, and of those some are as big as a small nut, othersome no bigger then a pease. I give you here the descriptions of three rough ones (as I received them from M'. Goodyer) whereof the last is of the sea, which, as you may see, our Author did but superficially describe.

### 2 Medica majoris Batica species prima spinulis intorsis.

This hath foure square reddish streaked hairy trailing branches, like the small English Medica, greater and longer, source or sine foot long; the leaues are also smooth, growing three together, neither sharpe pointed, nor yet so broad at the top as the said English Medica, but blunt topped, with a small blacke spot in the midst, not crooked: the shoures are also yellow, three, source, or sine on a small blacke spot in the midst, not crooked: the shoures are also yellow, three, source, or sine on a foot-stalke: after commeth a round writhed fruit fully as big as a hasell nut, with small prickles not standing fore-right, but lying staton the fruit, sinely wrapped, plaited, folded, or interlaced together, wherein lieth wrapped the feed in sashion of a kidney, very like a kidney beane, but foure times smaller, and statter, of a shaining blacke colour without, like polished leat 3 containing a white kernell within: the root is like the former, and perisher a life at Winter.

### Medica majoris Batica spinosa species altera.

The branches also creepe on the ground, and are straked, smooth, soure-square, reddish here and there, three or soure soot long: the seaues are smooth, sinely note hed about the edges, sharpe pointed, without black e spots, very like Medica pericarpia plana: the shoures are small and yellow like the other: the fruit is round, writhed or twined in also, fully as big as a hasell nut, somewhat cottonie or woolly, with short sharpe prickles: wherein lyeth also wrapped a shining blacke kidney-like seed, so like the last described, that they are not to be discerned apart: the root is also alike, and perisher the Winter.

### Medica marina spinosa species.

The branches of this are the least and shortest of all the rest, little exceeding a foot or twoin length, and are source square, greene, somewhat hairy, and trailing on the ground: the leaues are like to those of Madica particips plane, nor fully so sharpe pointed, without blacke spots, soft, bairy, three on a foot stalker: the floures grow alongs the branches, on very small soot stalker, sorth of the bosomes of the leaues, (not altogether on or neere the tops of the branches) and are very small and yellow, but one on a foot-stalke after comment small round writhed fruit, no bigger than a pease, with very short sharpe prickles, wherein is contained yellowish seed of the fashion of a kidney like the former, and is the hardest to be plucked forth of any of the rest: the root is also whitish like the roots of the other, and also perisheth at Winter. Aug. 2.1621. Ishn Goodger. ‡

#### 3 Trifolium Cochleatum marinum. Medick Fodder of the sea.



3 This kinde also of Tresoile, (call \*\*Chedica marina\*: in English, sea Tresoile, growing naturally by the sea side about Westchester, and vpon the Mediterranean sea coast, and about Venico) hath leaves very like vnto the common medow Tresoile, but thicker, and covered over with a

flockie hoarinesse like Graphalium, after the manner of most of the sea herbes: the floures are yellow; the seeds wrinkled like the former, but in quantitie they be lesser,

ow the leeds wrinkled like the former, but in quantitic they be leffer.

The first is sowne in the fields of Germany, Italy, and other countries, to seed their cattell, 45

The first is sowne in the fields of Germany, Italy, and other countries, to feed their cattell, as we in England doe Bucke-wheat: wee haue a small quantity thereof in our Gardens, for pleasures fake.

The third groweth neere unto the fea fide in divers places.

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Medica must be fowne in Aprill; it floureth in Iune and Iuly: the fruit is ripe in the end of August.

Medick fodder is called of fome Trifolium Coebleatum, and Medica: in French, L'ierbe à Limaf.
fin: in Greeke, Natura: in Spanish, Mielgna: of the Valentians and Catalons, Alfasa, by a word either barbarous or Arabicke: for the chiefe of the Arabian writers, Avicen, doth call Medica, Cot,
Alasletti, and Alfassa.

The other is called Sea Clauer, and Medick fodder of the fea.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Medick Fodder is of temperature cold, for which eause it is applied greene to such inflammations and infirmities as have need of cooling.

### CHAP. 503. Of Wood Sorrell, or Stubwort.

1 Oxys alba. White Wood Sorrell.



#### The Description.

Ny Pliniana, or Trifolium acetofum, being a kinde of three leafed graffe, is a low and base herbe without stalke; the leaues immediately rising from the root upon short stemmes at their fiss from the root upon short stemmes at their fiss comming forth folded together, but afterward they do spred abroad, and are of a faire light greene colour, in number three, like the rest of the Trefolies, but that each lease, hath a deep cleft or rist in the middle: among these leaues come up small and weake tender stems, such as the leaues do grow upon, which beare small starre-like floures of awhite colour, with some brightness of carnation dasht ouer the same: the stoure consistent of suc small causes; after which come little round knaps or huskes sull of yellowish seed: the root is very thready, and of a reddish colour: the whole herbe is in taste like Sorrell, but much sharper and quicker, and maketh better greene sauce than any other herbe or Sorrell whatsoeuer.

\* My oftmentioned friend M\*. George Bowles fent me fome plants of this with very faire redde floures, which hee gathered in Aprill laft, in a wood of Sir Thomas Walfing hams at Chiffelhurst in Kent, called Stockwell wood, and in a little round wood thereto adjoyning. \*

The second kinde of oxys or Wood Sorrell is very like the former, saving that the sloures are

f

3 This

2 Oxyslutea. Yellow Wood Sollell.



of a yellow colour, and yeeld for their feed veffels fmall and long horned cods ; in other refpects alike.

The se plants grow in woods and vnder bushes, in sandicand shadowie places in euery country.

‡ I haue not as yet found any of the yellow growing with vs. ‡

They floure from the beginning of Aprill vnto the end of May and midst of Iune.

Wood Sorrell or Cuckow Sorrell is called in Latine Trifolium acetofum: the Apothecaries and Herbariths call it \( \times \text{Alelya}, and \) Panis Caculi, or Cuckowes meate, because either the Cuckow feeth thereon or by reason when it fpringeth forth and sloureth the Cuckow singeth most, at which time also \( \text{Alelya} \) was wont to be sung in Churches. \( \text{Hieronymas Fracassorius nameth it Laysula\_Aller ander Benedictus (aith that it is called \( \text{Alimonia} : \text{in high Durch, \( \text{Datariell legt} : \text{in low Durch, Coccitioners to in French, Pain de Coes : in English, wood Sorrell, wood Sower, Sower Tresoile, Stubwort, Alleluia, and Sorrell du Bois.

It is thought to be that which Pins, lib. 27.cap. 12. calleth Oxys; writing thus: Oxys is three leafed, it is good for a feeble flomack, and is alfoeaten of those that are bursten. But Galen in his fourth booke of Simples saith, that Oxys is the same which Oxalis or Sorrell is: and Oxys is found in Pins to be also Iunci species, or a kinde of Ruth.

These herbes are cold and dry like Sorrell.

A Sorrell du Bois or Wood Sorrell stamped and vsed for greene fauce, is good for them that have ficke and feeble stomackes; for it strengthneth the stomacke, procureth appetite, and of all Sorrell

fauces is the best, not onely invertue, but also in the pleasantnesses of this taste.

It is a remedy against putrified and stinking vicers of the mouth, it quencheth thirst, and cooleth mightily any hot pestilentiall sever, especially being made with a syrup of sugar.

## CHAR 504. Of noble Liver-wort, or golden Trefoile.

The Description.

Oble Liuerwort hath many leaues spred vpon the ground, three cornered, resembling the three keased graffe, of a persect graffe greene colour on the vpper side, but grayish on the ends whereof stands one small single blew floure, so sill render foot. stalks of three inches long, middle a sew white chiues: the seed is inclosed in little round knaps, of a whits the colour, which before that forth of themselves: the root is slender, composed of an infinite number of blacke strings.

2 The fecond is like vnto the precedent in leaues, roots, and feeds: the floures hereof are of a fining red colour, wherein confifteth the difference.

This strange three leaved Liverwort different not from the former, saving that this brings forth double blew floures tending to purple, and the other not so.

There is another in my garden with white floures, which in stalkes and enery other respect is like the others.

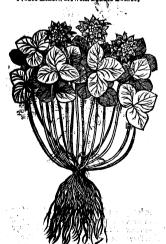
Hepaticum trifolium.

2 Hepatica trifolia rabra. Noble red Liverwort.





3 Hepatica multiflora Lobelij. Noble Liuerwort with double floures.



The Place.

These pretty floures are found in most places of Germanie in shadowie woods among shrubs, and also by high-waies sides: in Italy likewise, and that not only with the blew floures, but the fame with double floures also, by the report of Myonsur Pausius Dr. of Physics in the Vniuersity of Ferrara, a man excellently well seen in the knowledge of Simples. They do all grow likewise in my garden, except that with double floures, which is as yet a stranger in England: ‡ It is now plentifull in many gardens. ‡

They floure in March and April, and perfect their feed in May.

¶ The Names.

Noble Liuerwort is called Hepatica
trifolia, Hepatica aurea, Trifolium auream:
of Baptiffa Sardau, Herba Trinitatis: in
high Dutch, Ebel Lebet traut: in
low Dutch, Ebel Lebet traut: in
low Dutch, Coel leuer crufft: in
French, Hepatique: in Englith, Golden
Trefoile, three leaued Liuerwort, noble
Liuerwort, and herbe Trinitie.

¶ The Temperature.
These herbes are cold and dry, with an astringent or binding quality.

The Vertees It is reported to be good against the weakenesse of the liner which proceed who f as hot cause; for it cooleth and strengthneth it not a little.

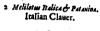
wite coolein and irrengement it not a litere.

Baptifia Sardus commendeth it, and writeth that the chiefe vertue is in the root; if a spoonfull of the pouder thereof be given certaine daies together with wine, or with fome kinde of broth, it pro

## CHAP. 505. Of Melilot, or plaister Clauer.

He first kinde of Melilot hath great plenty of small tough and twiggy branches, and falkes full of joynts or knees, in height two cubits, fer full of leaves three together, like vnto Burgondy hay. The flours grow at the top of the flalk, of a pale yellow color, standing thickely set and compact together, in order or rowes, very like the floures of Seewidata diera: which being vaded there follow certaine crooked cods bending or turning vpward with a shape point, in fathion not much volike a Parrets bill, wherein is contained feed like Fenugreeke, but flat. ter and slenderer: the whole plant is of a reasonable good smell, much like onto hony, and very sull of juyce; the root is very tough and pliant,

I Melilotus Syriaca odora. Affyrian Clauer.







3 The

The second kinde of Melilot hath small and tender vpright states, a could be, and somewhat more of a reddish colour, set full of round leaues three together, as file and the edges like the other Tresoiles; and they are of a very deepe greene colour, thinks the all of juyce. The sloures grow alongst the tops of the stalkes, of a yellow colour, which torse are rough round feeds as big as a Tare, and of a pale colour. The whole plant hath also the sauour of hony, and periods the stalkes of the sauour of hony, and periods as the sauour of hony, and periods are sauch as the sauour of hony, and periods are sauour of hony, and periods are sauour of hony, and periods are sauour of hony, and periods as the sauour of hony, and periods are sa sifheth when it hath borne his feed.

3 The third kind of Melilot hath round stalks and jagged leaves set round about, not much vn-13 In the latter of the latter low and small, growing thicke together in a tust, which turne into little cods wherein the feed is contained: the root is small, tough, and pliant.

4 The fourth kinde of Melilot growes to the height of three cubits, fet full of leaves like the common Melilot, and of the fame fauour; the floures grow along it the top of the stalkes, of a white colour, which turne into small foft huskes, wherein is contained little blackifh feed : the root is al-

fo tough and pliant.

3 Melilotus Coronata. Kings Clauer.



4 Melilotus Germanica. Germane Clauer.



Although our Author intended this last description for our ordinary Melilor, yet hee made it of another which is three times larger, growing in some gardens (where it is onely sowne) about two yards high, with white floures and many branches; the whole shape thereof is like the common kinde, as far as I remember. The common Melilot hath weake cornered greene stalkes some two foot and better high; whereon grow longish leaves snipt and oftentimes eaten about the edges, of a fresh greene colour : out of the bosomes of the leaves come little stalkes some handfull long, fer thicke on their tops with little yellow floures hanging downe and turning vp againe, each floure being composed of two little yellow leaves, whereof the vppermost turnes vp againe, and the undermost seemes to be parted into three. The floures past, there succeed little cods wherein is the feed. ‡

The Place.

These plants grow in my garden : the common English Melilot Pena setteth forth for Melilotus Germanica; but for certainty no part of the World doth enjoy fo great plenty thereof as England, and especially Esfex; for I have seene betweene Sudbury in Susfolke, and Clare in Essex, and from Clare to Heningham, and from thence to Ouendon, Eulmare, and Pedmarth, very many acers of earable pasture ouergrowne with the same; infomuch that it doth not onely spoyle their land, but the corne alfo, as Cockle or Darnel, and is a weed that generally spreadeth ouer that corner of the

¶ The Time.

These herbes do floure in July and August.

Plaister Clauer is called by the general! name, Medilor w, of some, Trifolium odoratum; yet there is Plaister Clauer is called by the general name, accounts, or college, 17 journation, supplied there is another sweet Tresoile, as both beene declared. Some call it Trifolium Equinum, and debasinum, or another tweet. I retoile, as nature or declared. Some call of the state of the stat Horie. Tretoile, by reason it is good rodger for nones, who do glectory acta the room is macrifed films Vrsnam, or Beares Trefoile: of Fuchsius, Saxistaga lutes, and Seriala Campana; of Cate, Seria Campana, which most doe name Corona Regia: in high Dutch, 65,000 Settem and Distagation of the Ro. Campant, which more does have Corona acgust in ingu south, who we will be the manes and Hetrurians, Tribolo, as Matthiolus writterh: in English, Melilot, and Plaister-Clauer: in

Melilote, faith Galen, hath more plenty of hot substance then cold (that is to say, hot and dry in the first degree) it hath also a certaine binding quality, besides a wasting and ripening faculty, bigthe hift degree) it nath also a certaine omining quantry, benues a warning and repening faculty. Different showeth, that Melilot is of a binding and mollifying quality, but the mollifying quality is not proper vinto it, but in as much as it wastern away, and digestern humors gathered in hor welnot proper visto it, but in as instell as a wanter away, and digetters which is hard, which is not pro-lings, or otherwise: for so far doth it mollifie or supple that thing which is hard, which is not properly called mollifying, but digefting and wafting away by vapors: which kind of quality the Gre-

Melilote boiled in sweet wine vntill it be fost, if you adde thereto the yolke of a rosted egge, the meale of Fenugreeke and Lineseed, the roots of Marsh Mallows and hogs greafe stamped together, meale of Fenugreeke and Linenees, the roots of warm manows and may greate managed orgener, and vied as a pulits or cataplainte, plaifterwise, doth affwage and foften all manner of fwellings, e fpecially about the matrix, fundament and genetoires, being applied vnto those places hor.

With the juyce hereof, oile, wax, rofin and turpentine, is made a most sourcaigne healing and drawing emplaifter, called Melilote plaifter, retaining both the colour and fauour of the herbe, be-

The herbe boyled in wine and drunke pronoketh wine, breaketh the stone, and asswageth the paine of the kidnies, bladder and belly, and ripeneth flegme, and caufeth it to be eafily cast forth. The juyce thereof dropped into the eies elecreth the fight, confumeth, diffolueth, and elegaets keth away the web, pearle, and spot in the eies.

Melilote alone with water healeth Recenter melistrides, a kinde of wens or rather apostems contayning matter like hony; and allo the running vicers of the head, if it be laied to with chalke, wise

It likewise mitigateth the paine of the eares, if the juyce be dropped therein mixed with a little wine, and taketh away the paine of the head, which the Greekes call water, especially if the head be bathed therewith, and a little vineger and oyle of Rofes mixed amongst it.

## ‡ CHAP. 506. Of certaine other Trefoiles.

Those Trefoiles being omitted by our Author, I have thought good to put into a chapter by themselves, though they have little affinity one with another, the two last excepted.

### The Description.

"He first of those in roots, stalkes, and manner of growing is like the Medicke or snale Trefoiles formerly deferibed: the leaues are hairy: the floures yellow and fmall: after which follow crooked flat cods, of an indifferent bredth, wherein is contained feeds made after the fashion of little Kidneyes; this the Italians, according to Lobel, call Lunaria radiats; in the Hist. Lugd. it is called Medica fyl. altera lunata.

2 The root of this is long and thicke, couered with a yellowish rinde, and having a white sweet pith in the infide, couered with a hair ineffe on the top, and fending forth fundry fibres: from this rife vp many weake long foot flalkes, whereon grow leaues fet together by threes, long, narrow, fmooth, lightly nickt on the edges: amongst these riseth vp commonly one stalke (yet sometimes two) fmooth and naked, three or foure inches long; on the top thereof grow fpike fathion, eight or ten pretty large light purple floures, each of them being fet in a cup divided into five parts. This growes vpon divers parts of the Alps: and Pona in his Mons Baldow fet it forth by the name of Trifficulty angulifolium Alpinum. Banhinus faith, the root hereof tafts like liquorice, wherefore it may be called Glegyrhiza Afragaloides, or Afragalou duleis: and he received it out of Spaine by the name of Glycyrrhiza. He calls it in his Prodromu, Trifolium Alpinum flore magno radice dulci.

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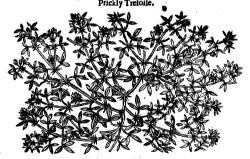
‡ 1 Trifolium siliqua lunata. Moone Trefoile.

‡ 2 Triful. angustifel. Alpinum. Liquorice Trefoile.





± 2 Trifolium (pinosum Creticum. Prickly Trefoile



3 This thorny Trefoile hath a long threddy root, from which arise many short branched stalks fome two handfuls high, cornered, and spred vpon the ground: the joints which are many, are commonly red, & armed with foure sharp prickles, and out of each of them vpon short foor stalks grow two trifoile leaves, green, long ifth, and ending in a little prickle; out of thefe joints also grow little foot flalks which earry fingle floures made of fine little leaves of the shape and colour of the little Blew-bell floure, with ten chives in the middle ript with yellow : after these follow flue cornered sharp pointed heads, containing a fingle flat red feed in each corner. Clusius fet forth this by the name of Trifolium spinosum Creticum: the seed was sent out of Candy by the name of openment. He questions whether it may not be the true Tribulus terreftris of Dieferides.

4 The roots, stalkes, and leaves of this pretty Trefoile doe not much differ from the common

The

‡ 4 Trifelium fragiferum. Straw-berry Trefoile.



white Trefoil, but there is some difference in the floures and seed; for the floures of this are small grow thicke together, and are of a whitish blush colour: after which follow heads madeos little bladders or thin skins, after such a maner as they resemble a Straw-berry or Raspas, and they are of a grayish colour here and there marked with red: the stalks seldom grow about three inches high. It growes in most sale marishes, as in Dartsond falt marish: a sin Dartsond falt marish: those below Pursect, and the like. It Boures in Iuly and August. Colssius that seit forth by the name of Trifolium frassfrum Fisicariam, com: some had tather calit Trifolium vesicariam, Bladder Trefoile.

5 There are two other Trefoiles with which I thinke good to acquaint you, and those by the similitude of the cups which contain the slours, and become the seed-vessels, may be firly called Stellata; and thus Baubine calls the first Trifbium whereto for distinctions sake I add binfallatum: whereto for distinctions sake I add binfallatum; whereto for distinctions sake I add binfallatum; and the same from the same falles forme foot high, from which arise sales some foot high, round, slender, hairy, and reddish, shains sew leaves or branches: the leaves stand three on a sale, as in other Tresoiles, smooth on the vpper side, and hairy below; the sloures are small and red, like in shape to those of the common red resoile, but lesser; and they shand each of them in a cup; reddish, and rough below, and on theyper part cut into sue long sharp leaves standing open as they commonly sigure a star; the floures

fallen, these cups dilate themselues, and have in the middle a longish transverse which sport faw this flouring in May in the garden of M' Tradescars, who first brought plants hereof from Ferder, who first brought plants hereof from Ferder transverse which the second sport plants here from Ferder transverse which the second sport plants here from Ferder transverse which the second sport plants here from Ferder transverse which the second sport plants here from Ferder transverse whi

6 This other (which for any thing that I know is not figured nor described by any) hath stalks fometimes a soot, otherwhiles little aboue an inch high, hairy, and diuided but into sew branches; the saues, which stand by threes, are fastned to long soot-stalks, and they themselves are somewhat lanks; they are green of colour, and not finip about the edges: the heads that grow on the tops of the stalks are round, short, and green, with small purple or elsewhith sources from on Trefoile, but lesser, standing in cups diuided into sue parts, which when the flours are fillen, become somewhat bigger, has almost prickly, but open not themselves so much as those of the sort former: the seed is like that of Miller, but somewhat rounder: this flours in Iune, and the seed is ripe in Iuly. I first observed it in Dartford saltenarish, the tenth of Iune, 1633. I have named this Trifolium stellatum glabrum, Smooth starry headed Trefoile.

Thefe, especially the three last, seeme to be of the same temper and vertue as the common Medow Tresoiles, but none of them are at this day vied in physicke, or known, vnlesse to some sew. \$\ddot\text{2}\$

CHAP. 507. Of Pulse.

The Kindes.

There be divers forts of Pulse, as Beans, Peason, Tares, Chiches, and such like, comprehended under this title Pulse; and fight of the great Bean or garden Bean.

LIB.2. Of the Historie of Plants.

The Description.

THe great Beane rifeth vp with a foure square stalke, smooth, hollow, without joynts, long and vpright, which when it is thicke sowne hath no need of propping, but when it is showne alone by it selfe it soone falleth down to the ground: it bringeth forth long seases one standing from another, constituing of many growing vpon one rib or stem, every one wheros is somewhat sat, set with veines, slippery more long than round. The sources are cared, in forme long, in colour either white with blacke spots, or of a blackish purple: after them come vp long cods, thicke, full of substance, slenderer below, frized on the inside with a certaine white wooll as it were, or soft slockes; which before they be ripe are green, and afterwards being dry they are black and somewhat hard, as be also the cods of broome, yet they be longer than those, and greater: in which are contained three, source, or substant as a stale great, and often interes to the weight of halfe a dram; for the most part white, now and then of ared purplish colour, which in their vpper part haue a long blacke nauell as it were, which is covered with a naile, the colour whereof is a light greene: the skin of the fruit or beane is closely compasted, the inner part being dry is hard and sound, and easily cleft in sunder; and it hath on the one stale and unident beginning of sprouting, as haue also the little pease, great Pease, Ciches, and many other Pulses. The roots hereof are long, and fashned with many strings.

1 Faba major hortensis. The great garden Beane.



2 Faba fyluestris. The wilde Beane.



The second kinde of Beane (which Pena setteth forth under the title of Syluestris Gracorum.
Fada, and Dodonau, Bana fyluestris; which may be called in English; Greeke Beanes) hath square hollow stalkes like the garden Beanes, but smaller. The leaves be also like the common Beane sating that the ends of the rib whereon those leaves doe grow have at the very end small rendrels or classers, such as the Pease leaves have. The slowers are instassing that the former, but of a darke red colour; which being vaded, there succeed long code which are blacke when they beripe, within which is inclosed blacke seed as big as a Pease, of an unpleasant safte and sauour.

### 2 The

† 3 The common Beane in stalkes, leaves, sloures, and cods is like the former great garden ‡ 3 Incommon peace in maines, acades, nounces, and grow thicker, and out of the bosomes of Beanc, but leffer in them all; yet the leaves are more, and grow thicker, and out of the bosomes of Beanc, but letter in them air; yer the reases are more, and grow time and out of the botomes of the leanes you little foot flalks grow the floures, commonly fix in number, you one flalke, which the leanes vpon interroot many grow the montes, continuous, and interrest vpont one marke, which are succeeded by so many cods, lesser and rounder than those of the former: the Beanes themselines are flicceeded by 10 many counter and 10 miles and 10 miles are also lesse, and not so start put rounder, and somewhat longish: their colour are either whitish, are also sene, and not to mat, our rounder, and round white rounding the characteristic whitish yellowish or else blacke. This is sowne in most places of this kingdome, in come fields, and knowne yellowish or elie Diacke. 1 mis is kowite at more places of the man and beast. I much wonder our Author forgot to mention so common and vulgarly both to man and peans. a much wonder our random range of Dodonam ; and the Faba minor of Fena and Lobel,

The first Beane is sowne in fields and gardens every where about London.

The first beane is fowne in a few mens Gardens who bee delighted in variety and study of herbes, whereof I have great plenty in my garden.

They floure in Aprill and May, and that by parcels, and they be long in flouring: the fruit is ripe in July and August.

The garden Beane is called in Latine Faba: in English, the garden Beane: the field Beane is of the same kinde and name, although the fertilitie of the foile nath amended and altered the fruit the same kinde and name, atthough the fertilitie of the some name and the field Beare is a specificke diffe-into a greater forme. ‡ The difference between the garden and the field Beare is a specificke diffe-rence, and not an accidental one caused by the soile, as enery one that knoweth them may well per-

The blacke Beane, whose figure we have set forth in the second place, is called Faba splanshir of fome thought to be the true Physicke Beane of the Antients; whereupon they have named it Fda Veterum, and also Faba Gracorum, or the Greeke Beane. Some would have the garden Beane to be the true Photolus, or Kidney Beane 3 of which number Dodoness is chiefe, who hath fo wrangled and ruffled among his relatives, that all his antecedents must be cast out of dores: for his long and tedions tale of a tub wee haue thought meet to commit to oblinion. It is called in Greeke story, whereupon the Athenians feaft daies dedicated to Apollo were named Bookles, in which Beanes and Pulses were sodden: in Latine it is called Faba fresa or frasta, broken or bruised Beanes.

# Dodonaus knew well what he did, as any that are either indicious or learned may see, if they looke into the first chapter of the second booke of his fourth Pemptas. But our Authors words are too iniurious, especially being without cause, and against him, from whom he borrowed all that was good in this his booke, except the figures of Tabernamontanus. It may be D'. Prief did not fit his translation in this place to our Authors capacitie; for Dedenaus did not affirme it to be the Phage-

### The Temperature and Vertues.

The Beane before it be ripe is cold and moist : being dry it hath power to bind and restraine, according to some Authors: surther of the temperature and vertues of Galen. The Beane (as Galen faith in his booke of the Faculties of Nourishments) is windie meate, al-

though it be neuer for much fodden and dieffed any way.

Beanes baue not a close and heavy substance, but a spongic and light, and this substance bath a feouring and clenfing faculty; for it is plainely seene, that the meale of Beanes clenseth away the filth of the skin , by reason of which qualitie it passeth not flowly through the belly.

And seeing the meale of Beanes is windie, the Beanes themselves if they be boyled wholeand eaten are yet much more windie.

If they be parched they lose their windinesse, but they are harder of digestion, and doe slowly delcend, and yeeld vnto the body thicke or groffe nourifhing juyce, but if they be eaten greene before they be ripe and dried, the same thing hapneth to them which is incident to all fruits that are eaten before they be fully ripe; that is to fay, they give vnto the body a moift kinde of nouriflation scent, and therefore a nouri firment more full of excrements, not onely in the loward parts, but also in the outward, and whole body through: therefore those kindes of Beans do lesse nourish, but they do more speedily passe those with but they are find a duthor in his booke of the Faculties of simple medicines faith, that the Beane is moderately cold and dry,

The pulpe or meate thereof doth somewhat clense, the skin doth a little binde.

Therefore diuers Phylitians hath given the whole Beane boyled with vineger and falt to those that were troubledwith the blondy flix, with laskes and vometings.

It raiseth flegme out of the cheft and lungs: being ontwardly applied it dryet hwithout burt the watery humors of the gout. We have oftentimes vied the same being boiled in water, and so mited

#### Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 2.

We have laid the meale thereof with Oxymel, or fyrrup of vineger, both vpon bruiled and wounded finewes, and voon the wounded parts of fuch as have been bitten or ftung, to take away the fiery heat.

It also maketh a great plaister and pultis for mens stones and womens paps: for these parts when K they are inflamed, have need of moderate cooling, especially when the paps are inflamed through she cluttered and congealed milke contained in them.

Also milke is dried up with that pultis. The meale thereof (as Dioscorides further addeth) being tempered with the meale of Fenugreeke M and hony, doth take away blacke and blew spots, which come by dry beatings, and wasteth away ker-

With Rose leaves, Frankincense, and the white of an egge, it keepeth backe the watering of the N

eies; the pin and the web, and hard swellings. Being tempered with wine it healeth fuffusions, and stripes of the eies.

The Beane being chewed without the skin, is applied to the forehead against rheumes and fal- P ling downe of humours.

Being boyled in wine it taketh away the inflammation of the stones.

The skins of Beans applied to the place where the hairs were first plucked vp, wil not suffer them R to grow big, but rather confumeth their noutifhment.

Being applied with Barly meale parched, and old oyle, they wafte away the Kings euill. The decoction of them ferueth to die woollen cloth withall.

This Beane being divided into two parts (the skin taken off) by which it was naturally joyned V together, and applied, stancheth the bloud which doth too much iffue forth after the biging of the horseleach, if the one halfe be laied vpon the place.

The blacke Beane is not vsed with vs at all, seeing, as we have said, it is rare, and sowne onely in a X few mens gardens, who be delighted in variety and fludy of herbes.

## CHAP. 508. Of Kidney Beane.

#### The Kindes.

The flockeor kindred of the Kidney Bean are wonderfully many, the difference especially confifteth in the colour of the fruit : there be other differences, wherof to write perticularly would greatly stuffe our Volune with superfluous matter, considering that the simplest is able to diffinguishapart the white Kidney Beane from the blacke, the red from the purple, and likewise those of mixt colours from those that are only of one colour: as also great ones from the little ones. Wherefore it may please you to be contest with the description of some few, and the figures of the rest, with their feuerall titles in Latine and English, referring their descriptions vnto a further consideration, which otherwise would be an endlesse labour, or at the least needlesse.

#### The Description.

"He first kinde of Phaseolus or garden Smilax hath long and small branches growing very high, taking hold with his clasping tendrels upon poles and stickes, and what focuer standeth neere vnto him, as doth the Hop or Vine, which are so weake and tender that without fuch props or supporters they are not able to sustaine themselves, but will run ramping on. the ground fraitleffe: vpon the branches do grow broad leaues almost like Iuic, growing together by three as in the common Trefoile or three leaued Grasse: among which come the floures, that do vary and differ in their colours, according to the foilewhere they grow, sometimes white, sometimes red, and oftentimes of a pale color: afterwards there come out long cods, whereof fome are crooked, and some are straight, and in those the fruit is contained, smaller than the common Beane, some what flat, and fashioned like a Kidney, which are of divers colours, like vnto the floures: whereto for the most part these are like.

2 There is also another Dolichus or Kidney Beane, leffer, shorter, and with small cods, whose floures and fruit are like in forme to the former Kidney Beanes, but much leffer, and of a blacke co-

There is likewise another strange Kidney Beane, which doth also winde it selfeabout poles and props neere adjoyning, that hath likewise three leanes hanging upon one stem, as have the other Kidney Beans, but every one is much narrower and alfoblacker; the cods be shorter, plainer, and statter, and containe fewer feeds.

1 Phaleolus albus White Kidney Beane.



3 Smilax hortensis rubra. Red Kidney Beane.





4 Smilex bortensis slaua. Pale yellow kidney Beane.



‡ 5 Phaseolus peregrinus fructu minore albo. Indian Kidney beanwith a small white fruit.

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Phaseolus peregrinus angustifolius. Narrow leased Kidney bean.



‡ 6 Phaseolus peregrinus frutta minore frutesc ens. Indian Kidney bean with a small red fruit.



4 This Kidney bean differeth not from the others but only in the colour of the fruit, which are of a pale yellow colour, wherein confifteth the difference.

the difference.

‡ Besides the varieties of these Kidny beans mentioned by our Author, there are difference to the reckoned wp by Clussus, which haue bin brought from the East and West Indies, and from some Challes I. Mills. from the East and West Indies, and from fome parts of Africa. I will only giue you the figures of two or three of them out of Challes, with the colour of their floures and fruit.

The falk of this is low and fift: the flours of a whittift yellow on the out fide, and of a Violet colour within the fruit is fnow whire, with a black force in the eds.

blacke fpot in the eye. This is Phafeolus peregrinus 4 of Clusius.

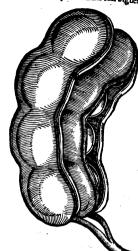
6 This hath leaves like the marth Trefoile, floures growing many together, in shape & mag-nitude like those of common Pease: the coddes were narrow, and contained three or foure feeds were narrow, and contained three or foure fééds which were final, no bigger than the feeds of Laburnum; the painter expressed two of them in the lease next vader the vypermost rust of stours this is clussus his phaselous perceptions;

7 This groweth high, winding about poles or other supporters the seases are narrower than the former: the stuit selfer and flatter, of a reddish colour. This is the Phaselous perceptions 6 of Clussus.

This windes about poles, and growes to a

8 Phafeolus Brafilianue. Kidney Beane of Brafile. 8 Phoseoli Brasiliani advivum. The Brasile Kidney Bean in his sull bignes.





9 Phaseolus Azyptiacus. The party coloured Beane of Egypt.





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10 Phaseoli Americi purgantes. Purging Kidney Beane of America.













Phaseoli Brafiliani.





Phaseoli paruiex America delati.





America delati.



Phaseoli rubri.



Phaseoli rubri Indiani durissimi.









great height, with fost hairy leaues and large cods, wherein are contained seeds of divers colours; tometimes they are red, otherwhiles of a whitish ash colour, sometimes wholly blacke, and other-

9 The Egyptian Beane is formewhat like the other Kidney beanes in his growing: his fruit is of the bigneffe of a small Hasell nut, blacke on one side, and of a golden yellow or Orenge colour

on the other.

Besides these you finde here figured, and divers others described by Clusius, I think it not amisse to mention two more. The first of these, which was procured by Mr. Tradescant, and growes in our Gardens, is a large plant, not differing in maner of growth from the former Indian Kidney Beanes, but his stoures are large, many, and of an elegant Scarlet colour: whence it is vulgarly termed by our Florists, the Scarlet Beane. The other I have seen grow to a little height, but it would not induce, but the cods of it which were brought to vs were some three inches long, and covered with a hairy downe of a reddish colour, which put you the hands or skin in any part of the bodywould sting like a Nettle, and this was called the Stinging Beane: I thinke it came from some part of fting like a Nettle, and this was called the Stinging Beane: I thinke it came from some part of

The Place.

Kidney Beanes doe eafily and foone fpring up, and grow into a very great length, being fowne neere to long poles fastned hard by them, or hard by arbors or banqueting places, otherwise they lie neere to tonig points annue unance y mening and by the fruit, and become faulty and fmitted, as This.

The Time.

It is fowne in the Spring, especially in the midtt of April, but not before: the fruit is ripe about the end of Summer.

The Names.

Hippocrates, Diceles, T'esphrass us, and most of the other old Writers do call it was divers of the Dignesse of the feed do name it sten and sten; in Latine, Siligua: Diglessides calleth it Smilas, because organic of the receion name is climeth vp as Smilax doth, and taketh hold of props, flates, and shrubbes standing neere vanoit; others name it restors, a Diminiture derived from sense; for senses and service are not one and the less others name it resons a Diffinitive defined from the other, as an end of the fame pulse called by divers names, as fome suppose, but fundry fruits one differing from the other, as Galen in his first booke of the Faculties of Nourishments doth sufficiently declare, where he intreateth of them both. For first be di puteth of Phaseli and Ochri, Beanes and Pease; then asternad others comming betweene, hewriteth of Dolichus, which also is named Phiscolus: and though hee may be thought to doubt what manner of pulse that is which Theophrasius calleth Dolichus notwithflanding he gathereth and concludeth that it is a fruit of a garden plant in Italy, and in Caria, with anomal negative emails to not need to that it is a title of a factor plant in tray, and in Caria, growing in the fields, which is in forme longer than the Cichings, and was commonly called in his time Factories. Of his opinion is Faulus Ageneta, writing of Phaleology, which he nameth Delycha, in the 79 chap, of his first booke. Moreouer, Faseim was in times past a common pulse in Italyand Rome, and Dolichus a strange puise; for Columelli, and Palladius, writers of husbandry, have made mention of the fowing of Phyfelus: and Progil calleth it Pilus in the first of his Georgicks: but concerning the fowing of Dolichus or Kidney Beane, none of the Latines haue written, by reason that the ning the forming of Doubles of Actions of Actions as Galen hath affirmed, naming it oftentines a famewas rare in Italy, and fowne onely in gardens, as Galen hath affirmed, naming it oftentines a garden plant and thewing that the fame, as we have faid, is fowne in Caria, and likewise Districts garden plant, and thewing that the father, as we had late, is fowned in Callagand likewite inspiration nameth it what send, that is to fay, Smilax bortenfit, or garden Smilax, because it groweth in gardens: who also writing of this in another severall chapter, sheweth plainely, that Smilax bortenfit, or Doil. chus which he nameth Phaseous, is another plant differing from Fasclus.

For which causes it is not to be doubted, but that Phaseous with three syllables, different from

Fascolus with source syllables, no otherwise than Cicer, Cicercula, and Cicera differ, which notwithstand ding be neere one to another in names : and it is not to be doubted but that they are deceited, who thinke it to be one and the felfe same Pulse called by fundry names.

This plant is named in English, Kidney Beane, Sperage Beanes : of some, Faselles, or long Peafon, French Beanes, Garden Smilax, and Romane Beanes : in French, Feues de Romme : in Dutch,

The Temperature.

Kidney Beans, as Diofestides teacheth, do more loofe the belly than Peafon; they are leffe windy, and nourish well, and no leffe than Peason, as Diecles saith: they be also without ingendring windinesse at all: the Arabian Physitions say that they are hot and moist of nature.

The fruit and cods of Kidney Beanes boyled together before they be ripe, and buttered, and fo The Vertues. eaten with their cods, are exceeding delicate meat, and doe not ingender winde as the other Pulies

They doe also gently loose the belly, prouoke vrine, and ingender good bloud reasonable well, but if you eat them when they be ripe, they are neither toothfome nor wholefome. Therefore they are to be taken whileft they are yet greene and tender, which are first boyled vntill they be tender, then is the rib or finew that doth run along ft the cod to be taken away; then must they be put into a stone pipkin, or some other vessell with butter, and set to the fire againe to stew, or boyle gently: which meat is very wholesome, nourishing, and of a pleasant taste.

## CHAP. 509. Of the flat Beane called Lupine.

¶ The Description.

"He tame or Garden Lupine hath round hard stems, which of themselues doe stand veright without any fuccour, help or flay: the leaves confift of flue, fix, or ferien joyaed to 1 Lupinus sativus. Gården Lupines.

LIB. 2.



3 Lupinus flore caruleo. Blew Lupine.



2 Lupinus flore luteo. Yellow Lupines.



Lupinus major flo.c.eruleo. The great blew Lupine.



Kkkkk

gether, like those of the Chast tree, greene on the vpper side, and on the nether side white and dow. gether, like those of the Chair they greene on the types much and a later than and a down ny, and in the cuening about the fetting of the Sun they hang flagging downwards as though they ny, and in the cuching account in the results of flours of a pale or light blush colour, which turne into great rough cods, wherein is the fruit, which is flat and round like a cake, of a white co. lour, and bitter in tafte; and where they cleaue vnto the cod, in that part they have a certaine dent long and officer in faire; and where they create vision the coal, at the part and wooddy, having hanging on

The yellow Lupine is like to the garden one in stalke and leaves, yet both of these lesser and the years and the same of the grant of the gold yellow colour, five to finell, made spinto an eare, of the colour of the yellow Violet, and somewhat of the smell the cods are small, to into an energy ince colour of the feeds be little, flat, round, in taffe extreme bitter, of fundry colours, ill.

The blew Lupines are longer than the yellow, and divided into morewings or branches:the 3 The blow Engineerate longer than the state of the state be also of divers colours, bitter, and lesser than any of them all.

‡ 4 There is also another blew Lupine, whose leaves, stalks, shoures, and cods are like, but larger then those of the first described: the floures are of colour blew, with some whitenesse here and

The Place.

They require (faith Theophrafius) a fandy and bad foile: they hardly come vp in tilled places, being of their owne nature wide: they grow in my garden, and in other mens gardens about London. The Time.

They are planted in Aprill, and bring forth their fruit at two or three fundry times, as though it did floure often, and bring forth many crops: the first in May, the second in July, the last in September, but it seldome commeth to ripenesse.

The Names.

This pulse is named in Greeke, Signar Super: in Latine: Lupinus, and Lupinus fativus: in high Dutch, Reigionen: in Italian, Lupino domestico: in Spanish, Entramocos: in the Brabanders language, With boonen, and Aupinen; in French, Lupins: in English, Garden Lupine, same Lupine, and of some

The Temperature and Vertues. The feed of the garden Lupines is swages, that is to fay, much and often vied, as Galen faith in his books of the Faculties of Nourishments: for the same being boyled and afterwards steeped in saire water, untill such time as it doth altogether lose his natural bitternesse, and lassly being seasoned with a reasonable quantity of salt, it is eaten with pickle. The Lupine is of an hard and earthy subflance, wherfore it is necessfarily of hard digestion, and containeth in it a thicke juyce; of which being not perfectly concocted in the veines, is engendred a bloud or juyce which is properly called crude, or raw; but when it hath loft all his bitternesse by preparing or dressing of it (as a foresaid) it is title marked, it is to fay, to fuch things as are without relift, which is perceived by the tafte; and being so prepared, it is, as Galen writeth in his books of the Faculties of simple medicines, one of the

But whileft the naturall bitternesse doth as yet remaine, it hath power to elense and to consume or waste away, it killeth wormes in the belly, being both applied in manner of an ointment and giuen with hony to licke on, and also drunke with water and vineger.

Moreouer, the decocion thereof inwardly taken, voideth the wormes; and likewise if it be sundry times outwardly vsed as a bath, it is a remedy against the morphew, fore heads, the small Pox, wilde scabs, gangrenes, venomous vleers, partly by clensing, and partly by consuming and drying without biting; being taken with Rue and Pepper, that it may be the pleasanter, it scoureth the li-D

It bringeth downe the menses, and expelleth the dead childe if it be laied to with mynhe and

Moreouer, the meale of Lupines doth waste or consume away without any biting quality, for it doth not onely take away blacke and blew spots that come of dry beatings, but also it cureth Charadu, and Phymata: but then it is to be boyled either in vineger or oxymell, or elfe in water and vi-faid the decoction could do, all the fame doth meale likewife performe.

These Lupines, as Dioscarides doth furthermore write, being boyled in raine water till they yeeld a certaine creame, are good to clense and beautifie the face.

They cure the scabs in sheepe with the root of blacke Chameleon Thistle, if they be washed with the warme decoction.

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The root boyled with water and drunke, prouoketh vrine. The Lupines being made sweet and pleasant, mixed with vineger and drunke, take away the lothfomnesse of the stomacke, and cause a good appetite to meat.

Lupines boyled in that strong leigh which Barbards do vse, and some Wormwood, Centoricand K bay falt added thereto, flay the running and spreading of a Gangrana, and those parts that are deprined of their nourishment and begin to mortifie, and staieth the ambulative nature of running and spreading vicers, being applied thereto very hot, with stuphes of cloth or tow.

## CHAP. 510. Of Peafon.

THere be divers forts of Peafon, differing very notably in many respects; some of the garden, and others of the field, and yet both counted tame : some with tough skinnes or membranes in the coas, and others have none at all, whose cods are to be eaten with the Pease when they be young, as those of the young Kidney Beane: others carrying their fruit in the tops of the branches, are esteemed and taken for Scottish Peason, which is not very common, There be divers forts growing wild, as shall be declared.

I Pifum majus. Rownciuall Peafe.







The Description.

THe great Peafe hath long stalks, hollow, brickle, of a whitish green colour, branched, and fored upon the ground, vnleffe they be held up with proppes fet neere unto them: the leafe thereof is wide and long, made vp of many little leaves which be smooth, white, growing vpon one little stalke or stem, and set one right against another: it hath also in the vpper partiong clasping tendrels, wherewith it foldeth it selfe upon props and states standing next unto 3 Pifum vmbellatum. Tuited or Scottish Pease.



5 Pisum syluestre. Wilde Pease.



4 Pisam excorticatum.
Pease without skins in the cod.



6 Pisum perenne sylnestre. Euerlasting wilde Pease.



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it: the floure is white and hath about the middle of ita purple fpot: the cods be long, round Cilindriforma: in which are contained feeds greater than Ochri, or little Peafon; which being dry are cornered, and that unequall, of colour fometimes white and fometimes gray: the roots are small.

2 The field Peafe is fo very well knowne to all, that it were a needleffe labour to fpend time about the description.

3 Tufted Peafe are like vnto those of the field, or of the garden in each respect; the difference conflicts onely in that, that this plant carreth his floures and fruit in the tops of the branches in around tuffer or whele, contrary to all other of his kinde, which bring forth their fruit in the midft, and along it the stalkes; the root is thicke and fibrous,

4 Pealewithout skins, in the cods differ not from the precedent, fauing that the cods hereof want that tough skinnie membrane in the fame, which the hogs cannot cat by reason of the toughnesses the other may be eaten cods and all the rest, euen as Kidney beanes are: which being so dresses are exceeding delicate meat.

5 The wild Peafe differeth not from the common field Peafe in stalke and leaves, faving that this wilde kinde is somewhat lesser: the floures are of a yellow colour, and the fruit is much lesser.

6 The Peafe whose root neuer dies differeth not from the wilde Pease, onely his continuing without sowing, being once sowne or planted, setteth forth the difference.

¶ The Place,

Peafe are fer and fowne in gardens, as also in the fields in all places of England. The tusted Pease in reasonable plenty in the West part of Kent, about Sennocke or Seuenock; in other places not sommon.

The wilde Peafe do grow in passures and earable fields in diners places, specially about the field belonging vn to Bishops Hatsfield in Hartfordshire.

The Time.

They be sowne in the Spring time, like as be also other pulses, which are rise in Summer: they prosper best in warme weather, and easily take harme by cold, especially when they floure.

The great Peafe is called in Latine, Figur Romanum, or Fifum majue: in English, Romane Peafe, or the greater Peafe, also garden Peafe: of some, Branch Peafe, French Peafe, and Rounsiuals. Theophra-slus and other old Writers do call it in Greeke, win: in Latine, also Pissum: in low Dutch, 1800miche trubstent: in French, der Pois. The little Peafe is called of the Apothecaries euery where Pissum minus: it is called in English, little Pease, or the common Pease.

The Peale, as Hipporates faith, is leffe windie than Beans, but it passets through the belly. A Galen writeth, that Peason are in their whole substance like vnto Beanes, and becaten after the same manner that Beanes are, not withstanding they differ from them in these two things both because they are not so windie as be the Beans, and allo for that they have nor a clensing faculty and therefore they do more slowly descend through the belly. They have noeffectuall quality maniscit, and are in a meane between those things which are of good and bad juyce, that nourish much and little, that be windy and without winde, as Galen in his booke of the Faculties of Nourishments hath written of these and of Beanes.

## CHAP. 511. Of the tame or Garden Ciche.

¶ The Description.

Arden Ciche bringeth forth round stalkes, branched and somewhat hairy spaning on the one fide, the leaues are made of many little ones growing upon one stem or rib, and set one right against another: of which energy one is small, broad and nicked on the edges, lesser than the leaues of wilde Germander: the slowers be small, of colour either white, or of a reddish purple: after which come up little short cods, pussed up as it were with winde like little bladders, in which does not the most three seeds cornered, small towards the end, with one sharpe corner, not much valike to a rams head, of colour either white, or of a reddish blacke purple; in which is plainly seene the place where they begin first to sprout. The root is slender, white and long: for as Theophrass saith, the Ciche taketh deepest root of all the Pusses.

It is fowne in Italy, Spaine, and France, euery where in the fields. It is fowen in our Lordon gardens, but not common.

Cicer fativum. Garden Ciche.





It is fowne in April, being first steeped in water a day before : the fruit is ripe in August. The Names.

It is called in Greeke, with wife in Latine, Cicer arietinum, or Rams Ciches, & of the blackish purple colour, Cicer nigrum, vel rubrum blacke or red Ciche: and the other is named Candidum vel album Cicer : or white Ciche : in English, Common Cich, or Ciches, red Cich, of some, Sheepes Ciche Pease, or Sheepes Ciche Peafon.

The Temperature and Vertues. The Ciche, as Galen writeth in his booke of the Faculties of nourishments, is no leffe windie than the true Peane, but it yeeldeth astronger nourishment than that doth : it prouoketh luft, and it is thought to engender feed.

Some give the fame to stalion horses More-

ouer, Ciches do scoure more than doe the true Beanes: infomuch as certaine of them doe ma-nifeftly diminish or waste away the stones in the Kidneyes: those be the blacke and little Ciches called Arietina, or Rams Ciches, but it is better to drinke the broth of them fodden in water.

Both the Rams Ciches, as Dioscorides faith, the white and the blacke prouoke vrine, if the decoction therof be made with Rosemary, and fie or yellow jaundise; but they are hurtfull vnto the Bladder and Kidneies that haue vlcers in

CHAP. 512. Of wilde Ciches.

The Kindes.

The wilde Ciche is like to the tame (faith Diofeorides) but it differeth in feed: the later writers haue fet downe two kindes thereof, as shall be declared.

The Description.

He first wilde Cich bringeth forth a great number of stalkes branched, lying flat on the ground; about which be the leaues, confisting of many you one rib as do those of the garden Cich, but not nicked in the edges, more like to the leaues of Axcich; the source like to the leaues of faxion; the source of the garden Cich, but not nicked in the edges, more like to the leaues of Axcich: the hours come forth faftned on small stems, which grow close to the stalkes, of a pale yellow colour, and like blacke and something hairy, in which lieth the seed, that is small, hard, stat, and glittering, in taste that of Kidney Beane: the root groweth deepe, fastened with many strings.

There is another kinde of wild Cich that hath also a great number of stalkes lying upon the ground, about which stand for leaves something hairy and white consisting of three broad leaves

ground, about which stand foft leaues, fomething hairy and white, confishing of three broad leaues flanding vpon a middle rib, the least of which stand neerest to the stem, and the greatest at the very top: the floures come forth at the bottome of the leaves many together, of colour yellow; after which grow small long huskes, fost and hairy, in every one whereof is a little cod, in which lie two

I Civer Tylueftre. The wilde Cich.

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2 Cicer fyluestre latifolium. Broad leafed wilde Cich.



¶ The Place.

These plants are sowne in the parts beyond the seas for to feed their cattell with in Winter, as we do Tares, Vetches, and fuch other base pulse.

The time answereth the Vetch or Tare.

The Names. The wild Cich hath no other name in Latine but Cicer filuestre : the later writers have not found any name at all.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Their temperature and vertues are referred to the garden Cich, as Theophrasius affirmes; and Gaien faith that the wilde Cich is in all things like vnto that of the garden, but in Physicks vse more effectually, by reason it is more hotter and drier, and also more biting and bitter.

### CHAP. 513. Of Lentils.

The Description.

THe first Lentil growes vp with slender stalks, and leaves which be somewhat hard, growing aflope from both fides of the rib or middle stalke, narrow and many in number like those of Tares, but narrower and leffer: the floures be small, tending somewhat towards a purple: the cods are little and broad: the feeds in thefe are in number three or foure, little, round. plaine, and flat : the roots are small and threddy.

2 The fecond kinde of Lentill hath small tender and pliant branches a cubit high; whereon do grow leaves divided or confishing of fundry other small leaves, like the wilde Vetch, ending at the middle rib with some classing tendrels, wherewith it taketh hold of such things as are neere vnto it: among these come forth little brownish sloures mixed with white, which turne into small flat cods, containing little browne flat feed, and sometimes white.

I Lens major. Great Lentils.







These Pulles do grow in my garden; and it is reported vnto me by those of good credit, that a I nete Puttes do grow in my garden; and it is reported which the busbandmen doe fow them for their bout Watford in Middlesex and other places of England the husbandmen doe fow them for their

They both floure and wax ripe in July and August. I The Time.

They are called in Greeke, sent, or sent in Latine, Lens, and Lenticula : in high Dutch, Links: in French, Lentille: in Italian, Lentichia: in Spanish, Lentera: in English, Lentils.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

I entils as Galen faith, are in a meane betweene hot and cold, yet are they dry in the second degree: their skin is aftringent or binding, and the meate or substance within is of a thicke and earthy juyce, having a quality that is a little austere or something harsh, much more the skin thereof: but the juyce of them is quite contrary to the binding quality, wherefore if a man shall boile them in faire water, and afterwards scason the water with salt and pickle, ant sum ipsis oleo condiens, and then

The first decoction of Lentils doth loose the belly, but if they bee boyled againe, and the first decostion cast away, then doe they binde, and are good against the bloudy flix or dangerous laskes. They do their operation more effectually in flopping or binding, if all or any of these following be boyled therewith, that is to fay, red Beets, Myrtles, pils of Pomegranats, dried Rofes, Medlars,

Setuice berries, unripe Peares, Quinces, Plantaine leaues, Galls, or the berries of Sumach. The meale of Lentils mixed with hony doth mundifie and clenfe corrupt vicers and rotten fores, filling them with flesh againe; and is most singular to be put into the common digestines vsed among our London Surgeons for greene wounds.

The Lentil having the skin or coat taken off, as it loseth that strong binding quality, and those accidents that depend on the same, so doth it more nourish than if it had the skin on.

It ingendreth thicke and naughty juyce, and flowly passeth through the belly, yet doth it not flay the loosenesses that doth which hath his coat on; and therefore they that we to cat too much

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thereof doe necessarily become Lepers, and are much subject to cankers, for thicke and dry nourithments are apt to breed melancholy.

Therefore the Lentill is good food for them that through waterish humours be apt to fall into G the dropfie, and it is a most dangerous food for dry and withered bodies; for which cause it bringeth dimnesse of sight, though the sight be perfect, through his excessive drynesse, whereby the spirits if the fight be wasted; but it is good for them that are of a quite contrary constitution.

It is not good for those that want their termes; for it breedeth thicke bloud, and such as slowly H paffeth through the veines.

But it is fingular good to stay the menses, as Galen in his booke of the faculties of nourishments I

It causeth troublesome dreams (as Dioscorides doth moreouer write) it hurteth the head sinewes K

It is good to swallow downe thirty graines of Lentils shelled or taken from their husks, against L the ouercasting of the stomacke.

Being boyled with parched barly meale and laid to, it affwageth the paine and ach of the gout. M With hony it filleth vp hollow fores, it breaketh aschares, clenseth vlcers: being boyled in wine N

it wasteth away wens and hard swellings of the throat.

With a quince, and Melilot, and oyle of Roses, it helpeth the inflammation of the eies and fun- O dament but in greater inflammations of the fundament, and great deep vicers, it is boyled with the

admention in great inflammations of the inflammation and great usery receive to boyieu with the ride of a pomegranate, by Rofe leaues, and hony.

And after the same maner against eating fores that are mortified, if sea water be added; it is also P a remedy against pushes, the shingles, and the hot inflammation called S. Anthonies fire, and for artineon against paties, the impersance to the state of t

## CHAP. 514. Of Cich or true Orobus.

Grobus reptus Herbariorum The true Orobus.



I The Description.

This Pulse, which of most Herbarists is taken for the true Orobus, and called of some, bitter Fitch, is one of the Pulses whose tender branches traile vpon the ground, as Theophrastm faith. and whose long tender branches spred far abroad whereon doe grow leaves like those of the field Vetch: among which grow white floures; after which come long cods, that appeare bunched on the outfide against the place where the feeds do lie, which are fmall, round, ruffet of colour, and of a bitter tafte : the root is small and single.

The Place.

It prospereth best in a leane soile, according to Columella: it groweth in woods and copies in fundry places of Spaine and Italy, but here only in gardens. The Time.

This is sowneearly and late, but if it be sowne in the Spring it easily commeth vp, and is pleafant; and unpleasant if it be sowne in the fall of the leafe. The Names.

This is called in Greeke, on the shops of Germany haue kept the name Orobus: the Italians cal it Macho: the Spaniards, Terno, and Ternos: in English it is called bitter Vetch, or bitter Fitch, and Orobus, after the Latine name. Of fome Erstafter the French name.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Galen in his first booke of the Faculties of nourishments saith, That men do altogether abstaine Gales in his first brooke of the Faculties of householding and naughty juyce; but Kine in Afia and from the bitter Vetch, for it hath a very unpleasant taste, and naughty juyce; but Kine in Afia and from the bitter veteri, for it hath a very supremant the property processor and in most other countries doe eat thereof, being made sweet by steeping in water; notwithstanding in most other countries noceau thereon, ocang man and the state of man are a norwith manding men being compelled through necessary of great famine, as Hipportes also hath written, doe often. men being compensed unrough the central of the manner of Lupines, vie the bitter Vetches with hony, as a medicine that purgeth thicke and groffe humors out of the cheft and lungs.

B Moreover, among the bitter Vetches the white are not fo medicinable, but those which are Moreouer, among the patter vectors the white are not to incommant, our those which are neere to a yellow, or to the colour of Okar; and those that haue been twice boyled, or fundry times neere to a yellow, or to the colour of Osai, and the state, and with all their clenfing and cutting quality, foked in water, lose their bitter and vnpleasant taste, and with all their clenfing and cutting quality, toked in water, tole their officer and vapocal and trace, which ferues for nourifhment, that dryeth

thour any manner officements. And in his booke of the Faculties of fimple medicines he faith, That bitter Vetch is dry in the And in his prooke of the recurrence of in the first : moreover, by how much it is bitter, by somuch later end of the second degree, and hot in the first : moreover, by how much it is bitter, by somuch later that of the reconst ungress, and to be supported by the support of the supp

Ville.

Disferrides writeth, that bitter Vetch causeth head ache and heavy dulnesse, that it troubles the belly, and driueth forth bloud by vrine, notwithflanding being boyled it ferues to fatten Kine.

There is made of the feed a meale fit to be vsed in medicine, after this maner: the full and white graines are chosen out and being mixed together they are steeped inwater, and suffered to lie till they be plumpe, and afterwards are parched till the skinne be broken; then are they ground, and fearfed or shaken through a meale seue, and the meale reserved.

This loofeth the belly, prouoketh vrine, maketh one well coloured: being ouermuch eaten or drunke it draweth bloud by the ftoole, with gripings, and also by vrine. With hony it elenfeth vicers, taketh away freekles, fun-burnes, blacke spots in the skinne, and

maketh the whole body faire and cleane.

It flaieth running vicers or hard (wellings, and gangrens or mortified fores, it fofteneiththe hardnesse of womens breasts, it taketh away and breaketh earing vicers, carbuncles, and forces of the head: being tempered with wine and applied it healeth the bitings of dogs, and alfoof venomous

With vineger it is good against the strangury, and mitigateth paine that commeth thereof. It is good for them that are not nourished after their meat, being parched and taken with honey in the quantitie of a nut.

The decoction of the same helpeth the itch in the whole body, and taketh away kibes, if theybe washed or bathed therewith.

Citer boyled in fountaine water with fome Orebus doth asswage the swelling of the yard and priuie parts of man or woman, if they be washed or bathed in the decoction thereof; and the substance hereof may also be applied plaisterwise.

It is allo vied for bathing and washing of vicers and running fores, and is applied vnto the scure or the head with great profit.

## CHAP. 515. Of the Vetch or Fetch.

¶ The Description.

He Vetch hath slender and foure squared stalkes almost three foot long: the leauesbe long, with clafting tendrels at the end made vp of many little leanes growing vpon one rib or middle ftem; enery onewhereof is greater, broader, and thicker than that of the Lentill: the floures are like to the floures of the garden Beane, but of a blacke purple colour; the code he broad finall and incurrence are sent to the garden Beane, but of a blacke purple colour; the cods be broad, small, and in euery one are contained fine or fix graines, not round, but flat like those

of the Lentill, of colour blacke, and of an upleasant taste.

1 There is another of this kinde which hath a creeping and living root, from which is seen that a creeping and living root, from the creepin deth forth crefted fialkes fome cubit and halfe high: the leaues are winged, commonly a dozen growing upon one rib, which ends in a winding tendrel: each peculiar leaues broader roward the bottome, and sharper towards the top, which ends not flat, but somewhat round. Out of the bofomes of the leaues towards the tops of the stalkes, on thort foot-stalkes grow two, three, or more pretty large Peale fathioned blewith purple floures, which are fucceeded by fuch cods as the former, but somewhat leffer; which when they grow ripe become blacke, and fly open of themselves,

t r Vicia. Tare Vetch or Fetch.

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‡ 3 Vicia syl.flo.albo. White floured Vetch.



† 2 Viciamaxima dumetorum. Bush Veteh.



4 Vicia Syluestris, five Cracca major. Strangle Tare, Tine, or wild Ferch.



and so scatter their seed. This growes in many places wilde among bushes, both here and in Gerand to teatret their rees. This glowes in many places it, calling it Vicia maxima dument and in oermany, as appeared by that nature, passons thence gives a second Disformer and be faith the Latines makes it his Ficialfil, altera; and indges it to be the Aphaeof Disformer; and he faith the Latines makes it ris restange, autra ; and noges a coole the nount, and Sthwarts Linten, Tabern, calls it or mundi: the high Durch, S. Criftoffels braut, and Sthwarts Linten, Tabern, calls it

#### \$ 5 Vicia (yl. five Cracca minima. Small wilde Tare.



3 This also hath a lasting root, which sendeth up round crested branches, a foot and somtimes a cubit high, whereon grow fuch leaves as those of the former, but more white and downie: the floures which grow on fhort footstalkes, out of the bosomes of the leaues, to. wards the top of the stalks, are of a whitish colour, with veines of a duskie colour, dinaricated ouer the vpper leafe: the cods are like those of the common Fetch. Clufius found this in some wilde places of Hungarie; it floured in May: he calls it Vicia sylnestrus albo flore. ‡

4 Strangle Tare, called in some countries
Tine, and of others wilde Vetch, is a ramping
herbe like vnto the common Tare, ramping and clymbing among corne where it chanceth, that it plucketh it downe to the ground, and ouergroweth the same in such fort, that it spoileth and killeth not only wheat, but all other graine what soeuer: the herbe is better known than defired, therefore these few lines shall suffice for the description. ‡ This groweth pretty long, with many flender weake branches : the leaves are much smaller than the former, and end in clasping tendrels: the floures are of a purple colour, and commonly grow but one at a joint, and they are succeeded by flat sharpe pointed cods which containe some nine or ten seedsa-

5 This also growes a good height, with slenderer stalkes than the former, which is divided into fundry branches: the leaves grow four

tendrels: the floures grow vpon pretty long but very flender foot flalkes, fometimes two or three, otherwhiles more, very small, and of a whitish colour inclining to blewnesse: which are succeeded otherwhiles more, very imail, and or a whittin colour inclining to blewhene: which are increeded by little (hort flat cods, containing commonly foure or flue little (seeds of a blackish colour: this is the Arabus, five Cracca minima of Lobel; but I question whether it be that which Bankine in his Pinas hath made the same with it, calling it Picia fog tum cum filiquis playinis in fault; for that which I have described, and which exactly agrees with this figure of Lobel and that description in the Advarsaria. hath cods very smooth without any hairinesse at all. This shoures most part of Summer, and growes in most places both in corne fields and medowes. ‡

The Tare is fowne in any ground or foile what foeuer.

It floureth in May, and perfecteth his feed toward September.

It is called in Latine Vicia à vinciendo, of Binding or wrapping, as Varro noteth, because, saith he, it hath likewise classing tendrels such as the Vinch asth, by which it crawles vpward vpon the stalls of the weeds which are next vnto it: of some, Cracca, and Arachiv, and also sphace it is called in high Durch was the said also sphace it is called in high Durch, Weichen ; in low Durch, Wiffen ; in French, Pefer in moft shops it is fallely termed Ogen: and Ernum; for Ernum doth much differ from Vicia: it is called in English, Vetch, or Fetch. The country-men lay vp this Vetch with the feeds and whole plant, that it may be fodder for their

Notwithstanding I have knowne, faith Galen, some, who in time of famine have sed hereof, especially in the Spring, it being but greene; yet is it hard of digestion, and bindeth the belly

Therefore seeing it is of this kind of nature, it is manifest that the nourishment that commeth therof hath in it no good juice at all, but ingendreth a thick bloud, and apt to become melancholy. + The figure of the common Petch was formerly wanting, and in flead thereof was put that of the other deferibed here in the fecond place.

## CHAP. 516. Of Chichlings, Peafe, and Tare everlafting.

The Description.

There is a Pulle growing in our high and thicke woods, having a very thick tough and wooddy root, from which rife vp divers long weake and feeble branches, confifting of a rough middle rib edged on both fides with a thin skinny membrane, fmooth, and of a graffe green colour; whereon grow at certaine distances small flat stemmes, you which stand two broad leaves joining together at the bottome: from betwixt those leaves come forth tough clafping tendrels which take hold of fuch things as grow next vnto them: from the bosom of the stem whereon the leaues do grow, shooteth forth a naked smooth foot-stalke, on which grow most beau-tifull shoures like those of the Pease, the middle part whereof is of a light red tending to a red purple in grain: the outward leaues are somewhat lighter, inclining to a blush colour which beeing past, there succeed long round cods, wherein is contained feed of the bignesse of a Tare, but rounder, blackish without, yellowish within, and of a bitter taste;

1 Latherus major latifolius. Peale euerlasting.



‡ 2 Lathyrus angustifolius store albo. White stoured Chichlings.



† 2 Of this kinde there is likewise another like vnto the precedent in each respect, saue that the leaves thereof are narrower and longer, and therfore called of most which set forth the description, Lathyrus angustifolia: the floures of this are white, and such also is the colour of the fruit: the root is small, and not lasting like that of the former.

‡ 3 The flalks, leaves, and floures of this are like those of the precedent, but the floures are of a reddish purple colour: the cods are lesser than those of the former, and in them are contained

lesser, harder, and rounder seeds of a darke or blackish colour. This growes not wilde with vs, but

fometimes towne in gardens, where it noures in tune and trans.

This Egyptian differs not in shape from the rest of his kinde, but the floures are of an eleand the united the state of the gant blew on the in inde, but or an ain colour menning to purple on the out inder the cods grow vpon long foot flalks, and are a little welted or winged, and containe but two or three little come. yon long toot-mains, and are a fittle well-cause in Iune and Iuly, and the feed thereof was fort to Clusius from Constantinople, having been brought thither out of Egypt.

‡ 3 Lathyrus angustifol, sto. purp. Purple floured Chichlings.







The stalks of this are some two or three foot long, winged, weake, and lying on the ground, valeffe they have somewhat to support them. Vpon these at certain distances grow winged leaves with two little cares at their fetting on to the stalke: these leaues consist of fixe long and narrow green leaves like those of the other plants of this kinde; and these fix leaves commonly stand upright by couples one against another; otherwhiles alternatly: the foot-stalke whereon these stand ends in clasping tendrels: the floures are in shape like the former, but the outer leafe is of a faire red or crimfon colour, and the inner leafe white: after the floures come the cods, containing fome foure or fine pretty large flat feeds, which fwel out of the cods where they lie, and in the fpaces between each feed are deprest, like that of Orobus. This is only a garden plant with vs. and floures in Iune and Iuly, the feed is ripe in August. I have for this given you Lobels figure of his Lathyris asgustione gramineo folio, which may ferue, if you but make the leaues and cods to agree with this de-

6 The yellow wilde Tare or Fetch hath divers very small ramping stalkes, tough, and leaning this way and that way, not able to stand of it selfe without the help of props or things that stand by it; the leaues are very thin and sharp pointed: the sources grow alongst the leaues, in shape of the peafe floures, of a bright yellow colour: the roots are very small, long, tough, and in number infinit, infomuch that it is impossible to root it forth, being once gotten into the ground, valesse the earth be digged vp with the roots and both cast into the river or burned. Doubtlesseit is the most pernitious and hurtfull weed of all others, vnto all maner of green wholfome herbs or any wood whatt s Lathyrus annuns siliquis Orobi. Party coloured Chichling.

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‡ 6 Lathyrus sylvestris flo. luteo. Tare euerlasting.



¶ The Place.

The first growes in shadowic woods and among thus there groweth great store thereof in Swainscombe wood, a mile and a halfe from Greenhithe in Kent, as you go to a village therby called Betsome, and in divers other places.

The fixt groweth in most grassie pastures, borders of fields, and among grain almost energy where The Time.

The time answereth the other pulses.

The Names.

The first is called Lathyrus, to make a difference betwirt it and Lathyrus or Spurge: of Matthiahus, Clymenan: of Cordus, Ervum fativum: of Tragus, Fifum Gracorum: in English, Pease everlasting, great wilde Tare, and Cichling.

‡ The second is the Ervum album fativum of Fuchfins : Lathyrus or Cicercula of Dodonaus : Lathyrus angustiore gramineo felio of Lobel.

The third is the Aracus five Cicera of Dodgnaus: the Lathyrus flore purpures of Camerarius.

The fourth by Clufius is called Cicercula Agyptiaca: by Camerarius, Aracus Hispanicus, five Lathyrus Ægyptiacus.

The fift is not mentioned by any that I remember, but M. Parkinfon, in his Garden of flours, and that by the name I give it you.

The fixt is the Lathyrus sylvestris sto. luteis of Thalius : Legumenterra glandibus simile of Dodonaus; Vicia of Tabern, and it may be the Aracus flo luteo of the Adverf. However, I have put Lobels figure of the Aracus for it, which well enough agrees with it. Ivie for some resemblance it hath to Aphaca,to call it Aphacoides. \$

The Nature and Vertues. The temperature and vertues are referred to the manured Tare or Vetch, notwithstanding they are not vied for meat or medicine.

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leffer, harder, and rounder feeds of a darke or blackish colour. This growes not wildewith vs, but

fometimes towne in gardens, where it noures in tune and tury.

This Egyptian differs not in shape from the rest of his kinde, but the sloures are of an ele-4 This Egyptian differs not in inape from the ten of his annet, but the noures are of an elegant blew on the in fide, but of an afh colour inclining to purple on the out fide; the cods grow upon long foot flalks, and are a little welted or winged, and containe but two or three little cone. vpon long toot-maiks, and are a nearly well-good and contains out any on three lettle come-red feeds sported with blacke spots. This sloures in Iune and Iuly, and the seed thereof was sent to Clusius from Constantinople, having been brought thither out of Egypt.

‡ 3 Lashyrus angustifol, sto. purp. Purple floured Chichlings.







The stalks of this are some two or three foot long, winged, weake, and lying on the ground, The stalks of this are some two or three root long,wingen, weake, and lying on the groups, visible they have somewhat to support them. Vpon these at certain distances grow winged sease with two little cares at their setting on to the stalke: these seases confit of six long and narrow that the stalks and these stalks and these stalks are commonly stand years. green leaves like those of the other plants of this kinde; and these fix leaves commonly stand upright by couples one against another; otherwhiles alternatly: the soot-stalke whereon these stand ends in clasping tendrels: the floures are in shape like the former, but the outer lease is of a faire red or crimfon colour, and the inner leafe white: after the floures come the cods, containing fome foure or fine pretty large flat feeds, which fwel out of the cods where they lie, and in the spaces between each feed are deprett, like that of Orobus. This is only a garden plant with vs, and floures in Iune and Iuly, the feed is ripe in August. I have for this given you Lobels figure of his Lathyric asgaffore gramineo folio, which may ferue, if you but make the leaues and cods to agree with this de-

6 The yellow wilde Tare or Fetch hath diners very small ramping stalkes, tough, and leaning this way and that way, not able to stand of it selfe without the help of props or things that standby it : the leaves are very thin and fharp pointed: the floures grow along it the leaves, in shape of the peafe floures, of a bright yellow colour : the nounes grow arong it the leaves, in improve infinit, informuch that it is impossible to root it forth, being once gotten into the ground, valess the earth and around the property of the prope be digged up with the roots, and both cast into the river or burned. Doubtlesseit is the most pernitious and hurtfull weed of all others, vnto all maner of green wholfome herbs or any wood whatt s Lathyrus annuns filiquis Orobi. Party coloured Chichling.

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‡ 6 Lathyrus Sylvestris flo. luteo. Tare euerlasting.



The Place.

The first growes in shadowie woods and amongst bushes: there groweth great store thereof in Swainscombe wood, a mile and a halfe from Greenhithe in Kent, as you go to a village therby called Betfome, and in divers other places.

The fixt groweth in most graffie pastures, borders of fields, and among grain almost energy where The Time.

The time answereth the other pulses.

The Names.

The first is called Lathyrus, to make a difference betwirt it and Lathyris or Spurge: of Matthialus, Clymenum: of Cordus, Ervum sativum: of Tragus, Pifum Gracorum: in English, Peafe euerlasting, great wilde Tare and Cichling.

‡ The second is the Ervum album fativum of Fuchsius: Lathyrus or Cicercula of Dodonaus: Lathyrus angustiore gramineo felie of Lobel.

The third is the Aracus five Cicera of Dodonaus: the Lathyrus flore purpures of Camerarius.

The fourth by Clusius is called Cicercula Agyptiaca: by Camerarius, Aracus Hispanicus, sive Lathyrus Agyptiacus.

The fift is not mentioned by any that I remember, but M. Parkinfon, in his Garden of flours, and that by the name I give it you.

The fixt is the Latbyrus sploes in late is of Thalius: Legumenterra glandibus simile of Dodoneus; Vicia of Tabern, and it may be the Aracus sho, luteo of the Advers. However, I have pur Lobels figure of the Aracus for it, which well enough agrees with it. Ivie for some resemblance it hath to Aphacasto call it Aphacoides. ‡

The Nature and Vertues. The temperature and vertues are referred to the manured Tare or Vetch, notwithfearding they are not vsed for meat or medicine.

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## CHAP. 517. Of the oily Pulse called Sciamum.

Sefamum, five Sifamum. The oily Graine.



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C Sefamum hath a thicke and fat vpright Stalk a cubit and a half high, garnished with leaves much like the Peach or almond, but rougher, and cut in with formwhat deep gashes on their sides: amongst these leaves come forth large white or elfered floures, fomwhat shaped like those of Fox-gloues, which turne into round long crested cods containing white slat oiround long created coors containing write nat of lous feed. Theophrassus affirmeth that there is a kind therof which is white, bearing only one root. No beast will eat this plant while it is greene, because of his bitternesse: but beeing withered and dried the feed thereof becommeth sweet, and Cattell will feed on the whole plant.

The Place.

It groweth both in Egypt and India. Sefana, faith Pliny, came from the Indies : they make an oile of it. It is a stranger in England.

It is one of the Summer grains, and is fownbefore the rifing of the feuen stars, as Pliny writch: yet Columella faith that Sefamum must be fowneafter the Autumne Æquinoctial against the Ides of October: they require for the most part a rotten foile, which the husbandmen of Campania docal a blacke mold.

The Names.

The Grecians call this Grain visus: the Latines also Sefamum and Sifamum, and often in these minine gender Sefama: we are constrained for want of an English name to viethe Latine; it is viknowne to the Apothecaries, especially the plant it selfe; but the seed and oile thereof is to bee found among them in other countries: we may call it Turky Millet.

- According to some it is hot and dry in the first degree: the seed thereof, as Galen faith, is sat, and According to form it is not and dry in the infra degree the feed increo, as ones lating, is therefore being laid vp it commeth to be oily very quickly: wherefore it speedily fills and fuffeth vp those that feed thereof, and ouerthroweth the stomack, being slow of digestion, and yeelding to the body a far nourishment : therefore it is manifest that it cannot strengthen the stomake or any the body a rat nour nument it meretore it is maintent that it cannot intenginen the nomate of any part thereof, as also no other kind of fat thing; and the juice that comes thereof is thick, and therefore cannot easily passe thereof with hony, which they call wounder, it is also mixed with bread, and is of an hor temper, for which cause it procureth thirst. And in his booke of the faculties of simple medicines he faith that Sefamam is not a little clammy and fat, and therefore it is an emplaftick and a fortner, and is moderatly hot: the oile which comes thereof is of like temperature, and so is the decoction of the bed
- Disservides writeth, That Sefamum is an enemy to the stomacke, causing a stinking breath if itremain sticking betweene the teeth after it is chewed.

It wastern away großnesse of the sinues: it is a remedie against bruises of the eares, inflammations, burnings, and fealdings, pains of the joints, and biting of the poilonsom horned serpent called Cerastis. Being mixt with oile of roles it takes away the head-ache comming of heate,

Of the same force is the herb boiled in wine, but it is especially good for the heat and paine of the eies.

Of the herb is made an oile vsed of the Egyptians, which, as Pliny faith, is good for the eares. It is a remedie against the sounding and ringing of the cares.

## CHAP. 518. Of Hatchet Vetch.

The Description.
The first kinde of Hatchet Fetch hath many small branches trailing here and there upon the ground : vpon which grow small leaves spred abroad like the leaves of the wild Vetch: among which come forth clusters of smal yellow floures, which fade away, and turne into little flat thin and brown cods, wherein is contained small reddish seed of a bitter taste.

- 2 The fecond kinde of Hatchet Vetch hath many round tough and flexible branches, trailing vpon the ground : whereupon do grow leaves like the former, but more like the leaves of Liquorice, and hath the tafte of the Liquorice root, which caused some to deeme it a kinde of Liquo-rice: among these leaves come forth pale yellow floures: after which there succeed small crooked cods turning their points inwardly, one answering another like little hornes, containing small flat seeds soure cornered, and fashioned like a little wedge; the root is tough, of a woody substance, and doth continue fruitfull avery long time.
  - † 1 Hedyfarum majus. Hatchet Fetch.

# 2 Hedyfarum Glycyrrhizatum. Liquorice Hatchet Fetch.





There is another kind of Securidaca or hatchet Fetch, which hath branches, leaves and roots like the last before remembred, and differeth in that, that the floures of this plant are mixed and do vary into fundry colours, being on the upper part of a flesh colour, and on the lower of a white or fnowy colour, with a purple ftorks bill in the middle: the leaves are in tafte bitter: the cods are small like those of Birds foot, and not much valike the cods of orabas.

4 There is likewife another kinde of Securidaca or hatchet Perch, which is dedicated to Clufius by the afore named D. Penny, who found it in the North parts of England, having leaves, roots, and branches likevnto the former: but the floures of this are white, and mixed with some purple, and bitter also in taste: the cods are like the claw of a Crab, or (as Clusius faith) like the knife which shoo-makers do vse in Flanders; in which cods are contained small redish seed: this root is also of long continuance. ‡ Clusius doth not say that D' Penny found this in the North of England, but in the territorie of Geneva not far from Pontetremile, among the bushes, and no where else.

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‡ 5 Securidaca minor lutea. Small yellow Hatchet Vetch.



‡ 4 Securidaca minor pallide carulea.

Small blew floured Hatchet Fetch.



‡ 6 Securidaca filiquis planis denimis. Indented Hatchet Fetch.



## LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

† 5 This in the stalkes, leaves, colour, and shape of the floures is like, yet lesse than the first described; the cods are also smaller, lesses, and more crooked, and herein onely consists the chiefe difference: it is an annual plant, and growes only in some gardens. Matthiolus, Lobel, Dodonaus, and others make this their Hedysum, or Securidacaminor.

6 This hath many crested branches, whereon great winged leaves, that is some twenty or more are sasses and the stalked by the source are like those of the other plants of this kind, but the cods are an

6 This hath many crefted branches, whereon great winged leaues, that is some twenty or more are fastined to one rib: the shoures are like those of the other plants of this kind, but the costs are an inch long, stat, indented or toothed on the sides; but of what colour the shoures and sceds are it is not express by Clusius, who only set this forth by a picture, and some pieces of a dried plant thereos, which he received from Cortusus, by the name of Scolopendrial cymmnos, or Hedysaum peregrinum. Cortus shad it from Honorius Bellus, who observed it growing upon the rockes at Seberico a citie of Illyria. ‡.

There is also another fort of Hatchet Fetch, which hath very long and tough branches trailing upon the ground, be fet with leaues like the former, but much greater: the floures grow at the top of the branches, of a pale colour, and turne into rough round and flat cods, fashioned like little bucklers: the root of this (as of the first) dieth at the first approch of Winter, as soon as the seed is tipe. ‡ The stalks of this are stiffe and crested, growing to the height of two cubits, with leaues as large as those of Liquorice: the floures are of a faire bright red colour, the cods are made as it were of many rough buckler-like seeds, or rather seed-vessels, wherein are contained small browne seeds. ‡

‡ 7 Hedyfarum elypeatum. French Honyfuckle.







8 Horfe-shoo hath many stalks tender and lying vpon the ground: the leaues be thin, and less fer than those of Axsecd: the shoures along the stalks are little, after which come vp long cods somthing broad, a little bowing, which have vpon the one side deep round and indented cuts, like after a sort to a horse-shoo: the root is somewhat long.

¶ The Place.

These plants grow in my garden. The second kinde I found growing in Suffolke in the highway on the right hand as you go from Sudbury to Corner Church, about an hundred paces from the end of the towne, as also in fundry other places of the same countrey; and in Essex about Dungers.

mow, and in the townes called Clare and Henningham. ‡ Alfo it growes by Purfleer, about the LIB. 2. foor of the hill whereon the winde-mill stands, and in divers parts of Kent. ‡

not of the nutwhereon the winde-mill trains, and the places of Italy and Languedoc, it grow. eth alfo in my garden.

These plants floure in Iune, and their seed is ripe in August.

The Grecians name this, whether it be a Pulfe, or an infirmitic among corn, were the Latines. The Grecians name this, whether it be a rune, or an initiative among composition the forme of the feed, Securidaca, and Hedyfarum: in English, Axseed, Axwort, Ax-fitch, and hat.

# The second is the Fanugracum solvestre of Tragus and Dodonaus; the Glycyrthiza solvestin of Gefrer ; and the Glanx vulgaris of Lobel #

Horse-shoo is commonly called in Italian, Sferro de cavallo: you may name it in Latine, Ferran equinum: in English, Horse shoo.

The feeds of these plants are hot and dry of complexion.

Being drunke it is acceptable to the stomacke, and remoueth stoppings out of the intrals; and of like vertue be the new leaves and tender crops of the whole plant.

Disferrides sheweth that it is also good for the stomack being taken in drinke, and is mixed with

And it is thought to hinder conception, if it be applied with hony before the act. The feed of Ax-wort openeth the stoppings of the liver, the obstruction of the spleen and of all the inward parts.

Horse-shoo is bitter, and like in nature to Axseed.

The figure which, formed by wax in the first place agreed with the shirl defergation, that which was in the fectord place was of the Market of Former agreed, with the contract of the shirls place of the shirls, and grower in Germany; whence the contract of the shirls, and grower in Germany; whence the shirt of the s

## CHAP. 519. Of Pease Earth-nut.

The Description.

He Peafe Earth-nut comes up with flender weake stalkes: the leaues be thin and little, growing on fender flems, with classing tendrels at the ends, with which it imbraceth and taketh hold of such things as stand neere it; the flours on the tops of the stalks are like those of Pease, but lesse, of a red purple colour, in smel not unpleasant: in their places come up long cods in which are three or foure round feeds: the roots be thick, long, like after a fort to Acoms, but much greater, black without gray within, in tafte like the Chefinut, out of which beneath doth hang a long flender firing: there grow out of the same also other firings hard to the setting on of the stalke, vitro which creeping asloped o grow other kernelled roots, whilest the plant doth

‡ 2 This, which Thalius in his Sylva harcynia fets forth by the name of Astragalus sylvaticus, was by our Author taken for and confounded with the Terra glandes, and therefore I have put it with it that the difference may the better appeare, which is not a little to fuch as heedfully observe it. But our Author in this is to be pardoned, feeing D' Tunner, a man more exquisite in the knowledge of plants, and who had feen the true Terraglandes in Germany, mistooke this for it, as may appeare by that little Tract of his of the names of plants in Latine and English, set forth Anno 1548, for there he faith, [I haue feen this herb of late in Come parke more aftringent than it of Germany.] And indeed this growes there, and is much more aftringent and woody than that of Germany, and in no wise fit to be caten. The root confifts of many blacke tuberous particles, here and there sending forth fibers: from hence arife cornered stalks some foot high, small below, and somewhat larger aboute: the leaves grow forth of the stalks, consisting sometimes of two, otherwhiles of 4 longish nartow leaves fastned to one foot-stalke, which at the setting on hath two little leaves or caresourted the bofoms of these leaves grow stalks some two inches long, each of which visually carry a couple of peafe-fashioned flours of a purple colour, which fading, viually become blew: after these follows cods straight, round and blacke, and in each of them are commonly contained nine or tense white

I Terra glandes. Peafe Earth-nut.



‡ 2 Astragalus sylvaticus. Wood Peafe or heath Peafe.



round feeds: it floures in fummer, and perfects the feed in July and August.

† 1 This groweth income fields, both with the come it selfe, and also about the borders of fields among briers and brambles: it is found in divers places of Germany, but not with vs. that I can yet learne.

2 This is found in the woods and pastures of England, especially in Hampstead Wood neere London: it groweth in Richmond heath, and in Come parke likewife.

The Time.

It floureth in lune and July; the nuts after haruest be digged up and gathered. The Names.

It is called in high Dutch, Cronullentin low Dutch, Ceronoten, Cerbeeckelen, and Mouvien metteerten, that is to fay, tailed Mice, of the similitude or likenesse of domestick Mice, which the black round and long nuts, with a piece of the flender ftring hanging out behinde do represent. The later writers call it in Latine Terra glandes, or Terreftres glandes : in Greeke, 2014, auch Chamabalani. in English, Pease Earth-nut.

The Temperature and Vertues. The nuts of these Pease being boiled and eaten are hardlier digested than be either Turneps or A Parsners, yet do they nourish no lesse than the Parsner: they are not so windy as they, but do more flowly paffe through the belly by reason of their binding qualitie; and beeing eaten raw they bee yet harder of digestion, and do slowlier descend.

They be of temperature meanly hot and formwhat dry, being with almor a little binding where B upon also they do not only stay the fluxes of the belly, but also all issues of bloud, especially from

the mother or bladder.

The root of Peafe Earth-nut floppeth the belly, and the inordinat course of womens sicknesse. C

CMAP.

# CHAP. 520. Of Milke-Vetch.

There be divers forts of herbs contained under the title of Afragalus; whether I may without breach of promise made in the beginning, insert them amongst the Legumina, Pulses, or herby plants, it is doubtfull but seeing the matter is disputable, I thinke it not amisse to where them to paties, it is donotion; out reeing the matter is unputable; similar as agreeing vito them in neigh-

I Aftragalus Lusitanicus Clust. Portugal milke-Vetch.







#### I The Description.

He first kinde of Astragalus hath reddish stalks acubit high, a singer thicke, somwhat crested or surrowed, and couered ouer with an hairy mossinesse; which divide themfelues into fundry fmall branches, befet with leaves confifting of fundry little leaves fet vpon a middle rib like the wilde Vetch, placed on the small pliant branches like scathers, which are likewise concred ouer with a woolly hoarinesse; in taste astringent at the first, but afterwards have been supported by the state of t burning hot: among these leaues come forth many small white floures in fashion like the floures of Lupins, which before their opening feem to be fomewhat yellow: the root is maruellous great and large, confidering the fmalnesse of the plant; for fomerimes it groweth to the bignesse of a man arme, keeping the same bignesse for the plant; for sometimes it groweth to the bignesse of a man arme, keeping the same bignesse for the space of a span in length, and after dinideth it selse into two or more forks or branches, blackewithout, and wrinkled; white within, hard, and woody, and in tasse when the same bignesses. and in taffe vnpleafant: which being dried becommeth harder than an horne.

2 The fecond kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant, and may well be termed Plant a least of the second kinde of Afragalus is a rate and gallant plant a least of the second kinde of the sec guminofa, by reason that it is counted for a kinde of Aftragalus, resembling the same in the similar tude of his stalks and leaves, as also in the thickenesse of his rootes, and the creeping and folding

thereof, and is garnished with a most thicke and pleasant comelinesse of his delectable red floures. growing up together in great tufts, which are very feemly to behold.

3 There hath been some controuer sie about this third kinde, which I am not willing to prosecute or enter into: it may very well be Aftragalus of Matthiolus his description, or else his Polygala, which doth exceeding well refemble the true Afragalus : his small stalkes grow a foot high, befet with leaves like Cicer or Galega, but that they are somewhat lesser: among which come forth small peale like flours; of an Orenge colour, very pleasant in fight: the root is tough and flexible, of a fin-

‡ 3 Astragalus Matthioli. Matthiolus his milke Vetch.

LIB. 2.



# 4 Aftragaloides. Bastard milke Vetch.



The fourth is called of Mutonus and other learned Herbarists, Astragaloides, for that it resembleth the true Afragalus, which groweth a cubit high, and in thew refembleth liquorice: the flours grow at the top of the stalks, in shape like the pease bloome, of a faire purple colour, which turn into small blacke cods when they be ripe: the root is tough and very long, creeping vpon the vpper part of the earth, and of a wooddy substance.

¶ The Place.

They grow among ft stones in open places, as oribasius writeth, in places subject towindes, and couered with fnow: Dioscorides copies do adde, in shadowie places: it groweth plentifully in Phenea a city in Arcadia, as Galen and Pliny report : in Diofcorides his copies is read, in Memphis a city in Arcadia; but Memphis is a city in Egypt, and in Arcadia there is none of that name. Some of them grow in my garden, and in fundry places of England wilde: they grow in the medowes neere Cambridge, where the Schollers we to sport themselves; and in sundry places of Effex, as about Dunmow and Clare, and many other places of that country.

I should be glad to know which or how many of these our Author here affirms to grow wild in England; for as yet I haue not heard of nor feen any of them wilde, nor in gardens with vs, except the last described, which growes in some few gardens. ‡

They floure in Iune and Iuly, and their feed is ripe in September.

Milke Vetch is called of Matthiolus, Polye ala, but not properly of most it is called Astragalus:in Spanish, Garavancilles: in the Portugals tongue, Alphabeta: in Dutch, Clerne Citren.

Apragams, as Gaten lattinuaritatingent or unioning 10015, and therefore it is of the number of those Simples that are not a little drying; for it glueth and healeth vp old vicers, and flayeth the those Simples that are not a little drying; for regiment and heatern y one vicers, and mayern the flux of the belly, if they be boiled in wine and drunke. The same things also touching the vertues flux of the perty, it they be possed in write and ordinac. The same timings and concluding the vertues of Astragalus, Diofeorides hath mentioned: The root, faith he, drunke in wine, stayeth the laske, and or Africa and Division natural mentioned. The roughly and a representation of the procureth great prouoketh vine, being dried and cast vpon old vicers it cureth them: it likewise procureth great flore of milke in cattell that do eat thereof; whence it tooke his name.

It floppeth bleeding, but it is with much ado beaten, by reafon of his hardneffe.

## CHAP. 521. Of Kidney Vetch.

I Anthyllis leguminofa. Kidney Vetch.

2 Stella leguminofa. Starry Kidney Vetch.





¶ The Description.

Idney Vetch hath a stalke of the height of a cubit, dividing it selfe into other branches, whereon grow long leaves made of divers leaves like those of the Lentil, covered as it were with a fost white downinesse: the sources on the top of the stalks are of a yellow colour, very many joined together as it were in a spoky rundle: after which grow up little cods in which is contained small feed: the root is slender, and of a wooddy substance. 

This is some simes found with white sleaves the root is slender, and of a wooddy substance. flore lates, and the other Lagopodium flo. slbo. Our Author vnfitly gaue this later mentioned figure in the chapter of Lagopus, by the name of Lagopum maximum. ‡

The starry Kidney Vetch, called Stella Legaminofa, or according to Cortufus, Arthuro, hath

many small flexible tough branches, full of small knots or knees, from each of which springeth forth one long small winged leafe, like birds foot, but bigger: from the bosome of those leaves come forth little tender stems, on the ends whereof doe grow small whitish yellow floures, which are very flender, and foone vaded, like vnto them of Birds-foot: thefe floures turne into fmall sharo pointed cods, standing one distant from another, like the divisions of a star, or as though it consisted of little hornes; wherein is contained fmall yellowish feeds: the root is tough, and deepely growing

There is another fort of Kidney Vetch called Birds-foot, or Ornithopodium, which hath very many small and tender branches, trailing here and there close voon the ground, set full of small and fost leaves, of a whitish greene, in shape like the leaves of the wilde Vetch, but a great deale leffer, and finer, almost like small feathers; among st which the floures do grow, that are very small, vellowish, and sometimes whitish; which being vaded there come in place thereof little crooked cods, fine or fix growing together, which in thew and shape are like vnto a small Birds-foot, and each and enery cod resembling a claw: in which are inclosed small seed like that of Turneps.

1 3 Ornithopodium majus. The great Birds foot.

LIB. 2.



1 A Ornithopodium minus. Small Birds-foot.



‡ 5 Scorpoides Leguminofa. Small horned pulf.



There is also another kinde of Ornithopodium, or Birds-foot, called small Birds-soot, which is very like vinto the first, but that it is much smaller: the branches or sprigs grow not aboue a hand or halfe an hand in length, fpreading themselves upon the ground with his small leaves and branches, in manner of the leffer Arachus: the floures are like vnto those of the former, but very small. and of a red colour.

‡ 5 This small horned pulse may fit! where take place: The root thereof consists of many little shores, from which arise two or three little slender straight stalkes some handfull and halfe or foot high: at the tops of these grow little sharpe pointed crooked hornes, rounder and slenderer than those of Fenugreeke, turning their ends inwards like the tailes of Scorpions and so joynted; the floures are finall and yellow; the leaves little, and winged like those of Birds-foot, Pena and Lobel found this among the corne in the fields in Narbon in France, and they fet it forth by the name as I have here given you it. ‡

The Place. 1. 3. 4. These plants I found growing vpon Hampstead Heath neere London, right against Mmmmm

the Beacon, ypon the right hand as you goe from London, necre vnto a grauell pit: they grow also the Beacon, you the right hand as you got from Greenwich to Charleton, within halfe a mile of

They floure from Iune to the middle of September.

The Names.

This Gefuer calls Vulneraria ruftica: Dodonaus, Lobel, and Clufius call it Anthyllis, and Anthyllis. thyllis leguminofa, ±

3. 4. I cannot finde any other name for these plants, but Ornithopodium: the first is called in English, great Birds-foot; the second small Birds-foot.

These herbes are not vsed either in meate or medicine, that I know of as yet; but they are very good food for cattell, and procure good ftore of milke, whereupon fome haue taken them for kinds

## CHAP. 522. Of Blacke milke Tare.

Glaux Dioscoridis. Diescorides his milke Tare.



The Description.

"He true Glaux of Dioscorides hath very many tough and wooddy branches trailing vpon the ground, let full of fault winged leaves, in shape like the common Glanx, but a great deale smaller, resembling the leaves of Tares, but rather like Birds. foot, of a very gray colour : amongst which come forth knobby & scaly, or chastic heads, very like the Medow Trefoile, of a farepulple colour : the root is exceeding long and wooddy, which the figure doth not expresse and fet forth.

The Place. The true Glanx groweth vpon Barton hill, foure miles from Lewton in Bedfordshire, vpon both the fides of the declination of the

The Time. These plants do floure and flourish about Midfummer.

The Names.

These plant have in times past beene called Glaux, i. folia habens glanca, fine pallentia; that is, having skie coloured, or pale leaves.

ted Glaux among the kindes of Polygala, or Milke-worts, we may therefore call this kinde of Glaux, These herbes are dry in the second degree.

The Temperature.

The feeds of the common Glass are in vertue like the Lentils, but not fo much aftringent: they flop the flux of the belly, dry vp the moisture of the stomacke, and ingender store of milke.

or either not knowing of forgetting what de had done, egaine in this chapter, described the *Glass Yolgan*, whose killeny he game as has fame dy the maps of his fame highing cases; when close I have omitted it have not necessary.

CHAP. 523. Of red Fitchling, Medick Fitch, or Cockes-bead.

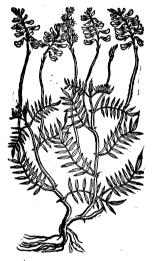
The Description.

He first kinde of Onobrychis hath many small and twiggie pliant branches, ramping and creeping through and about bushes, or whatsoeuer it groweth neere vnto: the leaues and all the reft of the pulfe or plant is very like to the wilde Vetch or Tare: the floures grow at the top of small naked stalkes, in shape like the pease bloome, but of a purple colour laied ouer with blew, which turne into small round prickly husks, that are nothing else but the seed.

1 Onobrychis, fine Caput Gallinaceum. Medick Fitchling or Cockes-head.

LIB. 2.







2 The second kind of Fitchling or Coks-head, of Clusius his description, hath very many stalks, especially when it is growne to an old plant, round, hard, and leaning to the ground like the other pulses, and leaves very like Galega, or the wilde Vetch, of a biter taste and lothsome sauour: among which come forth small round stems, at the ends whereof do grow floures spike fashion, three inches long, in shape like those of the great Lagopus, or medow Trefoile, but longer, of an excellent shining purple colour, but without fmell: after which there follow small cods, containing little hard and blacke seed, in taste like the Vetch. The root is great and long, hard, and of a wooddy substance. spreading it selfe farre abroad, and growing very deepe into the ground.

3 The third kinde of Fitchling or Cocks-head hath from a tough small and wooddy root, many wiggy branches growing a cubit high, full of knots, ramping and creeping on the ground. The leaves are like the former, but smaller and shorter: among which come forth small tender stemmes, whereupon do grow little floures like those of the Tare, but of a blew colour tending to purple: the floures being vaded, there come the small cods, which containe little blacke seed like a Kidney, of

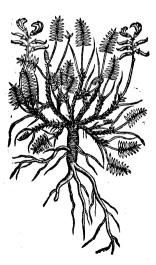
a bläcke colour.

4 The fourth kinde of Fetchling hath firme greene hard stalks a cubit and a halfe high, whereupon grow leaves like to the wilde Tare or Galega, but smaller and somewhat hairy, bitter and vnpleasant in taste, and in the end so newhat sharpe. At the top of the stalkes come forth long spiked Mmmmm 2

3 Onebrychis 2. Clufij. Blew Medicke Fitch.



5 Onobrychis montana 4. Clusij. Mountaine Medicke Fitch.



4 Onobrychis 3. Clusij slore pallido. Pale coloured Medicke Fitch.



floures of a pale colour, and in shape like those of the second kinde; which being vaded, there follow small bottle cods, wherein is contained little blacke feed like the feed of Fenugreek,but fmaller. The root is thicke and hard, and of a

wooddy fubfance, and lafting very long.

5 The fifth kinde of Onebrychis hath many groffe and wooddy stalkes, proceeding immediately from a thick, far, and stellie tough roots the ypper pair of which are small, round, and pliant, and the stalkes of the stalkes ypper part of which are imail, round, and phane, gamified with little leaues like those of Lentils, or rather Tragacantha, somewhat fost, and concret ouer with a woolly bairinesse amongst which come forth little long and naked stems, eight or nine inches long, whereon do grow manufactured to the state of the state o ny small floures of the fashion of the Vetch or Lentill, but of a blew colour tending to purple; and after them come small cods, wherin the seed is contained.

The Place.

The first and second grow vpon Barton hill, foure miles from Lewton in Bedfordshire, vpon both the fides of the hill : and likewise vpon the graffie balks between the lands of corn two miles from Cambridge, neere to a water mill towards London; and divers other places by the way from London to Cambridge: the reft are frangers in England.

The Time. These plants do floure in July, and their seed is ripe shortty after.

प The Names. It is معنات or without a name among the later writers: the old and antient Phylitions doe call it infrest: for all those things that are found written in Dioscorides or Pliny concerning Onobrychis, doe especially agree hereunto. Dioscorides writeth thus; Onobrychis hath leaves like a Lentill, but longer, a stalk a span high; a crimson source, a little root; it groweth in moist and wrilled places; and plany in like manner; one by chis hath the leaues of a Lentill, somewhat longer, a red sloure, a small and slender root; it groweth about springs or souncines of waters.

All which things and every particular are in this and or namelesse herbe, as it is manifest: and therefore it is not to be doubted at all, but that the same is the Onebrychis of the old Writers: it may be called in English, red Fetchling, or as some suppose, Medick Fetch, or Cockes-head. The Temperature.

These herbes as Galen hath written in his books of the Faculties of simple Medicines, doe rarifie or make thinne and wast away.

The Vertues.

Therefore the leaues thereof when it is greene, being yet laied vpon hard swellings, or waxen A kernels, in manner of a falue, do wast and consume them away, but being dryed and drunke in wine they cure the strangurie; and laied on with oile it procureth sweat.

Which things also concerning Onobrychis, Dioscorides hath in these words set downe: the herbe B stamped and applied wasteth away hard swellings of the kernels; but being drunke pith wine it helpeth the stangury and rubbed on with oile it causeth sweatings.

## CHAP. 524. Of Bastard Dittanie.

Fraxinella. Bastard Dittanie.

LIB. 2.



The Descripton.

Aftard Dittanie is a very rare and gallant plant, having many browne stalks, somewhat rough, divided into sundry small branches, garnished with leaues like Liquorice, or rather like the leaves of the Ash tree, but blacker, thicker, and more ful of juice, of an unpleatant fauor: among which grow floures, confifting of fine whitith leaves stripped with redde, whereof one which groweth vndermost hangeth downe low. but the foure which grow vppermost grow more stiffe and vpright:out of the midst of this sloure commeth forth a tassell, which is like a beard, hanging also downwards, and somewhat turning vp at the lower end: which beeing vaded, there come in place foure huskes joyned together, much like the husks or coddes of Columbines, fomewhat rough without, flimie to handle, and of a lothfome fauour, almost like the fmell of a goat, whereupon fome Herbarists have called it Tragium: in the cods are contained small blacke fhining feeds like Peonie feeds in colour: the

naming teeds the People teeds in colour-the roots are white, a finger thicke, one wifting or knotting within another, in taft fom what bitter. There is another kinde hereof growing in my garden, not very much differing: the leaues of the one are greater, greener, harder, and sharper pointed: of the other blacker, not fo hard, nor fo sharpe pointed: the floures also hereof be somthing more bright coloured, and of the other a little redder.

The Place.

Bastard Dittany groweth wilde in the mountaines of Italy and Germany, and I have it growing in my garden,

I The Time.

It floureth in Iune and Iuly: the feed is ripe in the end of August.

The later Herbarists name it Fraxinella: most, squamon, as though they should say Hamilis Fraxi-The later rietoatitis name it Fraxincia : inortypermental the floor call it Dictambum, and Diptambum, and Diptambum, nus of a low ain : in English, oattatu, of fathe Distance the floop state Distance, and Diplamum, but not truly, and yie oftentimes the roots hereof in flead of the right Distany. That it is not the right Dittany it is better knowne than needfull at all to be confuted; and it is enident that the right Dittany it is better knowne chan necessure a con le bout it is plaine to be a kinde of fame is not Dioscorides his Fseudodistamnum, or bastard Dittanie : but it is plaine to be a kinde of Tragism of the old Writers wherewith it feemeth to agree in flew, but not in substance.

mm of the old vyriters wherewith it recinicin to agree in the post of this is onely yield in shops, and there knowne by the name of Radix Diplamni, or Dictamni, ±

¶ The Temperature.

The root of Baskard Dittany is hot and dry in the second degree, it is of a washing, attenuating, and opening faculty.

It bringeth downe the menses, it also bringeth away the birth and after birth, it helpeth cold dif-At oringeth downer the themes, it and oringeth away the orien and after orientation design and it is reported to be good for those that haue ill stomackes and are short

They also say, that it is prositable against the stingings and bitings of venomous serpents against dradly poifons, against contagious and pestilent diseases, and that it is with good successe mixed C with counterpoisons.

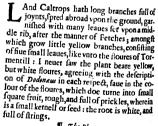
The feed of Bastard Dittanic taken in the quantity of a dram is good against the strangury, pro-D noketh vrine, breaketh the stone in the bladder, and driveth it forth. The like wrtue hath the leaues and juyee taken after the lame fort; and being applied outward-

E ly, it draweth thornes and splinters out of the flesh. The root taken with a little Rubarb killeth and driueth forth wormes.

Disferrides reporteth, that the wilde Goats being striken with darts or arrowes, will eat Distan, and thereby cause them to fall out of their bodies, which is meant of the right Distam, though Dedonaus reporteth that this plant will do the like (which I do not beleeue) ‡ nor Dodonaus affirme, ‡

## CHAP. 525. Of Land Caltrops.





The Place.

It groweth plentifully in Spain in the fields: it is hurtfull to corne, but yet as Pliny faith, it is rather to bee accounted among the diseases of corne, than among the plagues of the earth : it is also found in most places of Italy and France; I found it growing in a moist medow adjoyning to the wood or Parke of Sir Francis Carew, neere Croidon, not farre from London, and not elsewhere from whence I brought plants for my garden. i. i. ev vmei



Of the Historie of Plants. T . I B. 2.

The Time. It floureth in Iune and Iuly: the fruit is ripe in August.

The Names. It is called in Greeke, without: and in Latine, Tribulus: and that it may differ from the other which groweth in the water, it is named with water, or Tribulus terrefris: it may be called in English. land Caltrops, of the likenesse which the fruit hath with Caltrops, that are instruments of Warre cast in the way to anou the feet of the enemies horses, as is before remembred in the Water Saligot.

The Temperature and Vertues.

\* In this land Caltrop there is an earthy and cold quality abounding, which is also binding, as A

The fruit thereof being drunke wasteth away stones in the kidneyes, by reason that it is of thinne B

Land Caltrops, faith Diescorides, being drunke to the quantity of a French crowne weight, and C fo applied cureth the bitings of the Viper.

And if it be drunke in wine it is a remedy against poylons: the decoction thereof sprinckled D about killeth fleas.

‡ CHAP. 526. Of Spring or mountaine Pease or Vetches.

1 I Orobus Venetus. Venice Peafe.

‡ 2 Orobus Sylvaticus vernus. Spring Peale.





The Description.

This, which Cluffus calls Orobus Venetus, hath many cornered stalkes some foot long, whereon grow winged leaues, foure or fix fastned to one rib, standing by couples one against another, without any odde lease at the end +these leaves are of an indifferent largenesse,

The

and of a light greene colour: the flours grow vpon long foot stalks comming forth of the bosoms of the leaues, many together, hanging downe, small, yet shaped like those of other Pulles, and of a or the reasonation regently author of a purple colour; after these follow cods almost like those of Fetches, but rounder, red when they be purple colour anter there along if white feed the root is hard and wooddy, running diners wates with many fibres, and liuing fundry yeares: this varies fometimes with yellower green leaues and white floures. It floures in May, and growes only in fome few gardens with vs.

a The stalkes of this also are a foot or more high, stiffe, cornered, and greene; on these do grow winged leanes fix or eight on a rib, after the manner of those of the last described: each of these leaues hath three veines running alongst it: the floures in shape and manner of growing are like leaues nath three veines froming arough it; the montes in mape and manner of growing are the those of the former, but of a most elegant purple colour; which fading they become blew. The floures are succeeded by such cods as the former, wherein are contained longish small variegated feed, which ripe, the cods fly open, and twine themselves round, as in most plants of this kinde: the root is blacke, hard, tuberous and wooddy, fending forth each yeare new shoots. This floures in Aprill and May, and ripeneth the feed in Iune. This was found by Clufism in divers mountainous wooddie places of Hungary : he calls it Orobus Pannonicus 1.

‡ 3 Orobus montanus flo.albo. White mountaine Peafe.

1 4 Orobus montanus angustifolius. Narrow leafed mountaine Peafe.





This hath stalkes some cubit high, stiffe, straight, and crested; whereon by turnes are fastand winged leaves, confifting of foure fufficiently large and there pointed leaves, whereto fome times at the very end growes a fifth: the veines in thefe run from the middle rib towards their edges: their tafte is first somewhat sourish, afterwards bitterish. The source grow vpon short stalker comming forth of the bosomes of the leaves, five or fix together, like those of the Fetch, but of colour white, with some little yellownesse on the two little leaues that turne vpwards. The cods are like those of the last described, and contains in them a brownish seed, larger than any of the other kindes. This is an annual I plant, and perisheth as soone as it hath persected the seed. Classical gines vs this by the name of Orobus Pannonicus 4. Dodonaus gines the same figure for his Arachus Astiphius , and Baubine affirmes this to be the Galega montana, in the Hift Lugal pag. 1139. But thefe feeme to be of two feuerall plants ; for Dodonaus affirmes his to have a living root, and fuch feemes allot lat in the Hift, Lugd, tobe : yet Clufius faith expressely that his is an annuall, and sourceth in

Aprill and May, and groweth in some wooddy mountainous places of the Kingdome of Hungarie. 4 This fourth hath straight firme cornered stalkes some foot or more high, whereupon grow leaues viually foure on a foot-stalke, standing two against two, vpright, beeing commonly almost three inches long, at first of a sourish taste, but afterwards bitter: it hath no clauicles, because the talkes need no supporters: the sources grow vpon long foot stalkes, spike-fathion like those of Peale, but lesse, and white of coloursafter these follow long blackish cods, full of a blacke or essentially potted feed the roots are about the length of ones little finger, fathioned like those of the Afphodill or leffer female Peionie, but leffer, blacke without, and white within. Clusture found this on the mountainous places nigh the baths of Baden, and in the like places in Hungary : he calls it Orobus

Pannonicus 3. The Temperature and Vertues.

These are not knowne nor vsed in Physicke; yet if the third be the Galega montana of the Historia Lurd, then it is there said to be effectuall against poyson, the wormes, the falling sickenesse, and the Plague. ‡

## \* CHAP. 527: Of some other Pulses.

‡ 1 Ochrus, sine Ervilia. Birds Peafe.

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‡ 2 Ervum fyluestre. Crimson graffe Fetch.





The Description.

He first of these bath cornered broad stalks like those of everlasting Pease, and they are weake, and commonly lie vpon the ground, vnleffe they have fomething to support them : the lower leaves are broad, and commonly welt the stalke at their setting on, and at the end of the first leafe do viually grow out after an vnusuall manner, two, three, or more other pretty large leaves more long than broad, and the middle rib of the first leafe runnes out beyond the setting on of the highest of the out growing leaves, and then it ends in two or three clasping tendrels. Those leaves that grow the lowest vpon the stalkes have commonly the fewest comming out of

them. The floures are like those of other pulses, of colour white: the cods are some inch and halfe them. The hours are like those of other pulses, or blackifh small Peale: these code grow one at long, containing some halfe dozen darke yellow or blackifh small Peale: these code grow one at long, containing iome name dozen danke yenon of the bolomes of the leanes, and are welted on their a joynt, on thort root-traines comming rotes of the broader fide, which stands towards the maine stalke. This growes with vs only in gardens. Dadonas,

ma, and Lobel call it Octorus Jyusefirus, juse croma.

The stalkes of this grow up sometimes a cubit high, being very slender, divided intobran. ches, and fet vnorderly with many graffe-like long narrow leanes on the tops of the flalkes and ches, and let vnoiderly with many grane-like long hardon ches, vpon pretty long foot-stalkes grow pretty pease fashioned floures of a faire and pleasant branches, vpon pretty long toot-traikes grow pietry pears rathronic mounts on a rathe and picalant crimfon colour; which fallen, there follow cods, long, finall, and round, wherein are nine ten, or more round hard blacke shining graines: the root is small, with divers fibres, but whether it die when the feed is perfected, or no as yet I haue not observed. This growes wilde in many places when the feed is pertected, or no as yet I have not observed. It is growes winde in many places with vs, as in the pathure and medow grounds about Pancridge Church. Lobel and Dodon. call this Erroum films fire; and they both partly indge it to be the first Catanance of Diofeorides, and by that name it is vitally called. It floures in I une and I uly, and the feed is ripe in August.

3 This alfo, though it be not frequently found, is no firanger with vs, for I have found it in the count of the country of the country found it is the country found.

the corne fields about Dartford in Kent and fome other places. It hath long flender joynted creeping stalkes, divided into sundry branches, whereon stand pretty greene three cornered leaues two pang mankesy attacked into tuning you meners, manked in the lefter Binde weed. Out of the bosomes of these at a joynt, in shape and bignesses like those of the lefter Binde weed. Out of the bosomes of these

‡ 3 Aphaca. Small yellow Fetch.



leaues at each joynt comes a clasping tendrel, and commonly together with it a foot stalke fome inch or more long, bearing a pretty little peafe-fashioned yellow flour, which is succee. ded by a short flattish cod containing six or seuen littlesfeeds. This floures in Iune, Iuly, and August, and so ripens the feed. It is by Lobel and others thought to be the Aphace of Diof. corides, Galen, and Pling : and the Pitine of Thee.

phrasim, by Anguillara.

I finde mention in Stowes Chronicle, in Ann 1555, of a certaine Pulse or Pease, as they term it, wherewith the poore people at that time there being a great dearth, were miraculously helped : he thus mentions it; In the monethof August (saith he) in Suffolk at a place by the fea fide all of hard stone and pibble, called in those parts a shelfe, lying betweene the townes of Orford and Aldborough, where nether grew graffe, nor any earth was euer feene; it chanced in this barren place fuddenly to fpring vp without any tillage or fowing, great abundance of Peason, whereof the poore gathered (as men indged) aboue an hundred quarters, yet remainded ned some ripe and some blossoming as many as euer there were before:to the which place rode the Bishop of Norwich and the Lord Willowsh by, with others in grear number, who found nothing but hard rockie stone the space of three

yards under the roots of their Peafon: which roots were great and long, and very fweet.

Gefur allo, de Aquatilious, lib. 4, 942, 236.ma-king mention, out of D' Cajus his letters, of the fpotted English Whale, taken about that time

Peale: Pifa (faith he) in littore nostro Britannico quod Orientem spellat, certo quodam in leco Suffolcia, imer Alburnum of Ort fordium oppida, faxis infidentia (mirabile diliu) mulla terra circumfula, autumnali tempore Anno 1555, honte nata sun, adeo magna copia, vt sufficerent vel millibus hominum. These Pease, which by their great encrease did fuch good to the poore that yeare, without doubt grew there for many yeares before, but were not obserued till [Magister ariu, ingenigque largitor Venter] hunger made them take notice of them, and quickned their invention, which commonly in our people is very dall, especially in finding out food of this nature.

Of the Historie of Plants.

My Worshipfull friend Dr. Argent hath told me, that many yeares agoe he was in this place, and caused his man to pull away the beach with his hands, and follow the roots so long, vntill he got fome equall in length vnto his height, yet could come to no ends of them: he brought thefe vp with him to London, and gaue them to De. Lobel, who was then liuing; and he caused them to be drawne, purposing to set them forth in that Worke which he intended to haue published, if God had spared him longer life. Now whether these Pease be truly so called, and be the same with the Pifum fylueftre Perenne, or different; or whether they be rather of the flocke of the Lathyru major, or of some other Pulse here formerly described, I can affirme nothing of certainety, because I have seene no part of them, nor could gather by any that had, any certainty of their shape or figure: yet would I not passe them ouer in silence, for that I hope this may come to be read by some who live thereabout, that may by fending me the things themselves, give me certaine knowledge of them that so I may be madeable, as I am alwaies willing, to impart it to others.

#### The Temperature and Vertues.

I have not found any thing written of the faculties of the two first; but of Aphace, Galen faith it A hath an aftringent faculty like as the Lentill, and also is vied to be eaten like as it, yet it is harder of concoction, but it dries more powerfully, and heates moderately. The feeds (faith he) have an aftringent faculty; wherefore parched, broken, and boyled, they flax fluxes of the belly. We know (faith Dodonaus) by certaine experience, that the Aphace here described hath this astringent force

## CHAP. 528. Of baftard Rubarb.

I Thalietrum, fine Thalietrum majus. Great baftard Rubarb.

2 Thalictrum minus. Small baftard Rubarb.





The Defcription.

"He great Thalierum or bastard Rubarb hath large leaues parted or divided into divers other small leaves, somewhat snipt about the edges, of a blacke or darke greene colour: the stalkes are crested or streaked, of a purple colour, growing to the height of two cubits at the the stalkes are created or incases, or a purple colours, and after them come small narrow hiskes top whereof grow many small and hairy white sloures, and after them come small narrow hiskes top whereof grow many timan and many minter montes, and and control many muskes like little cods, foure or flue growing together: the root is yellow, long, round, and knotty, differ-

ag it telle far aproad on the vpper claim of the call.

The fmall bastard Rubarb is very like vnto the precedent, but that it is altogether leffer; his 2 In email panaru Rubaio is very nac vinco ine precedent done in a la arrogament iener: his flalkes are a span or a foot long; his leaves be thin and tender; the root sine and slender: the little falkes are a 19an or a 1001 long this scaues be thin and tender; see 1005 line and nesder; the little floures grow together in small bundles or tufts, of a light yellow colour, almost white, and are of a

† 3 There is kept in some gardens a plant of this kinde growing vp with large stalkes to the height of three cubits: the leaues are very like those of Columbines: the floures are made of maneigntorthree cuotes: the leanes are very that the state of many majus Hispanicum, Great Spanish Banywhite threds: it floures in Iune, and is called Thaliffram majus Hispanicum, Great Spanish Ba

I The Place.

These plants doe grow alongst the Ditch sides leading from Kentish street vnto Saint Tho. mas a Waterings (the place of Execution) on the right hand. They grow also vpon the banks of the Thames, leading from Blacke-wall to Woolwich, neere London, and in fundry other places

They floure for the most part in July and August.

The Names,

Divers of the later Herbarists do call it Pigamum, as though it were nome, that is, Rue; whereup on most call it Ruta palustris, or Fen Rue: orl.ers, Ffeudo Rhabarbarum, and Rhabarbarum Monathrism, by reason of the yellow colour of the root. But nether of their sudgements is greatly to beefite. med of they judge better that would have it to be Thalierum, which Dioferrides describes to base leaues something flatter than those of Coriander, and the stalke like that of Rue: vpon which the leaues do grow. Pena calleth it Thalietrum, Thalietrum, and Ruta pratenfis: in English, Bastard Rubaro, or English Rubarb: which names are taken of the colour, and taste of the roots.

The Temperature.

These herbes are hot and dry of complexion.

The Vertues.

The leaves of Baftard Rubarb with other por-herbes do fomewhat moue the belly. The decoction of the root doth more effectually.

Dioscorides saith, That the leanes being stamped do persectly cure old vicers. Galon addeth, that C they dry without biting.

CHAP. 529. Of Goats Rue.

The Description.

Alega or Goats Rue hath round hard stalkes two cubits or more high, fet full of leaves difplayed or winged abroad; euery leafe confifting of fundry small leaves set vpon a stender rib, refembling the leaues of the field Vetch or Tare, but greater and longer. The floures grow at the top of the stalke, clustering together after the manner of the wilde Vetch, of a light skie colour, which turne into long cods small and round, wherein the seed is contained. The root is

It groweth plentifully in Italy enery where in fat grounds and by riners fides: it groweth like The Place. wife in my garden.

It floureth in July and August.

I The Time.

The Italians call it Galega, and Ruta Capraria; diners name it corruptly Gralega; Eleronymus

Galega.

Goats Rue

Fracastorius calleth it Herba Galleca: the Hetruscians, Lauanese; and it is also called by diuers other names in fundry places of Italy, as Gefner faith, as are Castracane, Lauanna, Tho. rina, Or Taurina, Martanica, Sarracena, Capragina, Herbanefa, Fanum gracum fylucftre, and as Brafauolus witneffeth. Giarga. It is named in Eng. lish, Italian Fitch, and Goats Rue.

Some judge that the old Physitions were wont to call it Onobrychis : others, Glauce : diuers would have it to bee Polemonium, but not fo much Petr. And, Matthiolus in his commentaries, as cuery one of the descriptions mentioned by Dioscorides doe gainefay them : as also those who thinke that Galega, is Polygalon, and that the name of Galega came of Polygalon, the very description also of Polygalon is against them: for Galega is higher and greater than that it may be called a little shrub onely of an hand breadth high.

¶ The Temperature.

This plant is in a meane temperature betweene hot and cold.

The Vertues.

Goats Rue is a fingular herbe against all A venome and poifon, and against wormes, to kill and drive them forth, if the juyce be given to little children to drinke.

It is of like vertue if it bee fryed with B Linesced oyle, and bound vpon the childes

nauell.

It is ministred vnto children which are possessed with a falling euill, a spoonfull euery morning C

Being boiled in vineger, and drunke with a little Treacle, it is very good against the infection of D

the plague, especially if the medicine be taken within twelue houres.

The herbe it selse is eaten, being boyled with siesh, as we vie to cat Cabbage and other worts, E and likewise in sallades, with oyle, vineger and pepper, as we doe eat boyled Spinage, and such like; Which is most excellent being so eaten, against all poison and pestilence, or any venomous infirmitie whatfoeuer, and procureth fweat.

It also helpeth the bitings and stingings of venomous beasts, if either the juyce or the herbe F

flamped be laid voon the wound.

Halfe an ounce of the juyce inwardly taken is reported to helpe those that are troubled with G convulsions, crampes, and all other the diseases aforesaid.

The feeds do feed pullen exceedingly, and cause them to yeeld greater store of egges than or- H

The juyce of the leaves, or the leaves themselves bruised and applied to any part swollen I by the fting of a Bee or waspe, mitigate the paine, and are a present remedy, as M. Gannon a louer of Plants, and friend of mine, hath affured me he hath seene by frequent experience, ‡

## CHAP. 530. Of Pliny his Leadwort.

The Description.

Entaria or Dentillaria hath offended in the superlative degree, in that he hath hid himselse like a runnagate fouldier, when the affault should have beene given to the plant Lepidium, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde. But if the fault be mine, as without question it is, I craue pardon for the ouerfight, and doe intreate the gentle Reader to censure me with fauour, whereby I may be more bold to insert it in this place, rather than to leave it vntouched. The learned of Narbone (especially Rendeletim) have not without good cause accounted this goodly plant for a kinde

Plumbage Plinij. Leadwort.



thereof, because the whole plant is of a biting taste, and a burning faculty, and that in such extremity, that it will raife blifters upon a mans hand: for which cause some of the learned fort have accounted it Plinies Molybdana, or Agineta his Lepidium: but the new Herbaof Dentaria, or Dentillaria Rondeleig, who made the like vie hereof, as he did of Pyrewho insuce the line vice hereos, as he did of Pyro.

thrum, and fuch burning plants, to appeale the
immoderate paine of the tooth-ache and fuch like. This plant hath great thicke tough roots, of a wooddy fubfiance, from whence fpring vp long and tough stalks two cubits high confusedly garnished & beset with long leaves, in color like Woad, of a sharpe and biting take, The floures grow at the top of the stalkesofa purple colour, which being past there sacceed close glittering and hairy huskes, wherein is contained small blackish seed.

The Place. Pena reporteth that Dentillaria groweth about Rome, nigh the hedges and come fields: it likewise groweth in my Garden in great

The Time.
It floureth in July and August. The Names.

Leadwort is called Molybdana, Plumbaro Pliny, & Dentillaria Rondelety : in Italian, Crepanella: the Romanes, Herba S. Antony in Illy. ria, Cucurida : in English Leadwort.

The Temperature. Dentillaria is of a causticke quality.

It helpeth the tooth-ache, and that as some say if it be holden in the hand some small while.

# CHAP. 534 Of Rue, or herbe Grace.

M The Description.

Arden Rue or planted Rue, is a shrub full of branches, now and then a yard high, or Thigher: the stalkes whereof are coursed with a whitish banke, the branches are more ingner: the naixes whereof early to divers parts, and be divided into wings, about which for extraine little ones, of an odde number, fomething broad, more long than round, finooth and fomewhat fat, of a gray colour or greenith blew: the floures in the top of the branches are of a pale yellow confifting of foure little leaves, fomething hollow: in the middle of which flandeth upa yearow countring or toute figure, feldome fine fquare, containing as many. little coffers as it hath corners, being compaffed about with divers little yellow threds; out of which hang pretty fine tips of one colour; the feed groweth in the little coffers: the root is wooddy, and faitned with many ftrings: this Rue hath a very strong and ranke smell, and a biting taste.

the second being the wild or mountaine Rue, called Rata squassin, is very like to garden Rue, in stalkes, leaves, floures, feed, colour, taste, and favour, saving that every little leafe bath smaller cuts, and is much narrower: the whole plant dieth at the approch of Winter, being an anuall plant, and must either stand till it doe sow himselfe, or else must be sowne of others. ‡ This second is a variety of the garden Rue differing from the former onely in smallnesse. \$\pm\$

3 This plant is likewise a wilde kinde of Rue, and of all the rest the smallest, and yet more virulent, biting, and slinking than any of the rest: the whole plant is of a whitish pale greene, agreeing with the last before mentioned in each respect, saue in greatnesse, and in that the venomous fumes or vapors that come from this small wild Rue are more notione & huntfull than the former. ‡ The leanes lie spred vpon the ground, and are very finely cut and dinided the whole plant is of

L I B. 2. Ruta hortensis.

Garden Rue.

3 Ruta fylvestris minima. The fmallest wilde Ruc.



Ruta montana. Mountaine Rue.



5 Harmala. Wilde Rue with white floures.





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‡ 6 Ruta Canina. Dogs Ruc.



fuch acrimonic, that Clusius faith he hath oftener than once observed it to pierce through three pair of gloues to the hand of the gatherer; and if any one rub his face with his hand that hath newly gathered it, forthwith it will mightily inflame it. He tells a historie of a Dutch Student of Montpeller that went with him a simpling, who putting some of it between his hat and his head to keep him the cooler, had by that means all his face prefently inflamed and bliftered wherefoeuer the fweat ranne

- There is another wilde Rue growing on the mountaines of Savoy and other places adioying hauing a great thicke root, from which arife great fhoots or stalkes, whereon grow leaves very thicke and fat, parted into divers longish sections, other wife refembling the leaves of the first described, of a strong and stinking smell: the slours grow on the tops of the falks, confifting of foure small yel. low leaves : the feeds are like the other.
- Harmel is one of the wilde Rues, it bringeth forth immediatly from the root diuers little stalks of a cubit high; whereupon grow green leaves diuerfly cut into long pieces, longer and narrower than those of the wilde strong smelling Rue. The flours be white, composed of fine white leaves: the fruit is three square, bigger than that of the plan. ted Rue, in which the feed lies: the root is thicke, long, and blackish. This Rue in hot countries hath a maruellous strong smell: in cold countries not

tis 3. and Lobel, Clusius, and others, for Ruta Canina, hath many twiggy branches forme cubit and half 13 3, and Lover, one providences, for the paper of the Paperer Rheas of Argemone, leffer, thicker, and of a blackish green: the floures are of a whitish purple colour, fashioned somewhat like thole of Anirrhinum: the feed is small, and contained in such vessels as those of Ruc, or rather those of Bla. taria: the whole plant is of a firong and ingratefull fmel; it grows in the hor and dry places about Narbon in France, Ravenna, and Rome in Italy. ‡

Garden Rue ioyeth in funny and open places: it prospereth in rough and bricky ground and a mong ashes: it can in no wife away with dung.

The wild are found on mountains in hot countries, as in Cappadocia, Galatia, and in divers prouinces of Italy and Spain, and on the hills of Lancashire and Yorke.

Pliny faith that there is such friendship between it and the fig. tree, that it prospers nowhere so well as vnder the fig tree. The best for physicks vse is that which groweth vnder the fig tree, as Diforides faith: the cause is alledged by Plutarch, lib. 1. of his Symposiacks of Feasts, for he saith it becomes more sweet and milde in taste, by reason it taketh as it were some part of the sweetness of the fig tree, whereby the ouer-ranke qualitie of the Rue is allayed synlesse it be that the figgetree whilest it drawes nourishment to it selfe, draweth also the ranknesse away from the Rue.

They floure in these cold countries in Iuly and August: in other countries sooner.

The first is Hortensis Ruta or garden Rue: in high-Dutch, Rauten: in low-Dutch, Ruiste: The Italians and Apothecaries keep the Latine name: in Spanish, Aruda: in French, Rue de larden; in

Wilde Rue is called in Greeke, nigam. Peganon: in Latine, Ruta splvestris, or wilde Rue: in Galatia and Cappadocia, usus of divers, Harmala: of the Atabians, Harmel: of the Syrians, Befara:

Rue is hot and dry in the later end of the third degree, and wilde Rue in the Rourth: it is of thin

and fubtill parts: it wasts and consumes winde, it cutteth and digesteth groffe and tough humors. The Vertues.

Rue or Herb grace prouokes vrine, brings downe the ficknesse, expels the dead childe and after- A birth, being inwardly taken, or the decoction drunk; and is good for the mother if but smelled to. Pliny, lib. 20, cap. 13. faith it opens the matrix and brings it into the right place, if the belly all ouer and the share the brest say the old false copies) be anointed therewith : mixt with honey it is a remedic against the inflammation and swelling of the stones, proceeding of long abstimence from venerie, called of our English Mountebanks the Colts euill, if it be boiled with Barrows grease, Bay leaues, and the pouders of Fenugrecke and Linefeed be added thereto, and applied pultis-wife.

It takes away crudity and rawnesse of humors, and also windinesse and old pains of the stomack. B Boiled with vineger it easeth paines, is good against the stitch of the side and chest, and shortnes C.

of breath vpon a cold cause, and also against the pain in the joints and huck le bones.

The oile of it serues for the purposes last recited : it takes away the colick and pains of the guts, D not only in a cliffer, but also anointed upon the places affected. But if this oile be made of the oile pressed out of Lineseed it will bee so much the better, and of singular force to take away hard swellings of the fpleen or milt.

It is vied with good successe against the dropsie called in Greeke worden, beeing applied to the E

belly in manner of a pultis. The herb a little boiled or skalded, and kept in pickle as Sampier, and eaten, quickens the fight. F

The same applied with hony and the juice of Fennell, is a remedie against dimeies. The juice of Rue made hot in the rinde of a pomegrafiat and dropped into the eares, takes away H

the pain of thereof. S. Anthonies fire is quenched therewith: it killeth the thingles, and running vicers and fores in I

the heads of yong children, if it be tempered with Cerufe, white lead, vineger, and oile of rofes, and made into the form of Nutritum or Triapharmacon. Dioscorides faith, That Rue put up in the nosthrils stayeth bleeding.

So faith Pliny alfo: when notwithstanding it is of power rather to procure bleeding, through L its sharpe and biting quality.

The leaves of Rue beaten and drunke with wine are an antidote against poisons, as Pliny faith. Diescorides writeth, That a twelue penny weight of the seed drunke in wine is a counterpoison a. N gaift deadly medicines or the poison of Wolfes-bane, Ixia, Mushroms or Toad-stooles, the biting of Serpents, the stinging of Scorpions, Bees, hornets, and wasps; and is reported. That if a man bee anointed with the juice of Rue, the sewill not hurt him; and that the serpent is driven away at the fmell thereof when it is burned : infomuch that when the Weefell is to fight with the ferpent, shee

armeth her felfe by eating Rue, against the might of the Serpent.

The leaves of Rue eaten with the kernels of Walnuts or figs stamped together and made into a O

masse or passe, is good against all euill aires, the pestilence or plague, resists position and all venome.

Rue boiled with Dil, Fennel seed, and some sugar, in a sufficient quantitie of wine, swageth the to ments and griping pains in the belly, the pain in the fides and breft, the difficulty of breathing, the cough, and stopping of the lungs, and helpeth such as are declining to a dropsie.

The juice taken with Dill as aforefaid, helpeth the cold fits of Agues, and alters their courfe: it Q helpeth the inflammation of the fundament, and paines of the gut called Retum intestinum,

The juice of Rue drunk with wine purgeth women after their deliuerance driving forth the dead R childe, the secondine, and the vnnatural birth.

Ruevied very often either in meat or drinke, quencheth and drieth vp the naturall feed of gene- S ration, and the milke of those that give sucke.

The oile wherein Rue hath bin boiled and infused many daies together in the Sun, warmeth and T chafeth all cold members if they be anointed therewith: also it prouoketh wrine, if the region of the bladder be anointed with it.

If it be ministred in clisters it expels windinesse, and the torsion or gnawing paines of the guts. V.

The leaves of garden Rue boiled in water and drunke caufeth one to make water, prouoketh the X terms, and stoppeth the laske.

Rata spicestris or wild Rue is more vehement both in smel and operation, and therefore the more Y virulent or pernitious; for sometimes it fumeth out a vapor or aire so hurtfull that it scorches the face of him that looketh yoon it, raifing yp blifters, wheals, and other accidents: it venometh their hands that touch it, and will infect the face also if it be touched before they be clean walhed, wherfore it is not to be admitted to meat or medicine.

The end of the second Booke.



# THE THIRD BOOKE OF THE HISTORY OF PLANTS.

Containing the Description, Place, Time, Names, Nature, and Vertues, of Trees, Shrubs, Bushes, Fruit-bearing Plants, Rosins, Gums, Roses, Heath, Mosses, some Indian Plants, and other rare Plants not remembred in the Proeme to the first Booke. Also Mushroms, Corall, and their seuerall Kindes, &c.

#### The Proeme.

Auing finished the treatise of Herbs and Plants in general, vsed for meat, medicine, or sweet smelling vse, only some sew omitted for want of perseas instruction; and also being hindered by the slacknesse of the Cutters or grauers of the Figures: these wants we intend to supply in this third and last part. The Tables as well general as particular shall be set forth in the end of this present Volume.

### CHAP. i. Of Roses.

The Kindes.

He Plant of Roses, though it be a strub full of prickles, yet it had bin more sit and conunion to have placed it with the most glorious sloures of the world, than to infert the
same here among base and thorny shrubs; for the Rose doth deserve the chief and prime
place among all sloures what source; beeing not onely esteemed for his beauty, vertues,
and his fragrant and odoriferous smell; but also because it is the honor and ornament of bur English Scepter, as by the conjunction appeareth, in the vniting of those two most Royall Houses of
Lancaster and Yorke. Which pleasant floures descrue the chiefest place in crownes and garlands,
as Anarcem Thim a most antient Greeke Poet (whom Henrieus Stephanus hath translated in a gallant
Latine Verse) affirmes in those Verses of a Rose, beginning thus;

To side to Tiegotus, &c.

Rofa honos, decufq; florum, Rofa, cura, amorq; Veris Rofa, celitum voluptas, Rofeis puer Cytheres Caput implicat Corolli, Charitum Choros frequentans.

The Rose is the honour and beauty of floures, The Rose in the care and loue of the Spring: The Rose is the pleasure of th' heavenly Pow'rs. The Boy of faire Venus, Cythera's Darling, Doth wrap his head round with garlands of Rose, When to the dances of the Graces he goes.

Angerius Busbequius speaking of the estimation and honor of the Rose reporteth, That the Turks angerita narrequire typeaking of the entire and are not to the ground, because some of them have dreamed, that the first or most antient Rose did spring out of the bloud of Penus: and others of the Mahumetans say that it sprang of the sweat of Mahumetans say that it sprang of the sweat of Mahumetans.

But there are many kindes of Rofes, differing either in the bigneffe of the floures, or the plant it felferoughneffe or smoothneffe, or in the multitude or sewnesse of the flours, or else in colour and fmell; for divers of them are high and tall, others fhort and low, some have five leaves, others very many. Theophrastus tells of a certain Rose growing about Philippi, with an hundred leaves, which than, A mapping the second of the first of a certain total growing about Finings, which are immunited features, which we the Inhabitants brought forth of Pangaum, and planted in Campania, as Pliny faith. Which we hold to be the Holland Rofe, that divers call the Province Rofe, but not properly.

Moreouer, some be red, others white, and most of them or all sweetly smelling, especially those of the garden.

I Rosa alba. The white Rose.

The Description.



the Curious could so be content, one generall description might ferue to distinguish the whole stock or kindredos the Roses, being things sowel

knowne : notwith@anding I thinke it not amisse to say somthing of them seerally, in hope to satisficall. The white Rose bath very long stalkes of a wooddy substance, fet or armed with divers sharpe prickles: the branches wherofare likewise full of prickles, whereon grow leaues confifting of fiue leaues for the most part, fet vpon a middle rib by couples, the old leaf standing at the point of the fame, and enery one of those small leaves somewhat snipt about the edges, somewhat rough, and of an outrworne greene colour: from the bosome whereof shoot forth long foot stalks, whereon grow very faire double flours of a white colour, and very sweet smell, having in the middle a few yellow threds or chiues; which being past, there succeedeth a long fruit, greene at the first, but red when it is ripe, and stuffed with a downy choking matter, wherein is contained feed as hard as stones. The root is long, tough, and of a wooddy fubstance.

The red Rose groweth very low in respect of the former: the stalks are shorter, smoother, and browner of colour: The leaues are like, yet of a worfedulty colour: The floures grow on the tops of the branches, confifting of many leaves of a perfeet red colour : the fruit is likewise red when it is

The common Damaske Rose in statute, prickely branches, and in other respects is like the



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2 Rolarubra.

5 Rofa fine (pinis . The Role without prickles.



3 Rola Provincialis, five Damafcene. The Province or Damaske Role.



white Role; the especiall difference consists in the colour and fmell of the flours: for thefe are of a pale red colour, of a more pleasant smel, and fitter for meat and medicine.

4 The Rola Provincialis minor or leffer Province Rose differeth not from the former, but is altogether lesser: the floures and fruit are like: thevie in physicke also agreeth with the prece-

5: The Rofe without prickles hath many young shoots comming from the root, dividing themselves into divers branches, tough, and of a wooddy substance as are all the rest of the Rofes, of the height of two or three cubits, smooth and plain without any roughnesse or prickles at all: whereon grow leaves like those of the Holland Rofe, of a thining deep green colour on the vpper fide vnderneath fomewhat hoary and hairy. The flours grow at the tops of the branches, confifting of an infinite number of leaves, greater than those of the Damaske Rose, more double, and of a colour between the red and damask Roses, of a most sweet smell. The fruit is round, red when it is ripe, and stuffed with the like flocks and feeds of those of the damaske Rose.

The root is great, wooddy, and far spreading.
6 The Holland or Province Rose hath diuers fhoots proceeding from a wooddy root ful of tharpe prickles, dividing it felfe into divers branches, wheron grow leaves confishing of fine

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leaues fer on a rough middle rib, & those fnipt about the edges: the flours grow on the tops of the branches, in shape and colour like the damaske Rose, but greater and more double, insomuch that branches, in inapeaux colour tractile database from our great and more double, informer that the yellow chiues in the middle are hard to be seene; of a reasonable good smell, but not fully to fweet as the common damaske Rose: the fruit is like the other of his kinde.

> 6 Rosa Hollandica sive Batava. The great Holland Rose, commonly called the great Prouince Rose.



We have in our London gardens one of the red Roses, whose stours are in quantitie and beautie equall with the former, but of greater estimation, of a perfect red colour, wherin it especially differeth from the Province Rose; in stalks, stature, and manner of growing it agrees with our common

All these forts of Roses we have in our London gardens, except that Rose without pricks, which as yet is a firanger in England. The double white Rofe groweth wilde in many hedges of Lancafhire in great aboundance, even as Briers do with vs in these Southerly parts, especially in a place of the country called Leyland, and at Roughford not far from Latham. Moreouer, in the laid Leyland fields doth grow our garden Rofe wilde, in the plowed fields among the come, in fuch about dance, that there may be gathered daily during the time, many bushels of roses, equal with the best garden Rose in each respect: the thing that giveth great cause of wonder, is, That in a field in the place aforefaid, called Glovers field, euery yeare that the field is plowed for come, that yeare it wil be fired ouer with Rofes, and when it lieth ley, or not plowed, then is there but few Rofes to be gathered. thered 3 by the relation of a curious gentleman there dwelling, to often remembred in our hiftory.

‡ I have heard that the Roses which grow in such plenty in Glovers sield enery yere the sield is plowed, are no other than Corn Rofe, that is, red Poppies, however our Author was informed. ‡

These floure from the end of May to the end of August, and divers times after, by reason the tops and superfluous branches are cut away in the end of their flouring; and then doe they fomtimes The Names.

The Rose is called in Latine Rosa: in Greeke of and the plant it selfe of the which in Latine keepeth the same name that the floure hath) and it is called Rodon (as Plutarch faith) because it sendeth forth plenty of fmell.

The middle part of the Roses, that is, the yellow chiues, or seeds and tips, is called Anthos, and

Flos Rofa, the floure of the Rofe: in shops, Anthera, or the blowing of the Rose.

The white parts of the leaves of the floure it felfe, by which they are fastened to the cups, be named Vagues or nails. That is called Calix, or the cup, which containeth and holdeth in together the yellow part and leaues of the floure.

Alabastri are those parts of the cup which are deeply cut, and that compasse the floure close about before it be opened, which be in number fiue, two have beards and two have none; and the fifth hath but halfe one: most do call them Cortifes Rosarum, or the husks of the Roses : the shoots of the plant of Roses, Strabe Gallus in his little garden doth call Viburna.

The white Rose is called Rosa alba: in English, the white Rose: in high Dutch, Weisz Boosen : in low Dutch, Witte Boolen: in French, Rofe Blanche : of Pliny, Spineola Rofa, or Rofa Campana.

The red Rose is called in Latine, Rosa rubro : the French-men, Rose Franche, Rose de Pronins, a towne in Campaigne : of Pliny, Trachinia, or Pranestina.

The Damaske Rose is called of the Italians Rosa incarnata: in high Dutch, Leibfarbige Boolen: in low Duth, Prouincie Boole : of fome, Rofa Prouincialis, or Rofe of Prouince : in French of fome, Melefia: the Rose of Melaxo, a city in Asia, from whence some have thought it was first brought into those parts of Europe.

The great Rose, which is generally called the great Province Rose, which the Dutchmen cannot endure: for fay they, it came first out of Holland, and therefore to be called the Holland Rose: but by all likelihood it came from the Damaske Rose, as a kind thereof, made better and fairer by art, which feemeth to agree with truth.

The Rose without prickles is called in Latine, Rosa sine spinu, and may be called in English, the Rose without thornes, or the Rose of Austrich, because it was first brought from Vienna, the Metropolitan citie of Austrich, and given to that famous Herbarist Carolus Clusius.

The Temperature.

The leaves of the floures of Roses, because they doe consist of divers parts have also divers and fundry faculties: for there be in them certaine that are earthy and binding others moist and watery. and fundry that are foirituall and airie parts, which not with standing are not all after one fort, for in one kinde these excell, in another those, all of them have a predominant or over-ruling cold temperature, which is neerest to a meane, that is to say, of such as are cold in the first degree, moist, airie, and spirituall parts are predominant in the White roses, Damaske and Muske,

The Vertues. The distilled water of Roses is good for the strengthning of the heart, and refreshing of the spi- A

rits, and likewife for all things that require a gentle cooling.

The same being put in junketting dishes, cakes, sauces, and many other pleasant things, ginetha B fine and delectable tafte.

It mitigateth the paine of the eies proceeding of a hot cause, bringeth sleep, which also the fresh C roses themselves prouoke through their sweet and pleasant smell.

The juyce of these Roses, especially of Damask, doth mooue to the stoole, and maketh the belly D foluble:but most effectuall that of the Musk Roses:next to them is the juyce of the Damask, which is more commonly vied.

The infusion of them doth the same, and also the Syrup made thereof, called in Latine Drofatum, E or Serapium: the Apothecaries call it Syrrup of roles folutiue, which must be made of the insusion in which a great number of the leaves of these fresh Roses are divers and fundry times steeped.

It is profitable to make the belly loofe and foluble, when as either there is no need of other ffronger purgation, or that it is not fit and expedient to vie it : for befides those excrements which stick to the bowels, or that in the first and neerest veines remaine raw, flegmaticke, and now, and then cholericke, it purgeth no other excrements, valeffe it be mixed with certaine other stronger medi-

This Syrrup doth moisten and coole, and therefore it allayeth the extremity of heat in hot bur. G ning feuers, mitigateth the inflammations of the intrails, and quencheth thirstit is scarce good for a weake and moift stomacke, for it leaueth it more slacke and weake.

Of like vertue also are the leaves of these preserved in Sugar, especially if they be onely bruised H with the hands, and diligently rempered with Sugar, and so heat at the fire rather than boyled. The Temperature of Red Rofes.

There is in the red Roses, which are common enery where, and in the other that be of a deep pur- I ple, called Province Roses, a more earthy substance, also a drying and binding quality, yet not without certain moisture joyned, being in them when they are as yet fresh, which they lose when they out certain monture joynes, somig in their make the body foluble, yet not fo much be dried; for this cause their juyce and insusion doth also make the body foluble, yet not so much be dried: for this caute, then paye also being dried, and their moissure gone, do bind and dry; and The Vertues.

They strengthen the heart, and helpe the trembling and beating thereof.

They give strength to the liver, kidnies, and other weake intrails; they dry and comfort a weake they give irrength to the interpretation of the whites and reds, franch bleeding in any part of the body,

And they are put into all manner of counterpoy fons and other like medicines, whether they be to be outwardly applied or to be inwardly taken, to which they give an effectuall binding, and ce.

anne mengennung quanty. Hony of Rofes, or Mel Refarum, called in Greeke مسمد, which is made of them, is most excel. ent good forwounds, vicers, iffues, and generally for fuch things as haue need to be clented and

The oyle doth mitigate all kindes of heat, and will not fuffer inflammations or hot fwellings to rife, and being rifen it doth at thefirst asswage them.

The Temperature and Vertues of the parts.

The flours or bloomings of Roses, that is to say, the yellow haires and tips, do in like matner dry and binde, and that more effectually than of the leaues of the roles themselues: the same tempera ture the cups and beards be of 3 but feeing none of these have any sweet smell, they are not so profitable, nor fo familiar or beneficiall to mans nature: notwith standing in fluxes at the fea, it shall anaile the Surgion greatly, to carry store thereof with him, which doth there prenaile much more

The fame yellow called Anthera, stayeth not only those lasks and bloudy fluxes which do hap. pen at the Sea, but those at the land also, and likewise the white flux and red in women, if they bee dried, beaten to pouder, and two scruples thereof giuen in red wine, with a little pouder of Ginger added thereto: and being at the Sea, for want of red Wine you may vie fuch liquor as you canget

The little heads or buttons of the Roses, as Pliny writeth, doe also stanch bleeding and stop the Q laske.

The nailes or white ends of the leaues of the floures are good for watering eies.

The juice, infusion, or decoction of Roses, are to be reckoned among those medicines which are foft, gentle, loofing, opening and purging gently the belly, which may be taken at all times and in all places, of euery kinde or fex of people, both old and young, without danger or perill.

The Syrrup made of the infusion of Roses, is a most singular and gentle looking medicine cany ing downewards cholericke humors, opening the floppings of the liner, helping greatly the yellow jaundife, the trembling of the heart, and taking away the extreme hear in agues and burning fevers,

Take two pound of Roses, the white ends cutaway, put them to steepe or insuse in six pinnes of warme water in an open vessell for the space of twelue houres: then straine them out, and put thereto the like quantitie of Rofes, and warme the water again, fo let it fland the like timerdo thus four or fine times; in the end adde vnto that liquor or infusion, foure pound of fine Sugar in pouder; then boyle it vnto the forme of a fyrrup, vpon a gentle fire, continually firring it vntill it becold; then straine it, and keepe it for your vie, whereof may be taken in whitewine, or other liquor, from

Syrrup of the juyce of Roses is very prositable for the griefes asoresaid, made in this manners Take Rofes, the white nailes cut away, what quantitie you pleafe, stampe them, and straine out the juyce, the which you shall put to the fire, adding thereto Sugar, according to the quantity of the juyce boyling them on a gentle fire vnto a good consistence.

Vnto these fyrrups you may adde a few drops of oyle of Vitriol, which giveth it a most beautifull colour, and also helpeth the force in cooling hot and burning feuers and agues : you likewife

may adde thereto a small quantity of the juyce of Limons, which doth the like.

The conserve of Rose, as well that which is crude and raw, as that which is made by challition or boiling, taken in the morning fasting, and last at night, strengthness the heart, and takes how the shaking and trembling thereof, strengthneth the liner, kidneies, and other weake intrals, conforteth a weake stomacke that is moist and raw, staigth the whites and reds in women, and in a ward is the most familiar thing to be vied for the purpoles aforefaid, and is thus made:

Take the leaves of Roses, the nails cut off, one pound, put them into a cleane panthen outther a pinte and a halfe of fealding water, firring them together with a woodden fligs, fo let them fland to macerate, close couered some two or three houres; then set them to the fire slowly to boyle, adding thereto three pounds of fugar in powder, letting them to simper together according to differetion fome houre or more; then keepe it for your vie.

The fame made another way, but better by many degrees: take Roses at your pleasure, out them C to boyle in fairewater, having regard to the quantity; for if you have many Roles you may take more water; if fewer, the leffe water will ferue: the which you shall boyle at the least three or foure houres, euen as you would boile a piece of meate, vntill in the eating they be very tender, at which rime the Roses will lose their colour, that you would thinke your labour lost, and the thing spoiled. But proceed, for though the Roses have lost their colour, the water hath gotten the tincture thereof, then shall you adde vnto one pound of Roses, soure pound of fine sugar in pure pouder, and so according to the rest of the Roses. Thus shall you let them boyle gently after the sugar is put therto, continually stirring it with a woodden Spatula vntill it be cold, whereof one pound weight is worth fix pound of the crude or raw conserue, as well for the vertues and goodnesse in taste, as also for the beautifull colour.

The making of the crude or raw conferue is very well knowne, as also Sugar roset, and divers D other pretty things made of Roses and Sugar, which are impertent vnto our history, because I intend nether to make thereof an Apothecaries shop, nor a Sugar-Bakers storehouse, leaving the rest for our cunning confectioners.

### CHAP. 2. Of the Muke Roses.

The Kindes.

THere be divers forts of Roses planted in gardens, besides those written of in the former chap-I ter, which are of most writers reckoned among the wilde Roses, notwithstanding we thinke it convenient to put them into a chapter betweene those of the garden and the brier Roses, as indifferent whether to make them of the wilde Rofes, or of the tame, feeing we have made them denizons in our gardens for divers respects, and that worthily.

I Rosa Moschata simplici flore. The fingle Muske Rofe.

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2 Rofa Molcata multiplex: The double Maske Rofe.





#### The Description.

He fingle Muske Rose hath divers long shoots of a greenish colour and wooddy sub-flance, armed with very sharpe prickles, dividing it selfe into divers branches: whereon doe grow long leaves, smooth and shining, made of divers seaves set you a middle by doe grow long leanes, imooth and intiling, made of unders leaves let upon a middle like the other Roles : the floures grow on the rops of the branches, of a white colour, and pleafant like the other Koles: the nource grow on the tops of the orange so, or a white colour, and pleafant fweet (mell, like that of Muske, wherof it tooke his name; having certaine yellow feeds in the mid. fweet (mell, like that of Muske, where) it tooke his hame; having sections years in the mid-dle, as the reft of the Roses haue; the fruit is red when it is ripe, and filled with such chaffie slocker and feeds as those of the other Roses: the root is tough and wooddy.

and feeds as those of the other roses; the root is tough and wroundy.

2 The double Muske Rose different not from the precedent in leaves, stalkes, and roots nor in the colour of the floures, or sweetnesse thereof, but onely in the doublenesse of the floures, wherein

intern the difference.

Of these roses we have another in our London gardens, which of most is called the blush rose. 3 Of their roles we have another in our political and process hereof are very fingle, greater than the other it floures hereof are very fingle, greater than the other the fourest when the Danies we note colour, dashe ouer with a light wash of camation, which maketh that colour which wee call a blush colour: the proportion of the whole plant, as also the smell of the

3 Rosa Moschata speciis major. The great Muske Rose.

4 Rofa Holosericea. The Veluet Rofe





The Veluet Rose groweth alwaies very low, like vnto the red Rose, having his branches coured with a certaine hairy or prickly matter, as fine as haires, yet not fo sharpe or stiffe that it will harme the most tender skin that is: the leaues are like the leaues of the white Rosethe flours grow at the top of the stalkes, doubled with some yellow thrums in the midst, of a deepe and blackered colour, refembling red crimfon Veluer, whereupon fome haue called it the Veluer Rose: when the floures be vaded, there follow red berries full of hard feeds, wrapped in a downe or woollinesse like

5 The yellow Rose which (as divers do report) was by Art so coloured, and altered from his first estate by grafting a wilde Rose upon a Broome-stalke; whereby (fay thex) it doth not onely change his colour, but his finell and force. But for my part I having found the contrary by mine owneed. perience, cannot be induced to believe the report: for the roots and off-fprings of this Rofe have brought forth yellow sofes, such as the maine stocke or mother bringeth out, which event is not to be seen in all other plants that have been graffed. Moreover, the seeds of yellow roses have brought forth yellow Roses, such as the floure was from whence they were taken, which they should not do by any conjecturall reason, if that of themselves they were not a naturall kinde of Rose. Lastly it were contrary to that true principle,

Natura sequitur semina quodque sua : that is to fay.

Euery feed and plant bringeth forth fruit like vnto it felfe, both in shape and nature : but leauing that errour, I will proceed to the description: the yellow rose hath browne and prickly stalks or shoots, fine or six cubits high, garnished with many leaves, like vnto the Muske rose, of an excellent sweet smell, and more pleasant than the leaves of the Eglantine: the floures come forth among the leaves, and at the top of the branches of a faire gold yellow colour: the thrums in the middle, are also yellow: which being gone, there follow such knops or heads as the other Roses do beate.

Rosa lutea. The yellow Rofe.

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‡ 6 Rosalutea multiplex. The double vellow Rose.



‡ 6 Of this kinde there is another more rare and fet by, which in stalks, leaves, and other parts is not much different from the last described, onely the floure is very double, and it seldome fairely shewes it selfe about London, where it is kept in our chiefe gardens as a prime rariety. ‡

7. The Canell or Cinnamon Rofe, or the Rofe fmelling like Cinnamon, hath thors of a brown colour, four cubits high, befet with thorny prickles, and leaues like vnto those of Eglantine, but smaller and greener, of the sauour or smell of Cinnamon, whereof it tooke his name, and not of the fmell of his floures (as fome have deemed) which have little or no favour at all: the floures be exceeding double, and yellow in the middle, of a pale red colour, and fometimes of a carnation : the root is of a wooddy fubstance.

8 We have in our London gardens another Cinnamon or Canell Role, not differing from the last described in any respect, but onely in the floures; for as the other hath very double floures, con-

trariwise these of this plant are very single, wherein is the difference.

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7 Rosa Cinnamomea pleno flore. The double Cinnamon Rose.







These Roses are planted in our London Gardens, and elsewhere, but not found wilde in England.

The Muske Rose floureth in Autumne, or the fall of the lease: the rest floure when the Damask and red Rose do.

The first is called Rosa Moschata, of the smell of Muske, as we have said: in Italian, Rosa Moschata, in French, Rosa Musqueet, or Muscadelles: in low Dutch, Muske toolen: in English Musk Rose: the Latine and English titles may serve for the rest.

The Muske Rose is cold in the first degree, wherin airy and spirituall parts are prodominantibe rest are referred to the Brier Rose and Eglantine.

A Conferue or fyrrup made of the Muske Rofe, in manner as before told in the Damaske and Red quantity of an ounce in weight! waterish humors, yet safely, and without all danger, taken in the part of the danger.

The leaues of the floures eaten in the morning, in manner of a fallad, with oyle, vineger and pepper, or any other way according to the apperite and pleafure of them that shall ease it, purge way paine at all, infomuch as the simplest may vie the quantity, according to their owne sance is for it less they are to eat the greater quantity of the leaues; if swenties and so increasing or diminishing the quantity, more or sewer, as my selfe hane often proued.

The white leaves started in the morning in manner of a sallad, with oyle, vineger and pepper paine at all, infomuch as the simple started in the morning to their owne sance is of its leaves of twellow or fourteen shoures gine six or eight slootes. The white leaves started in the quantity, more or sewer, as my selfe hane often proued.

The white leaves famped in a wooden diff with a piece of Allum and the juyce firained forth into fome glafed veffell, dried in the fladow, and kept, is the most fine and pleafant yellow colour that may be diuifed, not onely to limne or wash pictures and Imagerie in books, but also to colour meats and sauces, which notwithstanding the Allum is very wholesome.

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There is not any thing extant of the others, but are thought to be equall with the white Muske Rose, whereof they are taken and holden to be kindes,

### - CHAP. 3. Of the wilde Roses.

¶ The Description.

He fweet Brier doth oftentimes grow higher than all the kindes of Rofes; the fhoots of it are hard, thicke, and wooddy; the leaues are glittering, and of a beautifull greene colour, of finell most pleasant: the Roses are little, fiue leaued, most commonly whitish, feldom tending to purple, of little or no smell at all: the fruit is long, of colour somewhat red, like a little oliue stone, & like the little heads or berries of the others, but lesser than those of the garden: in which is contained rough cotton, or hairy downe and seed, folded and wrapped up in the same, which is small and hard: there be likewise sound about the stender shoots hereof, round, soft, and hairy spunges, which we call Brier Balls, such as grow about the prickles of the Dog. Rose.

1 Rosa Sylue fir is odora. The Eglantine, or sweet Brier.





2 We have in our London gardens another fweet Brier, having greater leases, and much fweeter: the floutes likewise are greater, and somewhat doubled, exceeding sweet of smell, wherein it differents from the former.

3 The Brier Bush of Hep tree, is also called Rosa canina, which is a plant so common and well knowne, that it were to small purpose to vse many words in the description thereof: for even children with great deligh eat the berries thereof when they be ripe, make chaines and other prettie gewgawes of the fruits cookes and gentlewomen make Tarts and such like dishes for pleasure thereof, and therefore this shall suffice for the description.

4 The Pimpinell Role is likewife one of the wilde ones, whole stalks shoot forth of the ground in many places, of the height of one of two cubits, of a browne colour, and armed with sharpe price-

There

3 Rosa Canina inodora. The Brier Rose or Hep-tree,



4 Ref. Pimpinella folio. The Pimpinell Rofe.





kles, which divide themselves toward the tops into diuers branches, whereon doe grow leaves confishing of divers small ones, set vpona middle rib like those of Burnet, which is called in Latine Pimpinella, whereupon it was called Rofa Pimpinella, the Burnet Rofe. The floures grow at the tops of the branches, of a white colour, very fingle, and like vnto those of the Brier or Hep tree:after which come the fruit, blacke, contrary to all the rest of the roses, round as an apple; whereupon some have called it Rosa Pomifera, or the Rose bearing apples: wherein is contained feed, wrapped in chaffie or flockie matter, like that of the Brier: the root is tough and wooody.

The Place. These wilde Roses do grow in the borders of fields and woods, in most parts of England. The last growes very plentifully in a field as you go from a village in Effex, called Graies (vpon the brinke of the river Thames) vnto Horndonon the hill, infomuch that the field is full fraught

therewith all ouer.

It groweth likewise in a pasture as you goe from a village hard by London called Knights brige vnto Fulham, a Village thereby, and in many other places.

We have them all except the Brier Bush in our London gardens, which we think vnworthy

¶ The

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The Time.

They floure and flourish with the other Roses.

The Eglantive Rose, which is Cynorrhodi, or Canina Rosa species, a kinde of Dogs Rose : and Rosa fyluestru, the wilde Rofe : in low Dutch, Eglantier ; in French, Efelentine ; and as Ruellius testifies. Eglemerium : who also suspects it to be Cynosbaton, or Canirubus : of which Dioscorides hath written in these words; Cynosbatus, or Cantrubus, which some call Oxycantha, is a shrub growing like a tree. full of prickles, with a white floure, long fruit like an olive stone, red when it is ripe, and downie within: in English we call it Eglantine or sweet Brier.

The spongie balls which are found vpon the branches are most aptly and properly called Spongiole syluestris Rose, the little sponges of the wilde Rose. The shops mistake it by the name of Bedeguar; for Bedeguar among the Arabians is a kinde of Thistle, which is called in Greeke Arabians. that is to lay, Spina alba the white Thiftle, not the white Thorne, though the word doe import so

The Brier or Hep tree is called Syluestris Rosa, the wilde Rose: in high Dutch, 120st 180sten : in French, Roses sunnages: Pliny, 116. 8. cap. 25. Saith that it is Rosa Canina, Dogs Rose: of divers Canina fentis, or Dogs Thorne: in English, Brier Bush, and Hep tree: the last hath been touched in the description.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The faculties of these wilde Roses are referred to the manured Rose, but not vsed in Physicke A where the other may be had : notwithstanding Pling assirmeth, that the root of the Brier Bush is a fingular remedy found out by Oracle, against the biting of a mad dog, which hee sets downe in his eight booke, Chap. 41.

The same Author 616.25, cap. 2. affirmeth, that the little spongie Brier Ball stamped with honey B and ashes causeth haires to grow which are fallen through the disease called Alopecia, or the Foxes

Fuchfius affirmes that the spongie excrescence or ball growing vpon the Brier are good against C the stone and strangurie, if they be beaten to pouder and inwardly taken.

They are good not as they be diureticks or prouokers of vrine, or as they are wearers away of the D stone, but as certaine other binding medicines that strengthen the weake and feeble kidnies; which do no more good to those that be subject to the stone, than many of the diuretickes, especially of the stronger fort; for by two much vsing of diuretickes or pissing medicines, it hapnesh that the kidnies are ouerweakened, and oftentimes too much heated, by which meanes not onely the stones are not diminished, worne away, or driven forth, but oftentimes are also increased and made more hard: for they seperate and take away that which in the bloud is thin, waterie, and as it were wheyish; and the thicker part, the stronger sorts of diuretickes do draw together and make hard; and in like manner also others that are not so strong, by the ouermuch vsing of them, as Galen lib. 5. of the faculties of simple medicines reporteth.

The fruit when it is ripe maketh most pleasant meats and banqueting dishes, as tarts and such E like; the making whereof I commit to the cunning cooke, and teeth to eate them in the rich mans

## CHAP. 4. Of the Bramble or blacke-berry bush.

The Description.

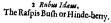
He common Bramble bringeth forth flender branches, long, tough, easily bowed, ramping among hedges and what socuer stands neere vnto it; armed with hard and sharpe prickles, whereon doe grow leaves confifting of many fet vpon a rough middle ribbe, greene on the upper fide, and underneath somewhat white : on the tops of the stalkes stand certaine floures, in shape like those of the Brier Rose, but lesser, of colour white, and sometimes washt ouer with a little purple: the fruit or berry is like that of the Mulberry, first red, blacke when it is ripe, in taste betweene sweet and soure, very soft, and full of grains: the root creepeth, and sendeth forth here and there young fprings.

‡ Rubus repens fructu casio. ‡ 2 This hath a round stalke fet full of imall crooked and very sharpe pricking thornes, and creepeth on hedges and low bushes of a great length, on the vpper side of a light red colour, and vn-derneath greene, and taketh root with the tops of the trailing branches, whereby it dorh mightily.

encrease: the leaves grow without order, composed of three leaves, and sometimes of five, or else encreare: the reades grow without order, components, as hop leaves are now and then, of a light greene the two lower leaves are divided into two parts, as hop leaves are now and then, of a light greene the two lower scaues are uniquen into two parts, as more table of the branches, racematim, many colour both aboue and vinderneath. The floures grow on the tops of the branches, racematim, many colour both about and vinderneath. The mounes grow on the copy of the community, memanin, many together, fometimes white, fometimes of a very light purple colour, every floure containing five together, tomertimes which inflictances of a very many plaine: the fruit followes, first greene, and afterwards blew, every berry composed of one or two graines, feldome aboue foure or five growing together, about the bigneffe of corans, wherein is contained a ftony hard kernell or feed, and a juice of the colour of Claret wine, contrary to the common Rubm or Bramble, whose leaves are white or the colour of clarest mercontenty to the colour, and cuery berry containes viu-vindemeath; the berries being ripe are of a shining blacke colour, and cuery berry containes viu-ally about forty graines closely compacted and thrust together. The root is wooddy and lasting This growes common enough in most places, and too common in ploughed fields. Sept. 6.1619,

3 The Raspis or Framboise buth hath leaves and branches not much valike the common Branble, but not fo rough nor prickly, and fometimes without any prickles at all, having onely a rough hairine fle about the stalkes: the fruit in shape and proportion is like those of the Bramble, red when they be ripe, and contred out r with a little downinesse; in taste not very pleasant. The root tree peth far abroad, whereby it greatly encreaseth. ‡ This growes either with prickles upon the falks, or elsewithout them: the fruit is vsually red, but sometimes white of colour. ‡

I Rubus. The Bramble Bush.







Stone Bramble feldome groweth aboue a foot high, having many fmall flexible branches without prickies, trailing vpon the ground, couered with a reddish barke, and somewhat hairy: the leanes grow three together, fet vpon tender naked foot-stalkes somewhat shipt about the edges: the floures grow at the end of the branches, confifting of foure small white leaves like those of the Cherry-tree: after which come small Grape-like fruit, confishing of one, two, or three large transparent berries, set together as those of the common Bramble, of a red colour when they be ripe, and of a pleasant taste, but somewhat astringent. The roots creepe along in the ground very farre abroad,

4 Chamamorus (called in the North part of England, where they especially doe grow, Knotberries, and Knought-Detries) is likewise one of the Brambles, though without prickles: it brings

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forth small weake branches or tender stems of a foot high; whereon do grow at certaine distances rough leaues in shape like those of the Mallow, not valike to the leaues of the Gooseberry bush on the top of each branch standeth one floure and no more, consisting of flue small leaves of a dark purple colour: which being fallen, the fruit fucceedeth, like vnto that of the Mulberry, whereof it was called Chamamorus, dwarfe Mulberry; at the first white and bitter, after red and somewhat pleafant: the root is long, something knotty; from which knots or joynts thrust forth a few threddie strings. ‡ I take that plant to which our Author hereafter hath allotted a whole chapter, and called Vaccinia nubis, or Cloud-berries, to be the same with this, as I shall shew you more largely in that

4 Rubus Saxatilis. Stone blacke-Berry buth.

4. Chamamorus. Knot berry buth.





The Place.

The Bramble groweth for the most part in every hedge and bush.

The Raspis is planted in gardens: it groweth not wilde that I know of, except in the field by a village in Lancashire called Harwood, not far from Blackeburne.

I found it among the bushes of a causey, neere vnto a village called Wisterson, where I went to schoole, two miles from the Nantwich in Cheshire.

The stone bramble I have found in divers fields in the Isle of Thanet, hard by a village called Birchinton, neere Queakes house, somtimes Sir Henry Criffes dwelling place. ‡ I feare our Author mistooke that which was here added in the second place, for that which he figured and described in the third (now the fourth) which I know not yet to grow wilde with vs. ‡

Knot berries do loue open snowie hills and mountaines; they grow plentifully upon Ingleborow hils among the heath and ling, twelue miles from Lancashire, being thought to be the highest hill in England.

They grow vpon Stane-more betweene Yorkeshire and Westmerland, and vpon other wet Fells and mountaines.

The Time.

These floure in May and Iune with the Roses: their fruit is ripe in the end of August and Sep-

There

The Bramble is called in Greeke, new in French, Ronges, Loi Duyts Brelmers : in Latine, Rubus, and The Names. Sentis, and Vepres, as Ouid writeth in the first booke of Metamorphosis:

Aut Lepori, qui vepre latens hostilia cernit

Or to the Hare, that under Bramble closely lying, spies The hostile mouth of Dogs . -

Of divers it is called Cynosbatus, but not properly; for Cynosbatus is the wilde Rose, as we have written: in high Dutch, 25 settlen; in low Dutch, 25 settlen; in French, Rosec: in Italian, Gaze: in

The fruit is named in Latine Morum rubi; and as Fuchsian thinketh, Vaccinium, but not properly: in thops, Mora Bati and in such shops as are more barbarous, Mora Basti in English, Blacke.

rnes. The Raspis is called in Greeke, Binishia: in Latine, Rubus Idaa, of the mountaine Ida on which it groweth: in English, Raspis, Framboise, and Hinde-berry. The Temperature and Vertues.

The yong buds or tender tops of the Bramble bufh, the floures, the leaves, and the vnripe fruit, do very much dry and binde withall : being chewed they take away the heate and inflammation of the mouth, and almonds of the throat: they flay the bloudy flix, and other fluxes, and all manner of bleedings: of the same force is their decoction, with a little hony added.

They heale the cies that hang out, hard knots in the fundament, and flay the hemorrhoides, if the leaves be laid thereunto.

The juyce which is pressed out of the stalks, leaues, and vnripe berries, and made hard in the Sun, is more effectuall for all those things.

The ripe fruit is sweet, and containeth in it much juyce of a temperate heate, therefore it is not unpleafant to be eaten.

It hath also a certaine kinde of astriction or binding quality.

It is likewise for that cause wholesome for the stomacke, and if a man eat too largely therossiation Gaten, hee shall have the head-ache: but being dried whilest it is yet vnripe it binderh and dried

The root besides that it is binding containeth in it much thinne substance, by reason whereof it wasteth away the stone in the kidnies, saith Galen.

Pliny writeth, that the berries and flours do prouoke vrine, and that the decoction of them in wine is a present remedy against the stone.

The leaves of the Bramble boyled in water, with honey, allum, and a little white wine added thereto, make a most excellent lotion or washing water to heale the fores in the mouth, the prime parts of man or woman, and the same decoction fastneth the teeth.

The Raspis is thought to be like the Bramble in temperature and vertues, but not so much bin The Raipis is thought to be like the pramote in temperature and vertues, but not to manufacture ding or drying. The Raipis, faith Diofeorides, performeth those things which the Bramble doth. The fruit is good to be giuen to those that have weake and queasse stomackes.

## CHAP. 5. Of Holly Roses, or Ciftus.

The Description.

Cifim hath beene taken of divers to be a kinde of Rose: the old Writers have made two forts thereof, male and semale; and likewise a third sort, which is called *Ledum*: the later Herbaists have discouered divers more, as shall be declared.

¶ A generall Description, wherein all the sorts of Cistus are comprised.

if w and his kindes are wooddy fhrubs full of branches, of the height of two or three cubits: fome hauebroad leaues, others rough, vneuen, wrinkled, fomewhat downy, and most like the leaues of Sage; although fome haue the leaues of Rofemary, others the forme of those of the Poplar tree: the floures grow on the tops of the branches, like vnto the wild Rofe, yet fuch as very quickely vade, periffi, and fall away: those of the male are most of a reddish blew or purple colours and of the female white; in their places come vp little heads or knops fomewhat round in which is contained fmall feed; the roots of them all are wooddy.

There groweth up sometimes under the shrub hard to the roots, a certaine excrescence or hypocift.which is thicke, fat, groffe, full of juyce, without leaves, wholly confifting of many little cafes or boxes, as do those of Henbane or of the Pomegranate tree; of a yellowish red colour in one kind. and in another white, and in certaine other greene or graffie, as Diofcorides faith.

#### of The Description.

He first kinde of Ciffin groweth up like a small bush or shrub, of a wooddy substance, three or four cubits high, garnished with many small and brittle branches, set full of crumpled or rugged leaues very like vnto Sage leaues : at the top of the branches come floures of a purple colour, in thape like vnto a fingle Brier Rofe, having leaves somewhat wrinkled like a cloth new dried before it be smoothed, and in the midst a few yellow chiues or thrums : the floures for the most part do perish and fall away before noone, and neuer cease flouring in such maner from the moneth of May vnto the beginning of September, at which time the feed is ripe, being of a reddish colour, and is contained in an hard hairy huske not much valike the buske of Hen-

I Ciftus mas angustifolius. The male Holly Rofe.

2 Ciftus mas cum Hypociftide. The male Holly Rose with his excrescence.





The fecond fort of Ciftus, being another kinde of the male Ciftus, which Pena calls Ciftus mas cum Hypocistide, is like vnto the former, but that from the root of this kinde there commeth acertaine excrescence or out-growing, which is sometimes yellow, sometimes greene, and sometimes white; from which is drawne by an artificiall extraction a certaine juyce called in shops Hypocific.

3 This kinde of Ciffus hath many wooddy stalkes divided into divers brittle branches of a ruffet colour : whereon doe grow rough leaues fomewhat cut or toothed on the edges, and of an ouerworne colour: the floures grow on the tops of the branches, in forme of a Muske Rose, but of an excellent bright purple colour: after which come round knops, wherein is contained small reddish feed: the root is tough and wooddy.

This fourth fort of Cities hath divers wooddy branches, whereon are fet, thicke thrust together, diuers small leaves narrow like those of Winter Sauorie, but of an overworne russet colout: the root and floures are like the precedent.

3 Ciftus mas dentatus.
Toothed or fnipt male Ciftus.



5 Ciftus famina. The female Ciftus.



4 Cifius mas tennifolius. Thin leafed Ciftus.



7 Ciffus folio Halimi. Ciffus with leaves like Sea Purslane.



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5 The first of the females is like vnto the male Cistus in each respect, sauing that the floures hereof are of a white colour, with diuers yellow thrums in the middle, and the others purple, whering consistent the difference.

The second semale of Matthiolus description hath many hard and wooddy stalks branched with diuers armes or wings, whereon are set by couples rough hoary and hairy leaues of a dark rushet colour, among which come forth small white sources like wint to food of the Lassinian the root is rough and wooddy. ‡ This I judge all one with the former, and therefore haue omitted the figure as impertinent, although our Aurhour followed it, making the floure so little in his Description. ‡

† 7 The feuenth fort of Ciffus growes up to the height of a small hedge bush, having divers brittle branches full of pith; whereon are set leaves by couples like those of sea Purslane, that is to say, soft, hoary, and as it were coursed over with a kinde of mealinesse; the slowers are yellow, and jesse than those of the former.

8 Ciftus folio Lavandula. Lavander leaued Ciftus.

9 Cistus folio Thymi. Cistus with the leaves of Tyme.





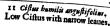
8 The eighth Ciffus hath likewife shrubby stalks in manner of a hedge tree, whereon grow at certain distances divers leaves close joined together at the stalke like those of the former, but some what lower and narrower: the sloves we have not express in the sigure, for that we have no certain knowledge of them.

9 This ninth Ciftus is likewife a wooddy fhrub fome foot high: the stalks are very brittle, as are all the rest of his kinde, whereon grow very small leaues like those of Tyme: the stoures are white, which maketh it one of the semales.

To The low or base Cistus with broad leaues growes like a small shrub, of a woody substance; the leaues are many, of a darke green colour: the sloures are in forme like the other, but of a yellow colour: the roots are likewise wooddy.

11 This narrow leafed low Ciffus hath divers tough branches leaning to the ground, whereon do grow without order many finall narrow leaves formwhat long, of a gummy taffe at the first, afterwards bitter: the floures grow on the tops of the branches, of a yellow colour, consisting of five leaves, with certaine chiues in the middle: after which follow three square cods or feed vessels: the root is tough and wooddy.

10 Ciftus humilis latifolius. Low Cistus with broad leaves.





12 Cifus humilis Austriaca Clusij. Low Cistus of Austria.





13 Cistus humilis Serpilli folio. Low Cistus with leaves like wilde Tyme.



The low or base Cistus of Austria groweth likewise leaning to the ground, having many wooddy branches very firme and tough, concred with a blackish barke; whereon grow very many rough and hairy leaues in shape like those of the small Myrtle, of a shining green on the vpper side and of an aftringent rathe; on euery branch standers one slower, seldom two, in form like the other, but consisting of one lease deeply divided into five parts, of a fleshy white colour.

13 This low fort of Ciffus hath many tough branches trailing whon the ground, of a reddish colour, whereon grow small leaues like those of wilde Tyme, of a dark green colour, very thick and far, and somewhat hairy: the floures grow at the top of the branches, of a gold yellow colour, confissing of flue small leaues of a very sweet smell: the root is thicke, hard, and wooddy.

14 This strange and rare plant of Lobels observation I have thought meet to infert among the kindes of Cistus, as a friend of their saft not one of the kinde: it hath leaves like the male Cistus, the first in this chapter described but more hairy, bearing at the top of his branches a small knop in shape like a rotten Strawbery, but not of the same substance, for it is compact of a scaly or chastie matter, such as is in the midst of the Camomill slowers, and of a russet colour.

14 Cistus exoticus Lobelij. Lobels strange Cistus.

16 Myrtocistus Th. Pennei Angli. D' Penny his Cistus.





15 The adulterine or counterfeit Ciffus growes to the height of a hedge bush: the branches are long and brittle, whereon grow leaves like those of the willow, of an ouerworn ruser colours the floures are small, consisting of flue little yellow leaves: the whole plant being well viewed seemes to be a willow, but at the first sight one of the Ciffus, for that it is a plant participating of bothsthe toots wooddy. ‡ Baubine indges this (which our Author out of Tabern. figured and named Ciffus adulterinus) to be the Cissus set for thin the eight place of the next chapter saue one: but I rather indge it to be the Ledam Silesaum set forth in the elementh place of that chapter, and again in the twelfth, where you may finde more thereof. ‡

16 This kinde of Ciftus, which Dr Pennya famous Physition of London deceased did gather vpon the Island of Majorca, and called by the name permuter, in Latin, Myrtasifus Balcarica, is a shrub growing to the height of three cubits, having a very rough bark, befet round about with rough and scabbed warts, which barke wil of it selfe easily fall away from the old branches or boughes of the

Ppppp 2

tree.

tree. The leaves of this tree are almost like them of Myrtus, very rough vnderneath like the brantree. The leaves of this needs almost have them of majorn, very rough vincemean like the branches aforefaid; but the leaves that grow higher, and rowards the top of the branches, are fmooth, cnes aforetate; but the franches very thicke together, as in the other kinds of Ciffus. The floures are growing about the orange of the twigs, confifting of flue long leaves ful of many very long chive yellow, growing on the top of the twigs, confirming of the tong tongs and fine square head or husk ful of within. When the sloures be vaded, there followeth a very long and fine square head or husk ful of feed. The whole tree is very fweet, out of which iffuerha gum or rofin, or rather a thicke clammic and fat juice, such as commeth forth of the kindes of Ledum.

17 This annuall Ciftus groweth vp from feed with one vpright stalk to the height of a cubit, 17 I ms annuari Cittus growers up nom need with one typical states for times divided into other small branches: whereon grow rough leaves somewhat long, of adark green colour: the floures grow at the top of the flalks, confifting of fine small yellow leaves, which green colour; the houses grow at the top of the thinks, committing of that the same years which being past, there followes a three square seed vessel full of small reddish feed. The root is small and

17 Ciftus annuus. Cistus lasting one yeare.

18 Ciftus annuus longifolius Lobelu. Long leafed yearely Ciftus.





18 This other Ciffus which lafteth but a yeare, hath long stalks divided into other branches of the height of two cubits swhereon grow long rough leaves fet three together at certain diffarces, the middle most whereof is longer than the other two: the flours grow on the fides of the branches like the female Ciftus, of a white colour: the root is of a wooddy substance, as are all thereft

‡ 19 This growes some soot high, with a square rough greenish stalke, whereon by couples at certain spaces shand little longish rough leaues, yet toward the top of the stalke they stand some times three together: vpon the top of the little branches grow floures like those of the other Ci-flus, of colour yellow, with a fine languine spot vpon each lease of the floure. It groweth in some parts of France, as also on the Alps in Italy. Clusius describes it by the name of Cifus annum 2. Pans

in his Mens Baldus calls it Cifus annuas flore guitate.

20 This hath many flender branches whereon grow small roundish leaves, hoary, and some what like those of Marjerome, somewhat lesse, with the middlerib standing out. The shoures grow wpon the tops of the branches, and confift of fine white leaves, with a darke purple fpot in the middle of each leafe: the threads in the middle of the floure are of a yellow colour: the feed-veffels

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are of the bignefic of those of flax, but three square, containing a seed of the bignefic of that of Henbane. Clusius found this in divers parts of Spaine, and sets it forth by the name of Cifins folio

t 19 Ciftus annuus flore maculato.



\$ 20 Cillus folio Samt Suchi-Marierome leafed Ciffus.



The Place.

Holly Roses grow in Italy, Spain, and Languedoc, and in the countries bordering vpon the river Padus, in all Hetruria and Massiles, and in many other of the horter provinces of Europe, in dry and stony places, varying infinitely according to the diuersitie of the regions where they grow. Of which I have two forts in my garden, the first, and the Ciftus annuns.

They floure from May to September.

I The Names.

The Holly Rose is called in Greeke, kips, and klass in Latine also Ciffus, and Rosa splitted : of diners, Rosa Canina, as Scribonius Largus writes, but not properly : in Spanish, Estepa : of the Portugals Rofella: in English, Holly Rofe, and Ciftus after the Greek name. The fungous excrefcence growing at the root of Cistus, is called in Greeke worder, because it growes under the shrub Cistus: it is alfo called Limodoron: fome call it winns, among which is Paulus Agineta, who alfo doth not call that Hypociffic which groweth under the shrub Cistus, but the juice hereof: wherupon might grow the word Hypocifis, by which name the Apothecaries call this Juice when it is hardned of some it is called Erithanon, Citimus, and Hypoquistidos.

The Nature.

Ciftus, as Galen faith, doth greatly dry, almost in the second degree, and it is of that coldnes, that it hath withall a temperat heate: the leaves and the first buds being beaten do only dry and bind, in fuch fort as they may close vp vlcers, and joine together green wounds.

The floures are of most force, which being drunke with wine are good against the bloudy flixe, A weaknesse of the stomacke, sluxes, and overflowing of moist humors.

They cure putrified vicers, being applied in manner of a pultis. Dioscorides teacheth, That they B are a remedie for eating vicers, called in Greeke Nico, being anointed therewith, and that they cure burnings, scaldings, and old vicers.

Hypocistis

Hypocifiu is much more binding: it is a fure remedie for all infirmities that come of fluxes, 45 Hyperifus is much more one one in it is a time removale for all minimizes that come or muxes, as voiding of bloud, the whites, the laske, and the bloudy flix: but if it be requifit to firengthen that part which is our weakned with a superfluous moisture, it doth notably comfort and strengthen

It is excellent to be mixed with fomentations that ferue for the stomack and liuer. It is executent to be mixed with rollientations that telucion the months and fluer.

It is put into the Treacle of Vipers, to the end it should comfort and strengthen weake bodies, as Galen writeth.

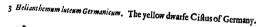
### CHAP. 6. Of other Plants reckoned for dwarfe kindes of Ciftus.

1. 2. Helianthemum Anglicum luteum vel album. English yellow or white dwarfe Ciftus.

¶ The Description.

He English dwarfe Cistus, called of Lobel, Panax Chironium (burthere is another Panax of Chirons description another Panax of Chirons description which I hold to be the true and right Panax, notwithstanding bee hash inferted at amongst the kindes of Cistus, as being indifferent to joyne with vs and others for the insertion) is a low and base plant creeping vpon the ground, having many small rough branches of a browne colour; wherupon grow little leaves fet togetherby conples, thicke, fat, and ful of fubftance, and courted ouer with a fost downe; from the bosome where of come forth other leffer leaves: the floures before they be open are small knops or buttons, of a browne colour mixed with yellow, and being open and spred abroad are like those of the wilde Tansie, & of a yellow colour, with some yellower chiues in the middle: the foot is thicke, and of a wooddy fubstance

2 The fecond is very like to the precedent, fauing that the leaves are long, and do not grow fo thicke thrust together, and are more woolly. the flours are greater, and of a white color, wher-in the especiall difference confistent. The root is like the former.





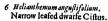
3 There is found in Germanica certaine plant like to Ciftus and Ledow, but much leffer, creeping upon the ground vnleffe it be propped up, having a multitude of twiggy branches slender and fine, whereupon grow leaues leffer than those of Ledon or Ciftus, very like to that of our English white dwarfe Cittus, of a full fubstance, slightly haired, wherein is contained a tough juice. The floures are small like little Roses or the wilde Tansie, of a yellow colour: the roots be slender, woody, and fomething red.

4 Helianthemum album Germanicum. The white dwarfe Cistus of Germanie.



4 Helianthemum Sabaudicum. The dwarfe Ciffus of Savoy.

L 1 B.3.







This differeth not from the last described, saving that the floures hereof are very white, and the others yellow, wherein they especially differ.

5 The

5 The dwarf Ciftus of Savoy hath diuers tough branches of a reddifh colour, very tough and spaces: the floures grow at the top of the branches like those of our yellow dwarfe Ciftus, of a yellow dwarfe Ciftus,

fow colour: the root is very wooddy.

6 This dwarfe Ciftus with narrow leaves hath very many small flexible branches, of abrown colour, very smooth, and ramping upon the ground; whereon grow small long narrow leaves like those of Tyme of Candy; from the bosome whereof come forth divers other smaller leaves; the floures grow on the tops of the branches, of a bleake vellow colours here is the contraction.

the floures grow on the tops of the branches, of a bleake yellow colour: the root is likewife wordy.

† 7 To thefe I may fitly adde two more: the first hath creeping stalks some foot or two long blackish, and diuided into sindry smaller branches: the leaues grow thicke and many together, set of those of Tyme, thicke, green aboue, whitish underneath, and of a bitter taste: at the ends of the of those of Tyme, thicke, green aboue, whitish underneath, and of a bitter taste: at the ends of the branches grow two or foure floures neere together, very small, composed of since little leaues of a kinde of stellar or the state of the colour: to these succeeding themselves when they come to ripenesse in the succeeding parts, and containing a very small seed: the root is hard and wooddy, sending out certaines in brees; also the branches here and there put forth some fibres. This plant dried hath a pretry pleafant intell. It growes upon the highest Austrian and Styrian Alps, and is set forth by Clussus by the

‡ 7 Chamacistus scrpillisolius. Tyme leased dwarfe Cistus.

‡ 8 Chamacistus Frisicus. Frisiandwarse Cistus.





3 The same Author also in his Cura Posteriores gives we the historie of this, which he received with some other rare plants from 10hm Dortman a samous and learned Apothecary of Groeningen. This little plant is in lease and root almost like and neere of the same bignesse with the Celtricke Nard, yet the kalkes are valike, which are small, set with a sew longs in leases, and at the tops they colour, yet with some sew sports of another colour, and these fer in a double ring about the middles after these follow heads or seed-vessels with sorked tops, filled with a chaffie seed: the whole plant will age in the country of Drent, Dortman called this, Hirculus Frissus: Clussus addes, Au Chamasisti.

TIMESTIC OF ENGINE

¶ The Place.

Their feueral titles have touched their native countries, they grow in rough dry and funny places in plain fields and your mountains.

Those of our English growing I have found in very many places, especially in Kent vpon the chalky banks about Gravesend, Southseet, and for the most part all the way from thence to Canturbury and Douer.

The Time

They flourd from July to the end of August.

The Names.

Tragus calls dwarfe Ciffus in the high-Durch tongue Bethen Hope: in Latine, Gratia Dei.but there is another herb called also of the later herbarists Gratia Dei, which is Gratiala. Valerius Cordus nameth it Heliant hemum, and Solis soi Sun-floure: of Clusius, Chamacis sun, or dwarfe Cistus.

Pliny writeth, that Helianthemum growes in the champian country Temifcyra in Pontus, and in the montrains of Cilicia neere the fea: faying further, that the wife men of those countries & the Kings of Persa do anoint their bodies herewith, boiled with Lions fat, a little Saffron, and Wine of Dates, that they may seem faire and beautifull; and therefore haue they called it Heliacaliden, or the beauty of the Sun. Mathiolus saith, that Helianthemum is taken of some to be Panaces Chironium or Chirons All-heale; but it is nothing likely, as we have said.

The Nature and Vertues.

The faculties and temperature are referred to the kindes of Ciftus, for it healeth wounds, flancheth bloud, and stoppeth the spitting of bloud, the bloudy flix, and all other iffues of bloud.

The same boiled in wine healeth vicers in the mouth and privy parts, it they be washed therewith: to be briefe, it joineth and strengthneth; which things do plainly and euidently shew. That it is not only like to Cistus and Ledon; horme, but in vertues and faculties also, and therefore it is manifest that it is a certain wilde kinde of Cistus and Ledon.

### CHAP. 7. Of Ciftus Ledon and Ladanum.

The Kindes.

T Here be divers forts of Ciffus, whereof that gummy matter is gathered called in shops  $\it Ladanum$ , but vnproperly.

#### The Description.

Iftus Ledon is a strub growing to the height of a man, and sometimes higher, having many hard wooddy branches, couered with a blackish barke; whereupon grow leaues fet together by couples, one right against another like vnto wings, of an inch broad, of a black swart green on the vpper sides, and whittis underneath whereon is gathered a certain clamine transparent or through-shining liquor, of a very hot sweet smel, which being gathered & hardned is that which in shops is called 'Labdanum': the floures grow at the ends of the branches like little roses, consisting of sine white leaues, every one decked or beautised toward the bottome with pretty darke purplish spots tending to blackenesse, having in the middle very many yellow chiues such as are in the middle of the Rose; after come the knaps or seed-vessels full of most small reddish seed; the whole plant being dried groweth somewhat whitish, and of a pleasant smell, which it retaineth many yeares.

2 The fecond groweth likewife to the height of an hedge buth, the branches are long, and very fragil or easie to breake, whereon grow leaues greener than any other of his kind, yet underneath of a hoary colour growing toward winter to be somewhat reddish, of a source and binding taste. The source are like the precedent, the forme whereof the Grauer hath omitted, in other respects like the former.

3 The third fort of Ciftus Ledon groweth vp to the height of a fmall hedge bush, having many twiggy branches, whereon grow leaues like those of the Poplar tree, that pat the point, covered ouer with that clammy down that the others are: the floures grow at the tops of the branches, of a white colour like the precedent.

Of the Historie of Plants.

1 Ciftus Ledon 1 Clusij. The first Cittus bringing Ladanum.



3 Cifius Ledon populea fronde. Cifius Ledon with leaves like Poplar.



2 Ciftus Ledon 2 Cluftj.
The second gum Cistus.



4 Siftus Ledon 4 Clusis. Cistus Ledon 4 of Clusius.



5 Ciftus Ledon 5. Clusij.
The fist Cistus Ledon.

L LB.3.



7 Cistus Ledon 7. Clusij. The 7. Cistus Ledon.



6 Cistus Ledon 6. Clusij. The fixth Cistus Ledon.



8 Cifus Ledon cum Hypocistide Lobely. The 8. Cistus Ledon, with his excrescense.



9 Ciftus Ledon 10 Clusij. The tenth Cistus Ledon.



11 Ciftus Ledum Silefideum. The Polonian Ciftus Ledon.



to Cifus Ledon Myrtifolium.

Ciftus Ledon with leaues like Myrtle.



4. This fourth of Clufus descripition groweth likewife to the height of a shrubby bush hauing many branches slexible, 'hoary, and hairy: the leaues are like the rest of his kind, but softer, more hairy, of a swart green colour, dasht ouer with that dewy fatnesse not onely in the Spring time, but in the heate of Summer also: the slower are white with yellow thrums in the middle: the rest answere thrums in the middle: the rest answeres the safety of the last described.

5 The fifth growes vp like a hedge bulk with many tough branches, whereon arafet long rough leaues hoary vnderneath, somewhat dashed ouer with that fatty dew or hamor that the rest are possessed of the shours are likewise of a white colour, with certaine yellow chiues in the middle. The root is wooddy.

† 6 The fixthath divers fmal branches couered with a blackish barke: the sloures are fet together at the toppes of the branches by certaine spaces: they are yellow, and like the former in each respect.

7 This is a low thrub growing to the height of two cubits, having many branches covered with a bark of the colour of after, where contained the colour of after the contained of the colour, which is the colour are white, and differ not, nor the feed from the reft.

LIB. 3. Of the Historie of Plants.

8 The eighth groweth vp like a little hedge bush, having leaves like the common semale Ciftus, saving that those of this plant are sprinkled over with that clammy moisture, and the orher not so: the sloures and seed are also like. From the root of this plant commeth such like excrescence called Limedoren, Orebanche, or Hypocistis, as there doth from the first male Cistus, wherein it different from all the rest vader the name Ledon.

9 The ninth hath divers brittle stalkes of an ash colour tending to a russet; whereon are set very may leaves like those of Thyme, of an overworne colour: the floures are white, with certaine sellow chives in the middle, which the graver hath omitted in the figure.

10 The tenth groweth up like a small shrub, having brittle stalkes, couered with a blackish barke, and divided into divers branches; whereon are set upon short truncheons or fat foot. stalkes, foure or five like those of the Myrtletree, of a strong small; the sloures are likewise of a white colour.

12 Cistus Ledum Rorismarini solio. Cistus Ledon with leaues like Rosemarie.



13 Cistus Ledum Matthioli. Cistus Ledon of Matthiolus description.



11. L2. The twelfth kinde of Ciffus Ledon groweth vpright with a ftraight body or flocke, bringeth at the top many finall twigs or rods of a cubit long, couered with a barke of the colour of afters, which duide themfelues into other branches, of a purplift colour, befet with, long and narrow leaves, not much vnlike to Rofemary, but longer; of a greene colour aboue, but vnderneath having as it were a long rib, made or compact of wooll or downe; of a fweet and pleafant finell, and flomewhar tharpe in tafte: on the tops of the branches grow knops or heads compact as it were of many scales, of an iron or ruster colour; our of which commeth and proceedeth a certainer cound and long mane, or hairy panickled tust of floures, with many long, tender, greene, and somewhar woolly stalkes or twigs growing vnto them, of a sweet sent and finell: the sources constitute white leanes, within which are contained ten white chiuss with a long stile or pointal in the midst of the floure: when the source be vaded, there succeed long knops or heads which are succented, in shape and bignesses the tothe struiter and berries of Carma; which being greene, are bespeckled with many silver sports, but being ripe, are of a red colour; containing within them a long yellow seed, which is so struit is like to the dust or pouder that falleth our ofworme holes. ‡ This is the Ledum Stelfaram of classification of Ledum Rerispanin false of Tabernamobisanu: it is also the Resimarinam shuffer of Marthiolus; and Chamapeuee of Cardau: and I am

L1B. 3. deceived if the figure which Tabernamontanus and our Author out of him gaue by the name of Gi-

Among the shrubby bushes comprehended under the title of Cistus Ledum, Matthiolus hath fer forth one, whereof to write at large were impossible, considering the Author is so briefe, and of der forth one, whereor towarte at large were impossore, controlling the relation to locally among our felues we have not any acquaintance with the plant it felfer Dioferides to helpe what may be, faith, that it is a thrub growing like vato the flockeor kindred of the Cifit: from whose leaves is faith, that it is a thrub growing like virto the Booke or kindred of the Lips: from whole leaues is gathered a claiming dew which maketh that gummle matter that is in thops called Lapdanum: it groweth, faith he, in hor regions (but not with vs:) the Mauritanians call the juyce or claiming matter, Leden, and Laden: of lone, Ladano, and Odono: in Spanish, Xara: and further faith, it groweth in the Laden, and Laden: of lone, Ladano, and Odono: in Spanish, Xara: and further faith, it groweth in the Laden, and Laden: of lone, Ladano, and Odono: the Authority of the Laden, and Laden: of lone, Ladano, and Odono: the Laden, and Laden: of lone, Ladano, and Odono: the Laden, and Laden: of lone, Ladano, and Laden; of lone, Ladano, and Laden: of lone, Ladano, Arabia, where the bush is called Chassa: thus much for the description. ‡ Our Author here seems to make Diescorides to comment vpon Mathielus, which shows his learning, and how well hewas exercised in reading or vnderstanding any thing written of Plants. But of this enough; The Plant here figured which Matthiolus iudges to be the true Ledon, or Ciffus Ladonifera of Disferide, hath large stalkes and branches, whereon grow very thicke seaues, broad also and long with the nerues running along ft the leaues: the floures of this confift of five white leaues, and the feed is contained

14 Ciftus Ledum Alpinum Clusi. The Mountaine Ciffus.

1290

‡ 15 Cistus Ledon felijs Rerismarini, Rofemary leaved Ciftus Ledon.





4 The foureteenth Ciftus, being one of those that doe grow upon the Alpish mountaines, which Lobel setteth downe to be Balfamum alpinum of Gesner notwithstanding I thinke it not amise to infert it in this place, having for my warrant that famous Herbarift Caroline Cluffine : this plant is one of the beautifulleft, differing in very notable points, yet refembling them in the wooddy branches and leaues : it rifeth vp hauing many weake branches leaning to the ground, yet of a wooddie fubfrance, couered ouer with an afh-coloured barke : the leaues are broad, and very tough, of a fhining greene colour, and a binding taffeithe floures grow at the tops of the branches like little bels, hanging downe their heads, divided at the lips or brims into five divisions, of a deep red colour on the out fide, and daffit ouer here and there with fome filter spots 5 on the infide of a bright shining red colour, with certaine chiues in the middle, and of a very fweet fmell, as is all the reft of the plant; after which come fmall heads or knaps, full of feed like duft, of a very frong fmell, making the head of them to ake that finel therto:the root is long, hard, and very wooddy:oftentimes there is found vpon the trunke or naked part of the stalkes certain excrescences, or out-growings in manner of galls, of a fungous substance, like those of Touchwood, white within, and red without, of an aftringent or biting tafte.

# 15 This growes some cubit or better high, and hath long narrow glutinous leaves like in shape to those of Rosemaric, set by couples but not very thicke: the branches whereon the sloures doe grow are slender, and the seed vessels are divided into five parts as in other plants of this kinde. This Clustus found in Spaine, and fets forth for his Ledum nonum. #

The Place.

Cistus Ledon groweth in the Island of Candie, as Bellonius doth testifie, invntilled places every where: it is also found in Cyprus, as Pliny sheweth, and likewise in many places of Spaine that lie open to the Sun: moreouer, both the forme and bignesse of the leaves, and also of the plants themfelues, as well of those that bring forth Ladanum, as the other Cistus, do vary in this wonderful maner, according to the diuerfitie of the places and countries where they grow: they are strangers in these Northernly parts, being very impatient of our cold clymate.

I The Time.

They floure for the most part from May to the end of August the clammy matter which falleth vpon the leaves, which is a liquid kinde of Rosen of a sweet smell, is gathered in the Spring time, as Dissipation of Notice of American States of Notice of American Medical States of the States of Sta and diligence, and as great labour, is gathered from the whole plant (with certain inftruments made in manner of tooth-pickes, or eare-pickes, which in their tongue they call Ergafiri) and not gathered from the beards of Goats, as it is reported in the old fables of the lying Monks themselues, called Calobieros, that is to fay Greekish Monkes, who of very mockery haue foisted that fable among others extant in their workes.

‡ I thinke it not amisse for the better explanation of the matter here treated of, as also to shew you after what manner our Authour in diuers places gaue the testimony of sundry Writers, and how well hee understood them, here to set downe in English the words of Bellovine concerning the gathering of Ladanum, which are these. [The Greekes (laith he) for the gathering of Ladanum, progauding of Louisianian, which are thereof the Greeke (latterley) for the gathering of a uniforment which in their vulgar tongue they terme Ergafirri. This is an infirument like to a Rake without teeth, to this are faftened fundry thongs cut out of a raw and vnranned hide, they gently rub these vpon the Ladanum bearing shrubs, that so the liquid moisture concrete about the leaves may sticke to them, which afterwards with knives they shave off these thongs in the heat of the day. Wherefore the labour of gathering Ladanum is exceeding great, yea intollerable, feeing they must of necessitie stay in the mountaines all the day long in the greatest heat of the Dogdaies : neither viually shall you finde any other who will take the paines to gather it; besides, the Calohieroi, that is, the Greeke Monkes. It is gathered no where in the whole Island of Candy in greater plenty, than at the foot of the mountaine Ida at a village called Cogualino, and at Milopotamo. ‡ 7

The Names.

The shrub it selfe is called in Greeke, with, or with the Latines keepe the name Ledon or Ladon, and is a kinde of Cifus or Holly Roses: the fat or clammie matter which is gathered from the leaves, is named Ladanon and Ledanon, according to the Greeke: the Apothecaries corruptly call it Lapdanam: Dioscrides counteth that to be the best which is sweet of smell, and somewhat greene, that eafily waxeth loft, is fat, without fand, and is not eafily broken, but very full of Rosin or gumme.

The Temperature.

Ladanum, faith Galen, is hot in the later end of the first degree, having also a little astrictive or binding quality; it is likewise of a thin substance, and therefore it softeneth, and withall doth moderately digest, and also concoct.

The Vertues. Ladanum hath a peculiar property against the infirmities of the mother, it keepeth haires from A falling; for it wasteth away any fetled or putrified humor that is at their roots.

Disforrides faith, That Ladanum doth binde, heate, fouple, and open, being tempered with wine, B Myrthe, and oyle of Myrtles, it keepeth haires from falling, being annointed therewith; or laied on mixed with wine, it maketh the markes or scars of wounds faire and well coloured.

It taketh away the paine of the eares if it be poured or dropped therein, mixed with honied wa- C ter, or with oyle of Roses.

A fume made thereof draweth forth the after birth, and taketh away the hardnesse of the ma- D

It is with good successe mixed with mollifying plaisters that mitigate paine.

Being drunkewith wine, it stoppeth the laske and prouoketh vrine.

Being grunkewater write, it topped the insact and produces visite.

There is made hereof divers forts of Pomanders, chaines, and bracelets, with other fweets mixed therewith.

### CHAP. 8. Of Rosemary.

Ofemarie is a wooddy firmb, growing oftentimes to the height of three or foure cubits, especially when it is set by a wall: it consistent of steader brittle branches, where on do grow very many long leaues, narrow, somewhat hard, of a quicke spicy tase, which on do grow very many roug reaues, manow, rome what a man a sure specified, with a pleasant favor from tifh vnderneath, and of a full greene colour about or in the upper fide, with a pleasant favor from fmell; among which come forth little floures of a whitish blew colour: the seed is blackish the

1 Rosmarinum Coronarium. Garden Rofemarie.



2 Rosmarinum syluestre. Wilde Rosemarie



2 The wilde Rolemary Clusius hath referred vnto the kindes of Cifius Lecon; we have as a poore kinfman thereof inferted it in the next place, in kindred or neighbourhood at the leaft. This wilde Rosemary is a small wooddy shrub, growing seldome aboue a foot high, having hard branches of a reddish colour, dividing themselves into other smaller branches of a whitish color where on are placed without order diners long leanes greene aboue, and hoarie voderneath, nor white to those of the dwarfe Willow, or the common Rosemary, of a dry and astringent rafte, of little small or none at all: the floures fland on the tops of the branches, fet vpon bare and naked foot-flalkes, confifting of fine small leaves of a reddish colour, somewhat shining; after which appeare little knaps full of small feed : the root is tough and wooddy.

3 This plant grows vp like an hedge thrub of a wooddy substance, to the height of two or three

2 Casia Poetica, Lobelii. The Poëts Rosemary or Gardrobe.

LIB. 3.



cubits; having many twiggie branches of a green colour:wherupon do grow narrow leaues like vnto Linaria or Toad-flax, of a bitter tafte; among which come forth small mossie sloures, of a greenish yellow colour like these of the Cornell tree, and of the smell of Rosemarie: which hath moued metoplace it with the Rosemaries as a kind thereof, not finding any other plant so neere vnto it in kinde and neighbourhood: after the floures be paft, there fucceed fruit like those of the Myrtle tree, greene at the first, and of a shining red colourwhen they bee ripe, like Corall, or the berries of Alparagus, foft and fweet in taste, leaving a certaine acrimony or sharpe taste in the end: the stone within is hard as is the nut, wherein is contained a small white kernel, sweet in tast: the root is of a wooddie substance : it floureth in the Summer ; the fruit is ripe in the end of O ctober: the people of Granade, Montpelier, and of the kingdom of Valentia, doe vse it in their presses and Wardrobes, whereupon they cal it Guardalobo. ‡ This in Clusius his time when he lived about Montpelier was called ofgris; but afterwards they called it Casia, thinking it that mentioned by the Poët Virgil, the which it cannot be, for it hath no fweet fmell. Pena and Lobel judge it to be the Casia of Theophrastus, wherewith also it doth not well agree. ‡ The Place.

Rosemary groweth in France, Spaine, and in other hot countries; in woods, and in untilled

places: there is fuch plenty thereof in Languedocke, that the inhabitants burne scarce any other fuell: they make hedges of it in the gardens of Italy and England, being a great ornament vnto the fame : it groweth neither in the fields nor gardens of the Easterne cold countries ; but is carefully and curiously kept in pots, set into the stoves and cellers, against the injuries of their cold Winters.

Wild Rosemary groweth in Lancashire in divers places, especially in a field called Little Reed, amongst the Hurtle berries, neere vntoa small village called Maudsley; there found by a learned Gentleman often remembred in our History (and that worthily) M. Thomas Hesketh,

The Time. Rosemary floureth twice a yeare, in the Spring, and after in August. The wilde Rosemary floureth in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Rolemary is called in Greeke, Menting rapus parties; in Latine, Rolemarinus Coronaria: it is furnamed Coronaria, for difference fake betweene it and the other Libanotides, which are reckoned for kindes of Rosemary, and also because women have beene accustomed to make crownes and garlands thereof: in Italian, Rosemarino coronario: in Spanish, Romero: in French and Dutch, Rosemarin.

Wilde Rosemary is called Rosemarinus syluestris : of Cordus, Chamapeuce.

Rolemary in hot and dry in the fecond degree, and also of an astringent or binding quality, as being compounded of divers parts, and taking more of the mixture of the earthy substance.

Rolemary is close as the day of the parts of the mixture of the carthy substance.

Rolemary is given against all fluxes of bloud; it is also good, especially the floures thereof, for A' all infirmities of the head and braine, proceeding of a cold and mostly cause; for they dry the braine, quicken the sences and memory, and strengthen the sinewic parts.

Scrapio witnesseth, That Rolemary is a remedy against the studing of the head, that commeth B through coldnesse of the braine, if a garland thereof be put about the head, whereof Abin Messiati giueth testimony.

Dioscorides teacheth that it cureth him that hath the yellow jaundice, if it be boyled inwater C and drunke before exercife, and that after the taking thereof the patient must bathe himselse and drinke wine.

LIB. 3. The diffilled water of the floures of Rosemary being drunke at morning and evening first and The diffilled water of the noutes of residually being status as smoothing and cuening fifth and last, taketh away the stench of the mouth and breath, and maketh it very sweet, if there be added lait, taketh away the neperior the mouth and offering Mace, Cinnamon, and a little Annife feed.

cd.

The Arabians and other Physitions succeeding, dowrite, that Rosemary comforteth the braine The Arabians and other Phylicions deceeding, the memorie, the inward fenses, and restoreth speech vito them that are possessed with the dumbe the memorie, the time time to and the floures and fugar, or any other way confected with fup gar, being taken euery day fasting.

it, being taken every day raiting.

The Arabians, as Scrapio witneffeth, give these properties to Rosemarie: it heateth, say they, is of subtill parts, is good for the cold rheume which falleth from the braine, driueth away winding, prouoketh vrine, and openeth the stoppings of the liner and mile.

Tragus writeth, that Rosemarie is spice in the Germane Kitchins, and other cold countries, Fur. ther, he faith, That the wine boyled with Rosemarie, and taken of women troubled with the mother, or the whites, helpeth them, the rather if they fast three or foure houres after.

The floures made up into plates with Sugar after the manner of Sugar Rolet and eaten, comfor the heart, and make it merry, quicken the spirits, and make them more lively. The oile of Rolemary chimically drawne, comforteth the cold, weake and feeble braine in most

wonderfull manner.

The people of Thuring ia dovse the wilde Rosemarie to prouoke the desired sicknesse. Those of Marchia we to put it into their drinke the sooner to make their elients drunke, and also do put it into chefts and preffes among clothes, to preferue them from moths or other vermine,

The vertue in the two Ist places properly belong to the Refenerison findles of Mathida, which is the Changenes of Cuda, and is definited in the foregoing clup or lov the name of Office Letters with terms.

## CHAP. 9. Of Vpright Wood-binde.

1 Periclymenum rectum Sabaudicum. Sauoy Honifuckles.

2 Periclymenum redum Germanicum. Germane Honifuckles.





The Description.

"His strange kinde of Hony-suckle, found in the woods of Sauoy, represents vnto vs that thrub or hedge-bush called Cornus famina, the Dog-berry tree, or Pricke-timber tree. having leaves and branches like the common Wood binde, faving that this doth not clamber or clymbe as the others do, but contrariwife groweth vpright, without leaning to one fide or other, like a small tree or hedge-bush : the flours grow upon the tender sprayes or twiggie branches, by couples, not vnlike in shape and colour to the common Wood-bind, but altogether leffer. and of a white colour, having within the fame many hairy chiues like the other of his kinde: after which come red berries joyned together by couples: the root is tough and wooddy.

2 The stalkes of the second be oftentimes of a meane thicknesse, the wooddy substance somewhat whitish and soft: the branches be round, and couered with a whitish barke, notwithstanding in the beginning when the sprayes be young they are somewhat reddish. The leaves be long, like those of the common Hony-luckle, fost, and of a white greene : on the lower side they be whiter, and a little hairy: the floures be leffer than any of the Wood-bindes, but yet of the same fashion. and of a whitish colour, joyned together by couples upon seuerall slender soot-stalkes, like little wilde Cherries, of a red colour, the one leffer oftentimes than the other.

3 Periclymenum rectum fructu caruleo. Voright Wood-binde with blew berries. 4 Periclymenum rectum fructu rubro. Cherry Wood binde.





This strange kind of Wood-binde, which Carolus Clusius hath set forth in his Pannonicke Observations, riseth up oftentimes to the height of a man, even as the former doth; which divides it felfe into many branches, couered with a rough blacke barke, that choppeth and gapeth in fundry clefts as the barke of the Oke. The tender branches are of a whitilin greene colour, couered with a woolly hairineffe, or an ouerworne colour whereupon doe grow leaves fet by couples one against the other, like vnto the common Woodbinde, of a drying bitter taffe the floures grow by couples likewise, of a whitish colour. The fruit succeedeth, growing like little Cherries each one in his owne foot-stalke, of a bright and shining blew colour; which being bruised, doe die the hands of a reddish colour, and they are of a sharpe winie taste, and containe in them many faiall flat feeds. The root is wooddy, dispersing it selfe far abroad.

4 This

4 This kind of vpright Wood bind groweth vp likewife to the height of a man, and oftentimes 4 This kind of vpright vyood bind glowerh vp interview the actignt of a man, and offentimes more high, like to the last described but altogether greater. The berries hereof are very blacke, wherein especially is the difference. ‡ The leaues of this are as large as Bay leaues, harpe points are as large as Bay leaves. Marpe points are as large as Bay leaves the same points are said to the large points are said to the lar wherein especially is the difference. + The leader of this are as angle as way header, manpe pointed, greene about, and whitiff vinderneath, but not hairy, nor finite about the edges: the floures grow ted greene about, and whittiff purple, or wholly purple: to these paires of floures there commonly such by coupies, or a writtin purple, or whorly purple; to these partes of modes there commonly seceeds but one berry, larger than any of the former of the bignesse of a little cherry, and of the same colour, having two markes upon the top thereof, where the floures stood. ‡

Periclymeni 3 & 4. flores. The floures of the third and fourth.

5 Chamapericlymenum. Dwarfe Hony-fuckle,





To the kinds of Wood-bindes this plant may likewise be referred, whose picture with this A contention of vood-bindes this plans may make the or referred, whose planting wanded description was sent voto Clustus long since by that learned Doctor in Physicke Thomas Penny (of description was tent vitto Compus tong nine by that teathed Doctor in Physicae Tromas Learn for our London colledge of famous memory:) it rifeth vp with a flalke of a foot high; whereupon are fet by couples faire broad leaues one right against another, ribbed with certain nerues like those of Plantaine, sharpe pointed, and somewhat hollowed in the middle like Spoone woort: from the bosome of which leaues come forth small sources, not seen or described by the Authoraster which comment forth a cluster of red berries, thrust hard together as those of Aaron or Priests pint. The root is tough and very slender, creeping far abroad under the upper crust of the earth, whereby it occurred.

These plants are strangers in England: they grow in the woods and mountaines of Switzerland, Germany, Sauoy, and other those parts tending to the East, East North-East, and East, and South

I have a plant of the first kinde in my garden : the rest as yet I have not seen, and therefore cannot write fo liberally thereof as I could with.

The dwarfe Hony-fuckle growes in the maritime parts of Norway and Sweden, and the countries thereabout.

They floure for the most part when the others doe, that is to say, in May and lune, and their fruit is ripe in September.

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 3.

The Names.

Voright Wood binde or Hony-fuckle is called Periclymenum flans, and Periclimenum recount or voright Wood-binde : of Dodonaus, Xylosteum : in high Dutch, Honds kitlen, that is to fay, Canum Cerafa, or Dog Cherries. The English names are expressed in their severall titles. It hash beene called Chamacerafus, but not truly.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Touching the temperature and vertues of these veright Wood-bindes we have no experience at all our felues, neither have we learned any thing of others.

### CHAP. 10. Of Sene.

Sena folijs obtusis. Italian Sene.



I The Description.

C'Ene bringeth forth stalkes a cubit high, fet with divers branches : the leaves are long, winged, confifting of many fmall leaues like those of Liquorice, or of bastard Sene: the shoures come forth of the bottom of the wings, of colour yellow, standing vpon slender foor-stalkes; from which after the floures be gone hang forked cods, the fame bowing inward like a halfe-Moone, plain and flat, in which are contained feeds like to the feeds or kernels of grapes, of a blackish colour. The root is slender, long, and unprofitable, which perisheth when the leaves are gathered for medicine, and the feeds be ripe and must be sowne againe the next yeare euen as we do corne.

There is another kinde of Sene growing in Italy, like the other in each respect saving that it is greater, and hath not that force in purging that the other hath.

The Place and Time.

This is planted in Syria and Ægypt, also in Italy, in Province, in France, in Languedoc. It hardly groweth in high and low Germany, nei-ther in England: it profpereth in hot Regions, and cannot away with cold; for that cause it is in Italy sowne in May, and continueth no longer than Autumne : the best is brought from Alexandria and Egypt. The Arabians were the first that found it out.

The Names.

The Persians call it Abalizemer, as Mesue his copy teacheth: the Apothecaries Sena, by which name it was knowne to Atharius the Grecian, and to the later Latines : it is called in English,

The Temperature.

Sene is of a meane temperature, neither hot nor cold, yet inclining to heate, and dry almost in the third degree: it is of a purging faculty, and that by the stoole, in such fort as it is not much troublesome to mans nature, having withall a certaine binding quality, which it leaveth after the purging.

The Vertues. It voideth forth flegmaticke and cholericke humors, also groffe and melancholike, if it be hel- A ped with fomething tending to that end.

It is a fingular purging medicine in many diseases, fit for all ages and kindes. It purgeth without violence or hurt, especially if it be tempered with Anise seed or other like C fweet smelling things added or with gentle purgers or lenitiue medicines. It may be given in pouder, but commonly the infusion thereof is vied.

The quantitie of the pouder is a dramweight, and in the infusion, source, siuc, or more. It may be mixed with any liquor.

itsed with any fiquor.

It is in the decoction or in the infusion tempered with cold things in burning agues and other It is in the account of many annual content of the first bot difeates : in cote and tong marinities at 15 object. That is to man nature, it draweth forth gently by

ne troote, almost without any kinde of paths, clube and tan numbers.

Most of the Arabians commend the cods, but our Physicions the leaues rather; for valess the MORE OF THE ATAINANTS COMMENTED THE COURSE OF THE PROPERTY OF coas de tult ripe they ingenuer winde, and can't griping. In the belly, the tably are ordering gathered before they be ripe, and otherwise cassly fall away being shaken downe by the winde, by rea-

not their weake and nemoer markes.

Some also thinke that Sene is hurtfull to the stomacke, and weakneth the same, for which case Some also minke that sene is nutring rothe nomacke, and weaking the some they fay that Ginger or some sweet kinde of spice is to be added, whereby the flowacke may be they say that Ginger of folia weet almost of the same and therefore Salgem is to be mixed with it. Moreoner, Sene purgeth not fo speedily as stronger medicines do.

Notwith standing it may be helped not only by Salgem, but also by other purging things mixed therewith, that is to fay, with fimple medicines, as Rubarb, Agaricke, and others; and with compounds; as that which is called Catholicon, or the Electuary Diaphenicon, or the which is made of the juyce of Roses, or some other, according as the condition or quality of the disease and of the

The leaves of Sene are a familiar purger to all people, but they are windie, and do kinde thebo-die afterwards, very much difquieting the stomacke with rumbling and belching: for the auxiding of which incontenience there must bee added Cinnamon, Ginger, Annife seed, and sensell seed, or which income there must be added Chinamon, Chages, cambre sees, and sementee, Raifins of the Sun, and such like that do breake winde, which will the better help his purging qua-

Sene doth better purge when it is infused or steeped, than when it is boyled : for doubtlessethe more it is boyled the leffe it purgeth, and the more windie it becommeth.

Take Borage, Buglosse, Balme, Fumitory, of each three drams, Sene of Alexandria very well prepared and pouned, two ounces, ftrow the pouder upon the herbes and diffill them: the water that parts and pounce, two ounces, trow the pouncrypon the heroes and offind them: the water that comment thereof referre to your vice to purge those that line delicately, being ministred in which wine with Sugar, in condited confections, and such dainty waies, wherein delicate and sine people dogrearly delight; you may also (as was faid before) adde hereunto according to the maladie, di-

The pouder of Sene after it is well prepared two ounces, of the pouder of the root of Mechascan foure drams, pouder of Ginger, Annife seeds, of each a little, a spoonfull of Annife seeds, but a very little Ginger, and a modicum or small quantity of Sal genma: this hath beene proued a very sit and familiar medicine for all ages and fexes. The patient may take one spoonefull or two thereoffafling, either in pottage, some supping in drinke, or white wine. This is right profitable to draw both

The leanes of Sene and Cammomill are put in baths to wash the head.

Sene opens the inward parts of the body which are stopped, and is profitable against all griefes of the principall members of the body.

Take Sene prepared according to art one ounce, Ginger halfe a quarter of an ounce, twelue cloue, Fennell feed two drams, or in ftead thereof Cinnamon and Tartar, of each halfe a dram, pouderall these; which done, take thereof in white wine one dram before supper, which doth manuellously

Handle Sene in manner aboue specified, then take halfe an ounce thereof, which done adde the to fixty Raifins of the Sunne with the stones pickt out one spoonefull of Annise feed braied, boile these in a quart of ale till one halse be wasted, and while it is boiling put in your Sene: let it shall be wasted. fo till the morning, then straine it and put in a little Ginger: then take the one halfe of this potion and put thereunto two fpoonfulls of fyrup of Rofes: drinke this together, I meane the one halfe of the medicine at one time, and if the patient cannot abide the next day to receive the other halfe,

Sene and Fumitory (as Rafir affirmeth, doe purge adult humors, and are excellent good against scabs, itch, and the ill affection of the body.

If Sene be infused in whey, and then boyled a little, it becommeth good Physicke against mendal and the series of lancholy, clenfeth the braine and purgeth it, as also the heart, liver, milt, and lungs, causeth a man to looke young, engendreth mirth, and taketh away forrow: it cleereth the fight, strengthneth hearing, and is very good against old feuers and discases arising of melancholy.

There were formerly two figures in this chapter, which differed outly in that the first, which was the Some Orientalis, but letter, narrower, and that presented and the first was the Some Orientalis, but letter, narrower, and that presented the sound of the sound o

CHAP. II. Of Bastard Sene.

The Description.

Olutea and Sene be so neere the one vnto the other in shape and shew, that the vnskilful Herbarists have deemed Colutea to be the right Sene. This Bastard Sene is a shrubby plant growing to the forme of a hedge bush or shrubby tree: his branches are straight, brittle, and wooddy; which being carelefly broken off, and as negligently prickt or stucke in the ground, will take root and prosper at what time of the yeare soeuer it be done; but slipt or cut, or planted in any curious fort what soener, among an hundred one will scarcely grow: these boughes or branches are beset with leaves like Sena or Securidaca, not much volike liquorice : among which come forth faire broom-like yellow floures, which turn into small cods like the found of a fish or a little bladder, which will make a cracke being broken betweene the fingers : wherein are contained many blacke flat feeds of the bigneffe of Tares, growing voon a small tib or sinew within the cod: the root is hard, and of a wooddy fubstance.

I Colutea. Bastard Sene.

L 1 B. 3.

2 Colutes Scorpioides. Baftard Sene with Scorpion cods.





2 Bastard Senewith Scorpion cods is a small wooddy shrub or bush, having leaves, branches and flours like vnto the former bastard Sene, but lesse in each respect: when his small yellow floures are fallen there fucceed little long crooked cods like the long cods or husks of Matthiolus his Scorpioides, whereof it took his name: the root is like the root of the Box tree, or rather refembling the roots of Dulcamara or Bitter-sweet, growing naturally in the shadowie woods of Valena in Narbone; whereof I haue a fmall plant in my garden, which may be ealled Scorpion Sene.

3 The low or dwarfe Colutes of Clustes description, hath a thicke wooddy root concred with a

yellowish barke, with many fibres annexed thereto, which bringeth forth yearely new shoots, whereby it greatly increaseth, of a cubit and a halfe high, smooth, and of a greene colour; whereon doe grow leaves composed of fix or seven leaves, and sometimes nine, set vpon a middle rib like those of the common kinde, of a stipticke taste, with some sharpenesse or biting the slowers grow vpon

3 Colutea Corpioides bumilis. Dwarfe Bastard Sene.



Colutea minima, fine Coronilla. The smallest Bastard Sene.



4 Colutea scorpioides montana Clussi Mountaine Bastard Sene.



flender foot-stalkes, long and naked like those of the Peafe, and of a yellow colour, of little or no smell at all, and yet that little nothing pleafant : after which come forth long cods, wherein is contained small feed like those of the Strangle Tare.

4 This mountaine bastard Sene hath stalks, leaues, and roots like the last described. The floures grow on the tops of the branches in maner of a crowne; whereupon fome have called it Coronilla in shape like those of the Peale, and of a yellow colour: the cods as yet we have not feen, and therefore not expressed in the figure.

This small Bastard Sene groweth like a small shrub creeping voon the ground, haife a cubit high, bringing forth many twiggy branches, in maner of those of the Spanish broome; wherupon do grow leaves like those of Lentils or the Strangle Tare, with many small leaves set vpon a middle rib, somwhat fat or full of juice, of the colour of the leaues of Rue or Herbegrace, of an aftringent and unpleasant taffeithe floures grow at the tops of the branches, of a yellow color, in thape like those of the smallest broome:after which come little crooked cods like the clawes or toes of a bird, wherin is contained feed fornewhat long, blacke, and of an vnfauorie tafte : the root is long, hard, tough, and of a wooddy fubitance.

6 There

#### Of the Historic of Plants. LIB. 2.

6 There is also found another forthereof not much differing from the former, saving that this plant is greater in each respect, wherein especially consistent the difference.

The Place. Colutta or bastard Sene groweth in divers gardens, and commeth vp of feed; it quickly comes to nerfection, infomuch that if a sticke thereof be broken off and thrust into the ground, it quickly taketh root, yea although it be done in the middle of fummer, or at any other time, even as the flicks

of willow or Elder, as I my felfe haue often proued : the which bring forth flours and fruit the next The second with second cods groweth likewise in my garden: the last growes in divers barren

chalky grounds of Kent toward Sittinburne, Canturbury, and about Southfleet; I have not feene them elsewhere : the rest are strangers in England. I The Time.

They floure from May til summer be well spent, in the meane season the cods bring forth ripe The Names.

This thrub is called of Theophrastas in Greeke wasna, with the dipthong or in the second syllable : in Latine, as Gaza expounds it, Coloutea, or Colutea : in high-Dutch, wellch linten : in French, Baguenaudier : they are deceived that thinke it to be Sena orany kinde thereof, although wee have followed others in giuing it to name bastard Sene, which name is very vnproper to it: in low Dutch it is called sene boom : and we may vie the fame name Sene tree in English.

This Colutes or bastard Sene differs from that plant with v in the second syllable, of which Colutea Theophrastus writeth, lib. 3. \$ The fift is the Polygala Valentina of Clusius, \$

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

Theophraftus nor any other hath made mention of the temperature or faculties of these plants, A more, than that they are good to fatten cattell, especially sheep.

† There were formedly in the filld and fixth places here two figures no way different, but that which have in the first place was a little larger, and Lebelvitle which he puts in his team ough the ways disided between them? For as you fee, Calente miners, five Cornella, was ough in the fift 3 and Calente, five Toliqued Palesting

### CHAP. 12. Of Liquorice.

#### The Description.

He first kind of Liquorice hath many wooddy branches rising up to the height of two or three cubits, befer with leaues of an ouerworn green color, confifting of many smal leaues fet vpon a middle ribbe like the leaues of Colutea or the Mastick tree, somewhat glutinous in handling: among which come small knops growing vpon short stemmes between the leaues and the branches, clustering together, and making around form or shape: out of which grow (mall blew flours of the colour of an English Hyacinth: after which succeed round rough prickly heads, confifting of divers rough and scaly husk's closely and thicke compact together, in which is contained a flat feed: the root is straight, yellow within, and browne without, of a sweet and plea-

2 The common and viual! Liquorice hath stalkes and leaves very like the former, faving that his leaves are greener and greater, and the floures of a light thining blew colour: but the floures of this are succeeded by longish cods that grow not so thicke clustering together in round heads as the former, but spike fashion, or rather like the wilde Vetch called Onobrychis, or Galega: the cods are small and flat like vnto the Tare: the roots are of a brownish colour without, and yellow within like Box, and fweeter in taste than the former.

#### The Place.

These plants growwilde in fundry places of Germany, France and Spaine, but they are planted in gardens in England, whereof my garden hath plenty: the poore people of the North parts of England do manure it with great diligence, whereby they obtaine great plenty thereof, replanting the same once in three or foure yeares.

Liquorice floureth in Iuly, and the feed is ripe in September.

L1 B. 3. 1 GlycyrrhiZacchinata Dioscoridis. ‡ 2 Glycgrrhiza vulgaris, Hedge hog Licorice. Common Licorice.

The Names.

The first is called in Greeke, Thomburga: in Latine, Dulcis radix, or sweet Root: this Licotice is not knowne either to the Apothecaries or vulgar people : we call it in English, Dieserides his Lico-

It is most cuident, that the other is Glycyrhiza or Licorice: the Apothecaries cal it by a corrupt word, Liquiritia: the Italians, Regalitia: the Spaniards, Regaliza, and Regalitia: in high Dutch, Sulfabotz, Sulfabourtzel: in French, Regaliffe, Raigaliffe, and Regalife: in low. Dutch, Calliffethout. fuethout : in English, common Licorice: Pliny calls it Scythica herba: it is named Scythice, of the country Scythia where it groweth.

The nature of Disservides his Licorice, as Galen testisith, is familiar to the temperature of our bodies and seeing it hath a certain binding qualitie adjoined, the temperature thereof, so much as is hot and binding, is specially of a warm qualitie, comming neerest of all to a meane temper befides, for that it is also sweet, it is likewise meanly moist.

Forasmuch as the root of the common Licorice is sweet, it is also temperately hot and moist; notwithstanding the barke hereof is fomthing bitter and hot, but this must be scraped away: The fresh root when it is full of juice doth moisten more than the dry.

The root of Licorice is good against the rough harshnesse of the throat and brest; it opens the The root of Licotice is good against the rough narithnesse of the throat and brest; it opens the pipes of the lungs when they be fluffed or flopt, ripeneth the cough, and bringeth forth flegme. The juice of Licotice made according to att, and hardned into a lump, which is called Succu Light for the purposes aforesaid, being holden under the tongut, and there suffered

Moreouer, with the juice of Licotice, Ginger, and other spices, there is made a certaine bread or cakes called Ginger-bread, which is very good against the cough and all infirmities of the lungs and breft; which is cast into moulds, some of one fashion, and some of another. The juice of Licorice is profitable against the heate of the stomacke and of the mouth.

The same is drunk with wine and Raisins against the infirmities of the liver and cheft, scabs or fores of the bladder, and diseases of the kidnies.

Being melted under the tongue it quencheth thirst: it is good for green wounds being laid therupon, and for the stomacke if it be chewed.

The decoction of the fresh roots serueth for the same purposes.

But the dried root most finely poudered is a fingular remedie for a pin and a web in the eie, if it be strewed thereupon.

Dioscorides and Pliny also report, that Licorice is good for the stomackeand vicers of the mouth. I being cast vpon them.

It is good against hoarsnesse, difficultie of breathing, inflammation of the lungs, the pleurisse, K spitting of bloud or matter, consumption and rottennesse of the lungs, all infirmities and rugged-

It takes away inflammation, mitigateth and tempereth the sharpnesse and saltnesse of humors, L concocteth raw humors, and procureth easie spitting.

The decoction is good for the kidnies and bladder that are exulcerated.

It cureth the strangurie, and generally all infirmities that proceed of sharpe falt and biting hu- N

These things concerning Licorice hath also Theophrastus : viz. That with this and cheese made O of mares milke the Scythians were reported to be able to line eleuen or twelte dayes.

The Scythian root is good for shortnesse of breath, for a dry cough, and generally for all infir- P mities of the cheft.

Moreouer, with hony it healeth vicers, it also quencheth thirst if it be held in the mouth: for Q which cause they say that the Scythians do liue eleuen or twelue daies with it and Hippace, which is cheefe made of mares milke, as Hippocrates witneffeth.

Pliny, lib. 25, cap. 8. hath thought otherwise than truth, That Hippace is an herb so called.

† Both the figures formerly were of the first described.

L 1 B. 3.

### CHAP. 13. Of Milke Trefoile or Shrub-Trefoile.

The Kindes.

There be divers kindes or forts of the strubby Trefoile, the which might very well have passed among the three leased Grasses, had it not been for our promise in the proem of our first part, That in the last booke of our historie the shrubby or wooddy plants should be set forth, every one as neere as might be in kindred and neighborhood.

#### I The Description.

He first kinde of Cytisus or shrubby Trefoile growes to the forme of a small shrub or wooddy bush two or three cubits high branching into fundry small boughes or armes, fet full of leaves like the small Trefoile, darke greene, and not hairy, three growing alwaies together: among these come forth smal yellow flours like them of French broom, which do turn into long and flat cods, containing small feed of a blackish colour.

2 The second kinde of Cytisus is likewise a small shrub, in shape after the manner of the former, but that the whole plant is altogether smaller, and the leaves rounder, set together by couples, and the small cods hairy at the ends, which sets forth the difference. ‡ The leaves of this are almost round, and grow three together close to the stalke: they are smooth, of a fresh greene, and the middlemost lease of the three is the largest, and ends in a sharp point: the slours are of the bignes and colour of the Trifolium Corniculatum : it flours in May. \$

The root of this third kinde is fingle, from whence spring vp many smooth brittle stalks di-3 The root of this third kingle is nugle; from whence thing a primary in additional many wings and branches, wheron grow green leaues smaller than those of medow Trefoile: the flours are yellow, leffer than Broom floures, otherwife very like, growing about the tops of the twiggy branches, divided into spoky tufts; which being vaded, there follow thin long narrow cods leffer than those of the Broome, wherin is contained small blacke seed. The root is long, deeply growing into the ground, and sometimes waxeth crooked in the earth. ‡ This also hath fmooth green leaves, and differs little (if any thing at all) from the first described, wherefore I thought it needlesse to giue a figure. Our Author called it Cytifus sliquosus, Codded shrub Trefoile, because one of the branches was fairely in the figure exprest with cods; I know no other reafon, for all the Cytisi are codded as well as this. ‡ Rrrrr 2

The first shrub Tresoile.



4 Cytifus hirfutus. Hairy shrub Trefoile.



The fecond shrub Tresoile.



5 Cytisus incanus. Hoary shrub Tresoile.



The fourth kinde of Cytifus hath a great number of imall branches and stalkes like the former, but it is a low plant and more woolly; whose stalks and branches grow not very high, but yet very plentifully spred about the sides of the plant: the leaues are greater than the former, but lesser than those of medow. Trefoile: the slowers grow close together, as though they were bound vp or compact into one head or spoky tust somewhat greater than the former: the cods are also greater, and more hairy: the root groweth very deep into the ground, whereunto are adjoined a few fibres: it falls out to be more hairy or woolly in one place than in another, and the more hairy and woolly that it is, the whiter it waxeth; for the roughnesse bringeshit a certaine whit sis colour. ‡ The branches of this oft times lie along ypon the ground: the leaues are smooth, green aboue, and hoary underneath; the shoures yellow, which fading, som times become orange coloured. The cods are round, and feeds brownish. ‡

5 The fifth kinde of Cylifus groweth to the height of a cubit or more, having many flender twiggy branches like Broom, ftreaked, and very hard, whereupon grow leaves very like Fenugreek; yet all hoary, three together; from the bosom of which, or between the leaves and the ftalks come forth yellow floures very like Broom, Spartum, or Pease, but smaller: the code be like wnto Broome cods, of an ash colour, but slenderer, rougher and flatter; in the several cels or divisions whereof are contained bright shining seeds like the blacke seeds of Broome: all the whose plant is hoary like Rhammour of Halvmus.

6 Cytifus pinnatus. Winged thrub Trefoile.



7 Cytifus 7. cornutus.
The horned shrub Tresoile.



6 The fixt kind of Cytifus or buth Trefoile growes to the height of a tall man, with long stalks couered over with a blackish barke, and a few boughes or branches before or garnished with leaves like the common Trefoile, but smaller, growing allot three together, wher of the middlemost of the three leaves is twice as long as the two side leaves; the vpper side showhere of its greene, and the lower side somewhat reddish and hairy: the floures grow along the stalks almost from the bottom to the top, of a golden yellow colour, sashioned like the Broom floure, but greater than any of the rest of his kinde, and of a reasonable good savor: the seed hath the pulse taske of Ciet.

The fewenth kinde of Cytifis hath many tough and hairy branches rifing from a wooddie root foure or fiue cubits high; which are divided into fundry fmaller branches, befer with leaves like the medow Trefoiles; among it which come forth yellow floures like Broome, that turne into

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crooked flat cods like a fickle, wherein is contained the feed tafting like Cicer or Legumen. The whole plant is hoary like Rhamnus, and being broken or bruifed fmelleth like Rockee.

hole plant is noary like noamous, and being properly of this eighth kinde of Cyrifus which Peus fetterh forth is doubtlesse another kinde of Cyrifus, 8 This eighth kinds or cyrijus which revolutions that the small leaves (which are alwayes resembling the former in seaves, shours, and cods, saving that the small seaves (which are alwayes three together) are a little fnipt about the edges: the whole plant is flenderer, fofter, and greener, rather resembling an herb than a shrub : the root is small and single.

o This bastard or miss begotten shrub Trefoile, or bastard Cytisus groweth vp like a shrub, but ontofa wooddy substance, having tender stalks smooth and plain, whereon grow hairy leaves like the other, divers fet ypon one foot stalke, contrarie to all the rest: the floures grow along the sems like those of the stock Gillosloures, of a yellow colour: the root is tough and wooddy.

8 Cytifus 8. The eighth shrub Tresoile.

9 Cytifus adulterinus, five Alysfon fruticans, Bastard shrub Trefoile.





These plants were first brought into Italy and Greece from one of the Isles of Cyclades, called Cynthor Cynthufa, and finee found in many places of France, as about Montpelier, Veganium, and other places: they are frangers in England, though they grow very plentifully in Scotland, as it is reported; whereof I have two forts in my garden, that is to fay, Cyti (us marant be, or the bonned Cylifus; and likewise one of the smallest, that is to say, the third in number. ‡ The second grow-

These plants floure for the most part in May, June, and July, and some after: the seed is ripe in September.

The Grecians and Latines do call this firub remit, of Cynthusa an Island before mentioned, in which place they are in great estimation for that they do so wonderfully feed cattell, and encrease milke in their dugs, nourish sheep and goats which bring young ones good for store and increase. Our Author doth call these plants in Greeke ximon, that is to say in Latine, Facundam famous, fertil or fruitfull Hay, for that the kindes hereof cause milke to encrease, maketh good bloud and juice, augmenteth strength, and multiplieth the natural seed of generation: they may be called in Englifh, milke Trefoile, of the store of milke which they increase,

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The Temperature.

The leaves of milke Trefoile do coole, as Diofeorides writeth: they affwage fwellings in the beginning, if they be stamped and laid vnto them with bread : the decoction thereof drunke proupketh vrine. Galen teacheth, That the leaues of milke Trefoile haue a digesting or wasting quality, mixed with awaterie and temperat facultie, as have those of the Mallow.

The Vertues.

Women, faith Columella, if they want milke, must steepe dry milke Trefoile in fairewater, and A when it is throughly foked, they must the next day mix a quart or thereabouts of the same pressed or strained forth with a little Wine, and so let it be given vnto them to drinke, and by that meanes they them felues shall receive strength, and their children comfort by aboundance of milke.

Hipparates reckons up milke Tresoile among those things that encrease milke, in his book of the B

nature of women and womens diseases.

Also Aristomachus of Athens in Pliny commandeth to giue with wine the dry plant, and the same C likewise boiled in water, to nurses to drinke when their milke is gon.

Democritus and Aristomachus do promise that you shall want no Bees, if you have milke Trefoile D for them to feed on: for all writers with one consent do conclude (as Galen faith) that Bees gather of the floures of Milke Trefoile very great store of hony.

Columella teacheth, That milk Trefoile is notable good for Hens, Bees, Goats, Kine, and all kind E

of cattel, which quickly grow fat by eating thereof; and that it yeeldeth very great flore of milk. The people of Betica and Valentia, where there is great store of Cytisus, doe vie it very much for F the Silke-wormes to hang their web vpon after they have been well fed with the leaves of Mulber-

Milke Trefoile is likewise a maruellous remedie against the Sciatica and all other kindes of G Gouts.

† The description that formerly was in the first place belonged to that described and figured in the feuenti-

### CHAP. 14. Of Baftard milke Trefoiles.

#### The Description.

His rifeth up with little stalks from the root, brittle, very many in number, parted into wings & branches, about which grow many leaues leffer than those of the medow Trefoile, of colour green : the floures about the tops of the twigs be orderly placed in manner like eares, of colour yellow, leffer than those of Broom, otherwise all alike: in their places grow vp flender cods, long, narrow, and leffer than the cods of Broom, rough also and hairy; in which do lie little blackith seeds : the root is long, and groweth deepe, and oftentimes creepeth assope.

The second kinde of bastard milke Trefoile is like vnto the sormer in plentifull stalks and twigs, but that it is lower and more downy, neither doe the stalks thereof stand vpright, but rather incline to the one fide: the leaves also are somwhat greater, but yet leffer than those of the medow Tresoile, wholly white, and they never open themselves out, but keep alwaies folded, with the middle rib standing out: the flours likewise be closelier joined together, and compacted as it were into a little head, and be also something greater: the cods in like manner are a little bigger and hairy, and of a blackish purple or murrey: the root groweth deep in the ground, being divided into a few sprigs: it oftentimes hapneth to grow in one place more hairy or downy, than in another; the more hairy and downy it is, the more white and hoary it is, for the hairinesse doth also bring with it a certain whiti(h colour.

3 The third kinde of bastard milke Tresoile brings forth a company of yong shoots that are somwhat writhed and crooked, long leaves of a faire green colour: the floures are closed together, long, white, or elfe galbineous, sweetly smelling, that is to say, having the smell of hony: the shrub is selfe is alwaies green both Summer and Winter. ‡ This growes some soot or better high, with ilender hoary branches, fet with leaues three standing together vpon a very short stalk, and the middle leafe is as long again as the other two; they are very white and hoary, and the flours grow out of the bosoms of the leaves all alongst the stalks. This is that mentioned in the vertues of the former chapter at F, for the filke wormes to worke vpon. ‡

4 The fourth shrub is likewise one of the wilde kinde, though in face and stature like the ma-

1 Pseudocytisus 1. The first bastard shrub Trefoile.



3 Cytisus semper-virens.
The euer-green shrub Tresoile.



2 Pseudocytisus 2.
The second bastard shrub Trefoile.



4 Pfeudocytifus hirfutus. The hairy bastard tree Trefoile.



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nured Cytifus. It groweth vp like a small shrub or hedge bush, to the height of two or three yards; on whose branches do grow three rough or hairy leaves set vpon a stender foot-stalke, of a graffeogreen colour about, with a reddith hair ineffe below: the floures grow along the the flatks, from the middle to the top, of a bright thining yellow colour: the root is likewife wooddy.

Thefe kindes of milke Trefoile are found in Moravia, to called in our age, which in times past

was named Marcomannorum provincia, and in the vpper Pannonia, otherwife called Austria, neere to highwaies and in the borders of fields, for they seem after a fort to joy in the shade. ‡ The segrow (according to Clusius) in fundry parts of Spain. ‡

They floure especially in June and July.

The Names.

It is cuident enough that they are bastard kindes of milke Tresoiles, and therefore they may be called and plainly termed Pseudospiss or bastard milke Tresoiles, or Cytiss splees that is to say, wilde milke Trefoiles.

The Nature and Vertues.

What temperature these shrubs are of, or what vertues they have we know not, neither have wee as yet found out any thing by our owne experience, wherefore they may be referred vnto the other milke-Trefoiles.

### CHAP. 15. Of the venomous tree Trefoile.

† 1 Dorycnium Monspeliensium.
The venomous Tresoile of Montpelier.



2 Dorycnium Hispanicum. The venomous Trefoile of Spain.



The Description.

The venomous Tree Trefoile of Montpellier hath many tough and pliane falkes two or three cubits high, divided into fundry small twiggy braunches, befet with leaves three

t gether, placed from joint to joint by spaces, somewhat hoary, very likevnto the leaues of Cytifu t gether, placed from joint to joint by spaces, some what won joint by the fact the leaders of Cyliffer of Rue: among which come forth many small mossile should be supported by the fact of the fact o. Rue: among which come forth many furnit money which the standard in the standard for the Nolegaies, and very like the floures of the Oliue or Oke tree, which turne into final roundiff like Notegates, and very tike the noures of the Online of Section, wherein is contained blacke feed like wilde Lotus, but in bladders, as it were made or parennent; which will be soften and soften soften

e tub stance.

The Spanish venomous Trefoile hath a wooddy stalke, rough and hoary, divided into other 2 The Spanish venomous Treione natural woods y transfer and you find the fourte grow on the tops of the bianches, whereon grow leanes like those of the Pease, and of a yellow or rather greenish color, where

These venomous Tresoiles grow in Narbon, on the barren and stony craggy mountains, at Frontignana, and about the sea coasts, and are strangers in England. The Time.

They flourish from May to the end of June.

Dorychium, or the more, is that poisonous or venomous plant wherewith in times past they yield to poilon their arrow heads, or weapons, thereby to do the greater hurt vnto those whom they did afposion their arrow neaus, or weapons, thereby to do the greater that heen among the relating faile or purfue, whereupon it tooke his name. Great controversie hath been among there are the relating to the purfue, whereupon is tooke his name. what manner of plant Dorgenium should be; some saying one thing, and some another: which controuerfies and fundry opinions are very well confured by the true censure of Rondeletius, who hath for a definitive fentence fet down the plant described for the true Dorycnium, & none other, which may be called in English, Venomous tree Tresoile. ‡ These plants do not sufficiently answerto the description of Dioscorides, neither can any one say certainly that they are poisonous. ‡ The Temperature.

Dorycnium is very cold without moissning.

Venomous Trefoile hath not one good qualitie that I can read of but it is a pestilent venomous The Vertues. plant, as hath been faid in the description.

CHAP. 16. Of Of the Shrub Trefoile, called also Make-bait.



The Description.

This shruby plant called Polemonium bath many wooddy twigges growing into the height of four or five cubits, having smal ny twiggy branches of a dark green color, garnished with small leaves of a deep green color, alwaies three ioined together vpon little footstalks, like the Cytifus both or field Trefoile, but fmaller: the floures be yellow and tound, divided into fiue or fix parts, not much whike the yellow Iasmine, which hath caused many to cal it yellow Iasmine, euen to this day. When the floures be vaded there succeed small round berries as big as a peafe, of a black purplish colour when they be ripe, which being broken wil die or colour the fingers like Blder berries within these berries are contained a small flat seed like vnto Lentils: the root is long and fmall, creeping hither and thither under the earth, putting forth new springs or shoots in fundry places, whereby it greatly increaseth.

The Place:

It grows plentifully in the country of Montpelier, at New-castle, vpon the dry hils, and hot banks of the olive fields, and in the stony fields and Wood of Gramuntium: it groweth in my garden, and in other herbaralts gardens of EngLIB. 3.

It floureth in Summer: the feed is ripe in Autumne: the shrub it selfe is alwaies green, & hath a lasting root. The Names.

Most do call it Cytifus, but we had rather name it Trifolium fruticans : for it doth not agree with Cytifus or Milk Trefoile, as in the chapter before it is plain enough by his description, vnlesse it be Crifus Marcelli, or Marcellus his Milke Trefoile, with which peraduenture it might be thought to have some likenesse, if the floures which are yellow were white, or galbineous, that is to say, blew.

There be divers also that take this Trefoile to be Polemonium, for a fmuch as the leaves of it feem to be formewhat like those of common Rue; but Polemonium hath not the leafe of common Rue.otherwise called Herb-grace, but of the other, that is to fay, of S. Iohni Rue: it is called in English, shrubby Trefoile, or Make-bait.

The Temperature. Polemonium is dry in the second degree, with some acrimonie or sharpnesse.

The Vertues. This shrubby plant hath so many singular and excellent vertues contained in it, that some have A called it by the name Chillodunamis, that is, having a thousand properties.

It is very effectual against the stinging of Scorpions; and (as some say) if a man hold it in his B hand he cannot be hurt with the biting of any venomous beaft.

Being taken with vineger it is very good for those that are spleneticke, and whose spleen or milt C is affected with oppilations or floppings.

If the root be taken in wine it helpeth against the bloudy flix, it prouoketh vrine being drunke with water, fcoureth away grauell, and eafeth the pain and ache called the Sciatica.

### CHAP. 17. Of Broome and Broome-Rape.

t Genista. Broome.

2 Rapum Genista, sive Orobanche. Broom-Rape, or Orobanch.





† Orebanche Monspeliaca flo. eblengis: Long floured Broome-Rape.



‡ Orobanche Ramofa. Branched Broom-Rape.



‡ Orobanche flore majore. Great floured Broome Rape.



The Description.

PROOM is a bush or shrubby plant, it hath stalks or rather wooddy branches, from which do spring sender twigs, cornered, green, trough, and that be casily bowed, many times diusted into small branches; about which do grow little leauss of an obscure green colour, &c brate yellow floures, and at the length flat cods, which beeing tipe are black, as are those of the common Vetch, in which doe lie stat seeds, hard, something brownish, and lesser than Lentils: the root is hard and wooddy, sending forth diuers times another plant of the colour of an Oken leafe, in shape like vnto the bastard Orchis, called Birds nest, hauing a root like a Turnep or Rape, whereupon it is called Rapum Genist, or Broom Rape.

a This is a certain bulbed plant growing whto the roots of Broom, big below, and smaller aboue, couered with blackish scales, and of a yellowish pulp within: from which doth tise a stalke a span long, hausing whirish shours the top, like almost to those of dead Nettle. After which grow forth long thicke and round husks, in which are contained verie many seeds, and good for nothing: the whole plant is of the colour of the Okea leafe.

;. ‡ 0 3 Genista Hispanica. Spanish Broome.



6 Chamagenista Pannonica. Dwarfe Broome of Hungary.



5 Chamagenista Anglica. English Dwarfe Broome,



‡ Of this Orebanche or Broome Rape there are some varieties observed and set forth by Lobel and Clussius; the first of these varieties hath longer and smaller sources than the ordinarie. The second hath larger sloures, and those of a blewish colour, and is sometimes sound among corne. The third is parted towards the top into sound purplish or elsewhere, and it willingly growes among Hemme. ‡

ly growes among Hempe. ‡

3 The Spanish Broome hath likewise wooddy stems, from whence grow up stender pliant twigs, which be bare and naked without leaues, or at the least having but few small leaues, fet here and there far distant one from another, with yellow floures not much valike the floures of common Broome, but greater, which turne into small long cods, wherein is contained browne and flat seed: the root is toughand wooddy.

4 Small leafed or thin leafed Broome hath many tough pliant shoots rifing out of the ground, which grow into hard and tough stalks, which are divided into diters twiggy branches whereondoe grow very small thin seases, of a whitish colour; whereupon some haue called it Ganifa alba, white Broome: the shoures grow at the top of the stalkes, in shape like took of the sommon Broom, but of a white colour, wherein it specially different from the other Broomes.

5 English Dwarfe Broome hath many twiggy branches, very greene, tough, fomewhat straked 5 Engith Dwarte produce near many a boy or cornered, leaning toward the ground whereon doe grow leaves fetwithout order, fometimes or cornered reading covaint the ground system fast together, like vato the common Broome, greene two together, and often three or foure growing fast together, like vato the common Broome, greene two together, and often time or rome growing in the together, among which leaves come forth yellow on the vpper fide, hoary underneath, and of a bitter taffe; among which leaves come forth yellow on the upper nuc, many smeameaus and our leffer, of little or no fmell at all : after which appeare floures like those or common product, our reme, or remained fmall feed: the root is tough and wooddy. ‡ Base. fine judges thele two last described to be onely varieties of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions in the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions is the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions is the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions is the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions is the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions is the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions is the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions is the state of the common Broome; to whose opinions is the state of the common Broome; the state of th on I do much incline, yet I haue let our Authors description fland, together with the figure of this later, which feemingly expresses the greatest difference. \$

6 The Dwarfe Broome of Hungary hath stalkes and yellow sloures like those of the last deferibed : the leaves hereof are different, they are longer and more in number: the whole plant is altogether greater, wherein especially consisteth the difference.

The Place. The common Broome groweth almost every where in dry passures and low woods.

The Broome Rape is not to be found but where Broome doth grow; it groweth in a Broome field at the foot of Shooters hill next to London; vpon Hampstead Heath, and in divers other

Spanish Broome groweth in divers kingdomes of Spaine and Italy; we have it in our London gardens.

The White Broome groweth likewise in Spaine and other hot regions ; it is a stranger in Eng. land 30f this Titus Calphurnius makes mention in his second Eclog of his Bucolicks, writing thus;

Cernis vt,ecce pater, quas tradidit Ornite vacca Molle sub hirsuta latus explicuere genista.

See Father, how the Kine firetch out their tender fide Vnder the hairy Broome, that growes in field fo wide.

I The Time.

Broome floureth in the end of Aprill or May, and then the young buds of the floures are to be gathered and laid in pickle or falt, which afterwards being washed or boyled, are vied for fallads, as Capers be, and be eaten with no leffe delight: the cods and feeds be ripe in August; the Rape appeareth and is seene especially in the moneth of lune,

The Spanish Broome doth floure sooner, and is longer in flouring.

This shrub is called in Latine, Genista, or as somewould have it Genesta: in Italian Genestra: in Spanish likewise, Genefira, or Gusfra: in high Dutch, Mrinmen; in low Dutch, 33em; in French, Genefi in English Broome. ‡ The Spanish Broome by most Writers is sudged to be the Spanism of Diescorides. #

The Temperature and Veriues.

The twigs, floures and feeds of Broome are not and dry in the fecond degree: they are also of a thin effence, and are of force to clense and open, and especially the seed, which is dryer and not so

The decoction of the twigs and tops of Broome doth clenfe and open the liner, milt, and kid-

It driveth away by the stoole watery humors, and therefore it is wholesome for them that hade the dropsie, especially being made with wine; but better for the other infirmities with water.

The feed also is commended for the same purposes. There is also made of the ashes of the stalkes and branches dryed and burnt, a lie with thin white wine, as Rhenish wine, which is highly commended of divers for the greene fickenesse and dropse, and this doth mightily expell and drive forth thin and watery humors together with the wine, and that by the bladder; but withall it doth by reason of his sharpe quality many times hurt and set

Mefae faith, That there is in the floures and branches a cutting moisture, but full of excrements, and therefore it causeth vomit: and that the plant doth in all his parts trouble, cut, attenuate, and violently purge by vomit and stoole, slegme and raw humors out of the joynts.

But thele things are not written of Broome, but of Specium, which purgeth by vomit, after the manner of Hellebor, as both Diescerides and Pliny do testifie.

Mefue also addeth, That Broome doth breake the stone of the kidmes and bladder, and sufferen nor the matter whereof the stone is made to lie long, or to become a stone.

The young buds or little floures preferued in pickle, and eaten as a fallad, flirre vp an appetite to meate and open the stoppings of the liner and milt.

The same being fully blowne, stamped and mixed with swines grease, doe ease the paine of the L And Mefue writeth, That this tempered with hony of Roses, or with an egge, doth consume away M

the Kings enill.

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The Rape of the Broome or Broome Rape, being boyled in wine, is commended against the pains N of the kidneyes and bladder, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and expelleth it.

The iuvce pressed forth of Broome rape healeth greene wounds, and clenseth old and filthy vi. O cers: the later Physitions do affirme that it is also good for old venomous, and malicious vicers.

That worthy Prince of famous memory Henry 8. King of England, was wont to drinke the diffil- P led water of Broome floures, against surfets and diseases thereof arising.

Sir Thomas Fitz herbert Knight, was wont to cure the blacke jaundice with this drinke onely. Take as many handfulls (as you thinke good) of the dried leaves of Broome gathered and braved R

to pouder in the moneth of May, then take vnto each handfull of the dried leaves, one fooonful and a halfe of the feed of Broome brayed into pouder: mingle these together, and let the sicke drinke thereof each day a quantity, first and last, vntill he finde some ease. The medicine must be continued and fo long vsed, vntill it be quite extinguished : for it is a disease not very suddenly cured, but must by little and little be dealt withall.

Orobanch or Broome rape fliced and put into oyle Oliue, to infuse or macerate in the same as we S do Roses for oyle of Roses, scoureth and putteth away all spots, lentils, freekles, pimples, wheals and pushes from the face, or any part of the body, being annointed therewith.

Dioscorides writeth, That Orobanch may be eaten either raw or boiled, in manner as we vie to eat T the sprigs or young shoots of Asparagus.

The floures and feeds of Spanish Broome are good to be drunke with meade or honied water in V the quantity of a dram, to cause one to vomit with great force and violence, even as white Hellebor,

If it be taken alone, it loofeneth the belly, driveth forth great quantitie of waterie and filthy hu- X

### CHAP. 18. Of base Broome or greening weed.

I The Description.

His base kinde of Broom called Green weed or Diers weed, hath many tough branches proceeding from a wooddy root: whereon do grow great flore of leates, of a deep green colour, form what long like those of Flax: the flours grow at the top of the branches not much valike the leaves of Broome, but smaller; of an exceeding faire yellow colour, which turne into fmall flat cods, wherein is contained a little flat feed.

2 Carolus Clusius fetteth forth another kinde of Broome, which Dodonaus calleth Genistatineto. ria, being another fort of Diers weed: it groweth like the Spanish Broome: vpon whose branches do grow long and small leaves like Flax, greene on the vpper side, and of an hoary shining colour on the other. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, spike fashion, in forme and colour like the

former: the roots are thicke and wooddy.

Carolin Clusius setteth forth two kindes of Broome. The first is a low and base plant, creeping and lying flat upon the ground, whose long branches are nothing else, but as it were stalkes consifting of leaves thicke in the middest, and thinne about the edges, and as it were divided with small nicks; at which place it beginneth to continue the same lease to the end, and so from lease to lease, untill it have increased a great fort, all which doe as it were make one stalke; and hath none other leaues, fauing that in some of the nicks or divisions there commeth forth a small leafe like a little eare. At the end of those flat and leased stalks come forth the floures, much like the floures of the common Greening weed, but leffer, and of a yellow colour, which turne into small cods. The roots are very long, tough, and wooddy, full of fibres, closing at the top of the root, from whence they proceed as from one body.

This kinde of Greeneweed called of some Chamaspartium, hath a thicke wooddy root: from which rife vo divers long leaves, confifting as it were of many pieces fet together like a paire of Beads (as may better be perceived by the figure, than expressed by words) greene on the vpper side, and whitish underneath, very tough, and as it were of a rushie substance among which rise up very small naked rushy stalkes; on the top whereof groweth an eare offpike of a chassic matter, having here and there in the faid eares divers yellow floures like Broome, but very small or little.

1 Genistellatinitoria.
Greeneweed or Diers weed.



3 Genistellapinnata. Winged Greeneweed.



2 Genistella infectoria. Wooddy Diers-weed.



4 Genistella globulara.
Globe Greeneweed.



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The fifth Greenweed hath a wooddy tough root, with certaine strings annexed thereto: from which rice vp diuers long, stat leaues, tough, and very hard, consisting as it were of many little leaues, for one at the end of another, making of many one entire lease, of a greene colour: a mongst which come forth diuers naked hard stalkes, very small and stiffe, on the tops whereof stand spike eares of yellow stoures, like those of Broome, in shape like that great three leased graffe, called Lagopus, or like the Fox-taile graffe; after which come star cods, wherein is inclosed small seed like to Tares both in taste and forme.

5 Genistella Lagopoides major. Hares foot Greeneweed.



5 Genistella Lagopoides minor. Small Greeneweed with Hares foot floure.



6. This different not from the precedent in stalks, roots and leaues: the floures conflist of a slockie fort matter, not valike to the graffic tust of Foxtaile, resmbling the floure of Lagona, or Haresfoot, but having small yellow floures lesser than the former, wherein it chiefely different from the other of his kinde.

The Place.

The first being our common Diers weed groweth in most fertile pastures and fields almost eucry where. The rest are strangers in England.

¶ The Time.

They floure from the beginning of July to the end of August.

The Names.

The first of these Greenweeds is named of most Herbarists Flor Tinctorius, but more rightly, Ge2 nisla Tinctoria, of this Fliny hath made mention [The Greeneweeds, saith he, do grow to dye clothes with] in his 18. booke, 16. chapter. It is called in high Dutch, gettlumen, and 3 cheethees in Italian, Geretta, and Cosaria, as Mathiolus writeth in his chapter of Lysimachia, or Loose-strike in English, Diers Greeneweed, base Broome, and Woodwaxen.

The rest we refer to their seuerall titles.

The Temperature and Vertues.

These plants are like vito common Broome in bitternesse, and therefore are hot and dry in the second degree: they are likewise thought to be in vertues equall; not with standing their vie is not so well knowne, and therefore not vied at all where the other may be had: we shall not need to speake of that vie than Diers make thereos a matter impertinent to our History.

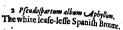
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CHAP.

#### The Description.

This growes to the height of a cubit, and is couered with a crefted and rough batter and diuided into many longish branches crefted and greene, which at their fifted forms in the first pringing up have some leaves upon them, which fall away as soone as the plant comes to floure if from the sides of the branches come forth long foot. stalkes whereon hang some similarly ellow flours, which are succeeded by thort round yellowish red cods which commonly contained but one seed, seldome two, and these hard and blacke, and like a little Kidney, which when it is ripe will rattle in the cod being shaken. ‡

1 Pseudospartum Hispanicum Aphyllum. Spanish Broome without leaues.





This naked broome groweth vp to the height of a man: the ftalk is rough, and void of leave; very greene and pliant, which divideth it felfe into divers twiggie branches, greene and tough, like rufhes: the floures grow all along the ftalkes like those of Broome, but of a white colour, wherein it different from all the rest of his kinde.

The fe grow in the Provinces of Spaine, and are in one place higher and more bushie, and in an other lower.

† The first floures in May, and the fecond in February. ‡

The Names.

The leafe Spanish broomes may be referred to the true, which is called in Greeke with the Lastines whether the same name, calling it sometimes Spartum, and Spartum in Spanish, Retamaria English, Spanish Broome, and bastard Spanish Broome.

A Both the feeds and juyce of the branches of these base Broomes, wherewith they in Spanband other hot regions do tietheir vines, do mightily draw, as Galen writeth.

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Disserides faith, That the feeds and floures being drunke in the quantity of a dram, with Mede B or honied water, doth cause one to vomit strongly, as the Hellebor or neesing pouder doth, but yet without jeopardy or danger of life: the seed purgeth by stoole.

The juyce which is drawne from out of the branches steeped in water, being first bruised, is a remedy for those that are tormented with the Sciatica, and for those that be troubled with the Squincie, if a draught thereof be drunke in the morning; some vie to steepe the branches in Sea water,
and to give the same in a clister, which purgeth forth bloudy and slimy excrements.

† In this chapter formerly in the first placewas agains figured and described the true Sparnium or Spanish Broome; which I have now omitted, because it was figured and described in the his chapter size one before. In the second place was deferred that the chart gard in the that glace was a description to appropried, the theoretic consisted and a you te described answer and puts their sights that which formerly had the second.

### Снар. 20.

### Of Furze, Gorsse, Whin, or prickley Broome.

The Kindes.

There be divers forts of prickely Broome, called in our English tongue by fundry names, according to the speech of the countrey people where they doe grow: in some places, Furzes; in others, Whins, Gorsse, and of some, prickly Broome.

† I Genista spinosa vulgaris. Great Furze bush. 2 Genista spinosaminor. The small Furze bush.





The Description.

THE Furze buth is a plant altogether a Thorne, fully armed with most sharpe prickles, without any leaues at all except in the Spring, and those very few and little, and quickly fulling away: it is a burthy ship then riding you with many wooddy branches to the height of foure or fine cubits or higher, according to the nature and soile where they grow: the greatest and highest that I did euer see do grow about Excesser in the West parts of England, where

where the great stalks are dearely bought for the better fort of people, and the small thorny spraies for the poorer fort. From these thorny branches grow little sloures like those of Broome, and of a for the poorer rote. A rotal there enough parameter grow and of a yellow colour, which in hot regions under the extreme heate of the Sunne areof a very perfect red yellow colour, which is not regions visues the extreme many of the and poland, there is not any colours in the colder countries of the Eaft, as Danzicke, Brunfwicke, and Poland, there is not any colours in the contest committee of the East, as Dallaces, builting and a claim, there is not any branch hereof growing, except fome few plants and feeds which my felfe haue fent to Elbing other. branch nereor growing, except rome few plants and feets white faireft gardens, as allo our common wife called Meluin, where they are most curiously kept in their faireft gardens, as also our common wife called Meluin, where they are more currounly appearance by divers earness also our common Broome, the which I have sent thirther likewise, being first desired by divers earness letters; the cods follow the sources, which the grauer hath omitted, as a German who had never seene the plant it felfe, but framed the figure by heare-fay: the root is ftrong, tough, and wooddy.

felle, but framed the figure by neare-lay: the root is firong-tongu, and mooney.

We have in our barrengrounds of the North part of England another fort of Furze, bringing forth the like prickly thornes that the other haue: the onely difference confished in the colour of the floures; for the others bring forth yellow floures, and those of this plant are as white as flow,

† 2 To this may be joyned another kinde of Furze which bringeth forth certains branches † 2 10 this may be joyned another kinde of Furze which of mall winged Lentil-like leaves that be some cubit high, stiffe, and set round about at the first with small winged Lentil-like leaves and little harmelesse prickles, which after they have been a yeare old, and the leaves gone, be amed onely with most hard sharpe prickles, crooking or bending their points downewards. The flours onery with more nated manye precates, crooking or bending their points derived and forme; the codiate hereof are of a pale yellow colour, leffer than those of Broome, yet of the same forme; the codiate fmall, in which do lie little round reddifh feeds: the root is tough and wooddy.

† 3 Genista Spinosaminor siliqua rotunda. Small round codded Furze.







 Of this Clufini reckons up three varieties: the first growing some cubit high, with deep yellow sources: the second growes higher, and hath paler coloured stources: the third groweth to the height of the first, the source also are yellow, the branches more prickly, and the leaves hairy, and

3 This feldome exceeds a foot in height, and it is on every fide armed with sharpe prickles, which grow not confusedly, as in the common fort, but keepe a certaine order, and still grow forth by couples: they are of a lighter greene than those of the common Furze: on the tops of each of the branches grow two or three yellow floures like those of the former, which are succeeded by litle round rough hairy cods of the bigneffe of Tares. This floures in March, and growerh in the way betweene Burdeaux and Bayone in France, and vpon the Pyrenean mountaines. Classes makes it his Scorpius 2, or fecond fort of Futze: Lobel calls it Geniffa fartium finofum alterum.

This small kinde of Furze (growing vpon Hampstead heath neere London, and in divers other barren grounds, where, in manner norhing elfe will grow) hath many weake and flexible branches of a wooddy substance: whereon doe grow little leaves like those of Tyme: among which are fer in number infinite most sharpe prickles, hurting like needles, whereof it tooke his name. The floures grow on the tops of the branches like those of Broome, and of a pale yellow colour. The root is tough and wooddy.

‡ 5 This plant (faith Clufius) is wholly new and elegant, some span high, divided into many branches, some spred vpon the ground, others standing vpright, having plentifull store of greene prickles: the floures in shape are like those of Broome, but lesse, and of a blewish purple colour, flanding in rough hairy whitish cups, two or three floures commonly growing neere together: fometimes whileft it floures it fendeth forth little leaves, but not very often, and they are few, and like those of the second described, and quickely fall away, so that the whole plant seemes nothing but prickles or like a hedge-hog when shee folds up her selfe : the root is wooddy, and large for the proportion of the plant. It growes in the kingdome of Valentia in Spaine, where the Spaniards call it Erizo, that is, the Hedge-hog; and thence Clufius also termed it Erinacea. It floureth in

5 Genista spinosa humilis. Dwarfe or low Furze.

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6 Genista aculeata minor, siue Nepa Theophr. Scorpion Furze.





6 The smallest of all the Furze is that of the Antients called Nepa, or Scorpion Furze, as the word Nepa feemeth to import: it is a stranger in England: it hath been touched of the Antients in name onely : which fault they have beene all and every of them to be complained of, being fo briefe that nothing can be gathered from their description : and therefore I refer what might hereof be faid to a further confideration. # This hath a thicke wooddy blacke root some halfe foot long, from whence arise many flender branches some foot high, which are set with many stiffe and sharpe prickles, growing somewhat after the manner of the wilde prickly Sperage : the yong plants haue little leaues like those of Tragacanth; the old ones none: the flours are small, and come forth at the bottome of the prickles, and they are succeeded by broad cods wherein the seed is contained. It growes in divers places of France and Spaine, and is thought to be the Scorpius of Theophrastm, which Gaza translates Nepa. ‡ The Place.

The common forthereof are very well knowne to grow in pastures and fields in most places of England. The rest are likewise well knowne to those that curiously observe the difference.

The Time. They floure from the beginning of May to the end of September.

The Names. Furze is commonly called Genifta Binela: in high Dutch, GafpelDozen: in English, Furze, Furzen bushes, Whinne, Gorsse, and Thorne-Broome. This thorny Broome is taken for Theophraft no his Scorpins, which Gazanameth Mepa: the name

Scorpius in Pliny his notionen; that is to fay, fignifying many things, and common to certaine Plants:

for besides this Scorpius of which he hath made mention, lib. 25, cap. 5. setting downe Theophrasius for besides this Scorpus of which he had made mentally bear to be Scorpus, lib. 23:cap. 10. and likewise other

ants vider the same title, but vinproperty.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

There is nothing written in Theophraftus concerning the faculties of Scorpius spinosus, or Funze. There is nothing written in interporary in concerning the fact that not with flanding the later.

Pliny feemeth to attribute vnto it the same vertues that Scorphoides hath: not with flanding the later. Miny teemeth to attribute visions the lamb volumes the feeds are vied in medicines against the

† The chapter hath undergones great alteration: at thus; the full-shiel, and formh deferitions belonged to the third figure the forond and fill-belong to the full figure; and the full-fectord, and fourth figures in Arion defections belonging and the full figure in the form of the full fill belonging to the full fill belong the form of the full fill belonging to the full

#### CHAP. 21.

## Of Cammocke, Furze, Rest-Harrow, or Petty Whinne.

There be divers forts of Rest. Harrow, which some have inserted among the smooth Brome, others, among those with prickles, whereof some haue purple floures and likewise full of pric kles; others white floures, and sharpe thomes: some also purple floures, others white, and also yel low, and enery of them void of prickles.

I Anonis, siue Resta Bouis. Cammocke, or Rest-Harrow.

3 Anonis non spinosa purpures. Purple Rest-Harrow without prickles.





The Description. Ammock or ground Furze rifeth vp with stalkes a cubit high, and often higher, fet with divers joynted branches, tough, pliable, and full of hard sharpe thomes: among which do grow leaues in forme like those of S. lohns-wort, or rather of the Lentill, of

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deepe green colour: from the bosome of which thorns and leaves come forth the floures, like those of Peafon, of a purple colour: after which doe come the cods, in which do lie flat feed; the root is long, and runneth far abroad, very tough, and hard to be torne in pieces with the plough, infomuch that the oxen can hardly passe forward, but are constrained to stand still; whereupon it was called Reft-Plough or Reft harrow.

4 Anonis, sine Spina lutea. Yellow Reft Harrow.



- 2 We have in our London pastures, and likewife in other places one of the Rest-Harrowes, not differing from the precedent in stalkes, leaves, or prickles: the onely differnce is, that this plant bringeth forth white flours, and the others not for whence we may call it Anonis flore albo, Cammocke with white floures.
- 2 Rest harrow without thornes hath a tough hoary rough stalke, divided into other rough branches, whereon are fet without order, long leaves fharpe pointed, fleightly cut about the edges, of an hoary colour, and somewhat hairie: from the bofome whereof commeth forth purple Peale-like floures of a reasonable good smell: the root is very tough, long, and wooddy.

4 The yellow floured Cammock is a stranger in these parts, it is only found in the cold Easterne countries, for ought that I can learne; it differs not from the last described, saving that the floures hereof are of a darke yellow colour, wherein it differeth from all the other of his kinde.

The Place.

These grow in earable grounds in fertile pa ftures, and in the borders of fields, in a fat, fruitfull. and long lasting foile : it is sooner found than defired of husbandmen, because the tough and wooddie roots are combersome vnto them, for that they stay the plough, and make the oxen stand.

The Time. They fend forth new shoots in May: they be ful growne in Autumne, and then those that of nature are prickly be fullest of sharpe thornes: they floure in July and August.

The Names.

Cammocke is called in Greeke, Number, Or comber and likewise in Latine Anonis, and Onenis: Of Herbarists commonly Aresta Bouis, and Remora aratri, because it maketh the Oxen whilest they be in plowing to reft or fland still: it is also called Acutella, of the stiffe and sharpe thorns which pricke those that passe by : in French, Areste beuf, and Boucrande.

Crateuas nameth it Agipyrus : in high Dutch, Stalkraut; in low Dutch, Branchoottele; in Italian, Bonaga : in Spanish, Gattilhos : in French, Arreste beuf, Beuf & Bouerande : in English, Cammocke, Reft-harrow, Petty Whinne, and ground Furze.

The Temperature. The root of Cammocke is hot in the third degree, as Galen faith: it cutteth alfo and maketh

The Vertues. The barke of the root drunke with Wine prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and driveth it A

The root boyled in water and vineger allayeth the paine of the teeth, if the mouth be often wa- B fhed therewith hot.

Pliny reporteth, That being boyled in Oxymel (or the fyrrup made with hony and vineger) till C the one halfe bewasted, it is given to those that have the falling sickenesse. Matthiolus reporteth, that he knew a man cured of aruprure, by taking of the pouder of this root for many moneths to-

The tender sprigs or crops of this shrub before the thornes come forth, are preserved in pickle, D. and bevery pleasant sauce to be eaten with meat as a fallad, as Disserides teacheth.

The Kindes.

There be divers forts of the Goole-berries; some greater, others lesse: some round, others long; and some of a red colour: the figure of one shall serve for the rest.

and some of a red colour: the figure of one man result of the letter.

I will not much infift upon discrission of fruits, because my kinde friend M. John Palingin # 1 will not much infit vpon unterface of finance, occasion, and infit indicated in a won ratinfan hath sufficiently in his late Worke discoursed vpon that subject; onely because I indee many will hath tumetently in his late vy orke uncounted your than tubled, somely occasing the general will be defined to know their names, and where to get them, I will briefely name the chiefe valieties De definous to Know then names, and where to get them may finde them with M. John Childo li.

ng in Ola-tireet. The forts of Goofe berries are thefe: the long greene, the great yellowish, the blew, the great round red, the long red, and the prickly Goofe berry. ‡

Vva Crifta. Goole-berries.

I The Description.

He Goose berry bush is a shrub of three or foure cubits high, fet thicke with most fharpe prickles: it is likewise full of branches, flender, wooddy, and prickly: whereondo grow round leaues cut with deepe gathes into diuers parts like those of the Vine, of avery greene colour: the floures be very fmall, of a whitish greene, with some little purpledathed here and therethe fruit is round, growing seatteringly upon the branches, greene at the fift, but waxing a little yellow through maturin; full of a winie juyce somewhat sweet in taffe when they be ripe; in which is contained hard feed of a whitish colour: the root is wooddy,

and not without firings annexed thereto.

There is another whole fruit is almost as big as a small Cherry, and very round in forme: as also another of the like bignesse, of an inch in length, in taste and substance agreeing with the common fort.

We have also in our London gardens another fort altogether without prickles: whole fruit is very smal, lesser by much than the common kinde, but of a perfe & red colour, wherein it differeth from the rest of his kinde.

The Place. These plants doe grow in our London Gar dens and else-where in great abundace.

The leaves come forth in the beginning of Aprill or fooner: the fruit is ripe in Iune and Iuly.

This shrub hath no name among the old Writers, who as we deeme knew it not, or else esteemed it not : the later Writers call it in Latine, Croffularia : and oftentimes of the berries, Vua Criffu Vua fina, Vua finella, and Vna Crifina: in high Durch, stufelbeet; in low Durch, streethein; in Spanish, Vua Crissa, or Essina: in Italian, Vua spina: in French, Grosselles: in English, Goose berry, Goose-berry bush, and Fea-berry bush in Cheshire, my native country.

The betries of this bush before they be ripe are cold and dry, and that in the later end of the fecond degree and also binding.

The fruit is vied in divers fauces for meat, as those that are skilfull in cookerie can bettertell than my!felfe.

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They are vied in broths in stead of Verjuice, which maketh the broth not onely pleasant to the B tafte,but is greatly profitable to fuch as are troubled with an hot burning ague.

They are diverfly eaten, but they every way ingender raw and cold bloud: they nourish nothing C or very little: they also stay the belly and stench bleedings.

They stop the menses or monethly sicknes, except they happen to be taken into a cold stomack, D then do they not help, but rather clog or trouble the fame by fome manner of flix.

The ripe berries, as they are sweeter, so doe they also little or nothing binde, and are something E hot, and yeeld a little more nourishment than those that be not ripe, and the same not crude or raw: but these are seldome eaten or vsed as sauce.

The juice of the green Gooseberries cureth all inflammations, Erssipelas, and S. Anthonies fire. They prouoke appetite, and cure the vehement heate of the stomacke and liver.

The young and tender leaves eaten raw in a fallad provoke vrine, and drive forth the stone and H

### CHAP. 22. Of Barberries.

There be divers forts of Barberries, some greater, others leffer, and some without stones.

Spina acida, sive Oxyacantha, The Barberry bush.

The Description.

The Barberry plant is an high thrub or buth, having many yong straight shoots & bran-ches very full of white prickly thorns, the rinde whereof is fmooth and thin, the wood it felf yellow : the leaues are long, very greene, fleightly nicked about the edges, and or a foure tafte: the flours be yellow, flanding in clusters upon long Rems : in their places come vp long berries, flendet, red when they be tipe, with a little hard kernell or Rone within; of a foure and tharp rafte: the root is yellow, disperseth it self far abroad, and is of a wooddy fub stance.

Wee have in our London gardens another fort, whole fruit is like in forme and substance, but one berry is as big as three of the common kinde, wherein confisteth the difference.

We have likewise another without any stone. the fruit is like the rest of the Barberries both in substance and taste.

The Place.

The Barberry bush growes of it felfe in vntoiled places and defart grounds, in woods and the borders of fields, especially about a gentlemans house called M' Monke, at a village called Iver two miles from Colebrooke, where most of the hedges are nothing else but Barberry bushes.

They are planted in most of our English gar-

of The Time.

The leaues foring forth in Aprill, the floures and fruit in September.

The Names. Galen calleth this Thorne in Greeke, Veragos, who maketh it to differ from Ofman, in his book of the Faculties of fimple Medicines; but more plainly in his booke of the Faculties of Nourishments; where he reckoneth vp the tender fprings of Barberries amongst the tender shoots that are to be eaten, such as Oxyscanthus or the Hawthorne bringeth not forth, wherein he plainely made a difference, Oxyacam ha the Barberry bush, and Oxyacam has the Hawthorne tree.

Disserted hath not made mention of this Thorne; for that which he calleth oxyscanha, in the feminine gender, is Galens Oxyacanthus in the masculine gender.

eminine geneer, is traiters to xyacanium in the mentaline geneer.

Aviten feemes to containe both these herbes under the name of Amyrbern, but we know they are neither of affinitic nor neighborhood, although they are both prickly.

Hither of amounte nor neignborhood, authoring may are both pricesy.

The shrub it selfe is called in shops Barberries, of the corrupted name Amyrberia: of the later The intudit lette is cause in mops danothies, of the contage in high Dutch, Database witers Creffinus: in Italian, Creftins: in Spanish, Estimo de maivelus: in high Dutch, Database in low-Dutch, Database in French, Estimo vinette: and thereupon by a Latine name, Spinning. in low-Dutch, Source actions of the rection, of the control of the

The leaves and berries of this Thorne are cold and dry in the second degree, and as Galen also affirmeth, they are of thin parts, and have a certain cutting facultie.

The leaves are vsed of divers to season meat with, and in stead of a fallad, as be those of Sorell. The decoction thereof is good against hot burnings and cholericke agues: it allayers the heat of the bloud, and tempereth the ouermuch heate of the liner.

The fruit or berries are good for the fame things, and be also profitable for hot Laskes, and for the bloudy flix, and they stay all manner of superfluous bleedings.

The green leaves of the Barberry bush stamped and made into sauce as that made of Sorel, called Green-fauce, doth coole hot from acks, and those that are vexed with hot burning agues, & pro-

A conferue made of the fruit and fugar performeth all those things before remembred, & with better force and successe.

The roots of the tree steeped for certain daies together in strong lie made with the ashes of the Ash tree, and the haire often moissned therewith, maketh it yellow. ‡ The bark of the roots is alforfed in medicins for the jaundice, and that with good faccess.

# CHAP. 24. Of the white Thorne or Hawthorne tree.

T Herebe two forts of the white Thorn trees described by the later writers, one very common in most parts of England, another very rare, and not found in Europ, except in some few rare gardens of Germay, which differs not from our common Hawthorne, fauing that the fruit thereof is as yellow as Saffron. We have in the West of England one growing at a place called Glassebury which brings forth his stource about Christmasse, by the report of divers of good credit, who have feen the same : but my selfe haue not feen it, and therefore leaue it to be better examined.

#### The Description.

Hewhite Thorn is a great shrub growing often to the height of a peare tree, the trunk or body is great, the boughes and branches hard and woody, fet with long (harp thoms: the leaves be broad, cut with deep gashes into divers sections, smooth, and of a glisseting green colour: the floures grow vpon fpoky rundles, of a pleafant (weet finell, forntimes white, and often dasht ouer with a light wash of purple, which hath moued some to thinke a difference in the plants: after which come the fruit, being round berries, green at the first, and red when they be tipe; wherein is found a foft sweet pulpe and certaine whitish seed: the root growes deepe in the

2 The second and third have bin touched in the first title, notwithstanding I have thought it not vafit to infert in this place a plant participating with the Hawthorne in floures and fruit, and with the Servis tree in tree in leaves, and not vnlike in fruit alfo.

Theophrafism hath fet forth this Treevnder the name of Aris, which groweth vnto the forme of a final tree, delighting to grow in the shadowic woods of Cumberland and Westmerland, and many other places of the North country, where it is to be found in great quantity: but seldome in

Spain, Italy, or any hot region. This tree is garnished with many large branches befet with leaues like the Peare tree, or rather like the Aller leaf, of a dark green colour aboue, and white vnderneath: among these leaves come forth tusts of white floures very like vnto Hawthorn floures, but bigger: after which succeed small red berries like the berries of the Hawthorn, in taste like the Neapolitan Mediar: the temperature and faculties whereof are not yet knowne.

I Oxyacanthus. The Hawthorne tree.

L 1 B. 3.

2 Aria Theophrasti. Cumberland Hawthorne.





The Place.

The Hawthorn groweth in woods and in hedges neere vnto highwaies almost enery where. The second is a stranger in England. The last groweth at Glastenbury abbey, as it is credibly reported to me. ‡ The Aria groweth vpon Hampsted heath, and in many places of the West of England, ‡

The Time.

The first and second floure in May, whereupon many do call the tree it selfe the May-bush, as a chiefe token of the comming in of May: the leaves come forth a little sooner: the fruit is tipe in the beginning of September, and is a food for birds in Winter.

The Names.

Disserides describeth this shrub, and nameth it of viscous, in the seminine gender; and Galen in his booke of the Faculties of simple medicines, O ? vacante, in the masculine gender: Oxyacanthus, saith he, is a tree, and is like to the wilde Peare tree in forme, and the vertues not vnlike, &cc. Of Oxyacantha, Dioscorides writeth thus : It is a tree like to the wilde Peare tree, very full of thornes, &c. Serapio calleth it Amyrberis : and fome, faith Dioscorides, would have it called topin, but the name Pyrina feemeth to belong to the yellow Hawthorn : it is called in high-Dutch, Baogdogen; in low-Dutch, Dagebogen; in Italian, Bagata: in Spanish, Pirlitero: in French, Aube-espine: in English, White-thorn, Hawthorn tree; and of some Londoners, May-bush. ‡ This is not the Oxyscantba of the Greeks, but that which is called Pyracantha, as shall be shewed hereafter.

The second is thought to be the Aria of Theophrastus, and so Lobel and Tabern. call it. Some, as Bedonius, Gefner, and Clusius, referre it to the Sorbus, and that not vnfitly : in some places of this King-

dome they call it a white Beam tree. ‡

Ttttt 2

¶ The Temperature. The fruit of the Hawthorne tree is very aftringent,

The Vertues.

The Hawes or berries of the Hawthorne tree, as Diofeorides writeth, doe both flay the Laske the menfes, and all other fluxes of bloud. Some Authors write, That the stones beaten to pouder and giuen to drinke are good against the stone.

## CHAP. 25. Of Goats-Thorne.

¶ The Description.

He first Tragacantha or Goats thorne hath many branchy boughes and twiggs, slender He first Tragacantha or Goats-thorne nath many branchy boughes and twiggs, slender and pliant, io spread abroad upon every fide, that one plant doth sometimes occupie a great space or room in compasse: the seases are small, and in shape like Lentil leases, whitish, and sometimes more or hairy, fet in rowes one opposit against another: the flour is like the blossion of the Lentill, but much lesser, and of a whitish colour, and sometimes marked with purple lines or streakes : the seed is inclosed in small cods and huskes, almost like vnto the wilde Loss or horned Trefoile: the whole plant on euery fide is fet full of sharp prickly thornes, hard, white, and frong: the roots run vnder the ground like Licorice roots, yellow within, and black without, tough limmer, and hard to breake; which being wounded in fundry places with some iron toole, and laid in the Sun at the highest and hottest time of Summer, iffueth forth a certaine liquor, which being hardned by the Sun, is that gum called in shops Tragacantha, and of some, though barbarously, Dra.

I Tragacantha, five Spina Hirci. Goats Thorne.

2 Spina Hirci minor. Small Goats Thorne.





2 The fecond kinde of Tragacantha is a low and thicke Shrub, having many thoors growing from one ture, of a white or grayifn colour, about a cubir high, fitifie and wooddy; the leaues are like the former, and garded with most fiffie pricks not very fafely to be touched: among the thornic leaues come forth many floures in small tuffs like Genifiella, but that they are white: the code

are many, straight and thorny like Genistella, wherin are many small white and three cornered seeds as big as mustard seed. # this differs from the former, in that it is smaller, and loseth the leaves euery winter, when as the former keeps on the leaves vntill new ones come on in the Spring. The middle of the winged leaues ends in a pricke, which by the falling of the leaues becomes a long and naked thorne. I have given you a more accurat figure hereof out of Clufius, wherein the leaves. floures, cod s, and feeds are all expressed apart. #

The Grecians have called this plant November, because it is good for the sinues: it should seem it tooke the name Poterion of Potrix, because it loueth awaterie or fenny soile : it hath small branches, and leaves of Tragacantha, growing naturally in the tract of Piedmont in Italy: it spreadeth abroad like a shrub: the barke or rinde is blackish, and dry without great moissure, very much writhed or wrinkled in and out as that of Nepa or Corruda: the sharp prickes stand not in order as Tragacantha, but confusedly, and are finer and three times lesser than those of Tragacantha, growing much after the manner of Aftragalus; but the particular leaues are green aboue, and white below. shaped somwhat like Burnet : the seed is small and red, like vnto Sumach but lesser.

‡ Tragacantha minoris icon accuratior. A better figure of the Goats-thorne.

LIB. 3.

f 3 Poterion Lob. five Pimpinella fpinofa Camer. Burnet Goats-thorne.





The Place.

Petrus Bellonius, lib. 1. of Singularities reports, that there is great plenty hereof growing in Candy ypon the tops of the mountains. Theophrafius faith that it was thought to grow no where but in Candy but now it is certain that it is found in Achaia, Peloponelus, and in Asia: it growes alfo in Arcadia, which is thought to be inferior to that of Candy, It is thought by Lobel to grow in Languedoc in France, whereof Theophr. lib. g. hath written, that the liquor or gum iffues out of it felf, and that it is not needfull to have the root broken or cut. The best is that, saith Dioscor, which is through-fhining, thin, smooth, vnmixt, and sweet of smell and taste.

I The Time.

They floure and flourish in the Summer moneths. I have fown the feed of Poterion in April, hauing received it from Ioach. Camer. of Novemberg: it grew in my garden two yeares together, and afterwards perifhed by fome mischance. Ttttt 2

The Names.

Goats-thome is called in Greeke and one of most writers likewife Tragatanths: we may call it Goats-thorne in Called in Street, Barbe Renard, and in English for want of a better name, Goats. the Laurice prins onto: I that iffueth forth of the root beareth the name also of Trog acantha: it is thome: the request of gone that the same and in a barbarous manner, Gumma Tragacanthi : in English, called in shops Gumma Tragacanthi : in English,

I The Temperature.

Each part of this plant is of a drying facultie without biting: it doth confolidate or glow to-Each partor this praint is of a mynig incurred without brains. A color of proceeding the record of the process boiled in wine have that facultie specially, being gluento those that have any griefe or hurt in the finues.

Gum Dragagant hath an emplasticke qualitie, by reason whereof it dulleth and allayeth the sharpnesse of humors, and doth also somthing dry.

The Vertues.

The gum is fingular good to be licked in with hony against the cough, roughnesse of the threat. hoat fieste, and all sharp and thin theumes and distillations: being laid vader the tongue it taketh away the roughnesse thereof.

Being drunke with Cute or the decoction of Licorice it taketh away and allayeth the heate of the vrine: it is also vsed in medicines for the eies.

The greatest part of those artificiall beades, sweet chaines, bracelets, and such like pretty sweet things of pleasure are made hard and fit tobe wome, by mixing the gum hereof with other sweet, being first steeped in Rose water untill it be soft.

† The figure which was in the chird place was of the place described in the fectoral, which Markindon and Takers. made their Trustins, but it speed so such the destription, which was taken out of the adders!

# CHAP. 26. Of the Ægyptian Thorne.

‡ I Acacia Dioscoridis. The Egyptian Thorne.



† 2 Acacia alteratrifolia. Thomy Trefoile.



The Description. Inscorides makes mention of Acacia, whereof the first is the true and right Acacia, which Is a shrub or hedge tree, but not growing right or straight vp as other small trees doe: his branches are wooddy, befet with many hard and long thomes; about which grow the leaves, compact of many small leaves clustering about one side, as in the Lentil: the flours are whitish, the huskes or cods be plaine and flat, yea very broad like Lupines, especially on that side where the feed growes, which is contained fomtimes in one part, and fomtimes in two parts of the husk, growing together in a narrow neck: the feed is smooth and glistering. There is a black juyce taken out of these huskes, if they be dried in the shade when they be ripe; but if they are not ripe,

then it is fomwhat red : fome dowring a juice out of the leaues and fruit : there flowes alfoa gum out of this tree, which is the gum of Arabia, called gum Arabick.

2 Dioscorides having described Spina Acacia, sets downe a second kinde thereof, calling it Acacia altera, which hath the three leaves of Rue or Cytifus, and coddes like those of Genistella, but somewhat more blunt at the end, and thicke at the backe like a Rasor, and still groweth forward narrower. and narrower, vntill it come to have a sharpe edge: in these cods are contained three or source flat feeds like Genistella, which before they wax ripe are yellow, but afterwards blacke: the whole plant growes to the height of Genista spinosa or Gorsse, both in shape, height, and resemblance, and not to the height of a tree, as Matthiolus would perfuade vs, but full of tharp thornes like the former.

The Place.

The true Acacia groweth in Egypt, Palestina, Lombardy, and Syria, as Diofiorides writes: among the shrubs and trees that remaine alwaies green, Acacia is noted for one, by Petrus Bellonius, lib. 1. cap.44. of his Singularities.

The other Acacia growes in Cappadocia and Pontus, as Dioscorides writeth: it is also found in Corfica, and in divers mountaines of Italy, and likewife vpon all the coast of Liguria and Lom-

bardie and voon the Narbon coast of the Mediterranean sea.

The Time. These floure in May, and their fruit is ripe in the end of August.

The Names.

The tree Acacia is named of the Grecians Auria, yea even in our time, & likewife of the Latines Acacia: it is alfo called Egyptia fpina: this strange thorne hath no English name that I can learne. and therefore it may still keep the Latine name Acacia; yet I have named it the Egyptian thorne. The juice also is called Acacia. The Apothecaries of Germanievse in stead hereof the juice that is pressed out of sloes or snags, which they therefore call Acacia Germanica. Matthiolus pictureth for Acacia the tree which the later Herbariks call Arbor Inda, to which he hath untruly added thornes, that he might belie Acacia; and yet he hath not made it agree with Diescovides his description.

They call this same and : in Latine, Acacia altera, or the other Acacia, and Pentica Acacia, or Pop-

ticke Acacia.

LIB. 3.

The Nature.

The juice of Acacia as Galen faith, confifts not of one onely substance, but is both cold and earthy, to which also is coupled a certain waterie effence, and it likewise hath thinne and hot parts difperfed in it selfe; therefore it is dry in the third degree, and cold in the first, if it be not washed; and in the second if it be washed; for by washing it loseth his sharp and biting quality, and the hot

The Vertues.

The juice of Acacia stoppeth the laske, the inordinat course of womens termes, and mans invo- A luntarie issue called Gonorrhaa, if it be drunke in red wine.

It healeth the blaftings and inflammations of the eies, and maketh the skin and palmes of the B hands smooth, after the healing of the Serpigo: it healeth the blifters & extreme heat in the mouth, and maketh the haires blacke that are washed therewith.

It is good, faith Dioscorides, against S. Anthonies fire, the shingles, Chimetla, Pterygia, & whit. C

The gum doth binde and somewhat coole: it hath also joined vnto it an emplasticke qualitie.by D which it dulleth or alayeth the sharpnesse of the medicines wherewith it is mixed. Being applied with the white and yolk of an egge it suffers not blifters to rise in burned or scalded parts. Diose.

The juice of the other, faith Dioscorides, doth also binde, but it is not so effectuall nor so good in E eye medicines.

† Our Author game but formerly one figure, which was that tathe fecond place, and he would have pursueded we that it was of the right Associaty or in his de-

## CHAP. 27. Of Box Thorne, and the juice thereof called Lycium,

¶ The Description

Ox Thorne is a rare plant in shape not valike the Box tree, whereof it hath bin reckoned Ox 1 norne is a rare plant in inape not value. For a wilde kinde, having many great branches fee full of round and thicke leaues very nor a writer kinde, nating many great prairies see an arrow forth most sharpe pricking thomes: the floures grow among the leaves, which yeeld forth small black berries of a bitter taste. as big as a pepper come: the juice whereof is formwhat oily, and of a reddish colour: which bitter guice being fet on fire, doth burne with a maruellous cracking and fparkling; the after thereof are of a reddish colour : it hath many wooddy roots growing allope.

1 Lycium, live Pyxacantha. Box Thorne.

‡ 2 Lycium Hispanicum. Spanish Box Thorne.





2 The other kinde of Pyxacantha or Lycium groweth like vnto the common Privet, having such like leaues, but fomewhat narrower: the tops of the flender fprigs are furnished with prickles: the

They grow in Cappadocia and Lycia, and in many other countries: it prospers in rough places, is hath likewise bin found at Languedoe and Province in France. Bellomin writteth that he found it

Mathielus pictureth for Box Thorne a plant with Box leaues, with very many boughes and certaine thornes standing among them: but the notable Herbarist Anguillar and others hold opinion that it is not the right; with whom we also agree.

There is drawn out of the leaves and branches of Box Thorn, or as Pliny faith, out of the boughs and roots being throughly boiled, a juice named Lycum.

Disferride: faith that the leaves and branches must be brayed, and the infusion made many daies in

in the decoction thereof, after which the feces or wooddy stuffe must be cast away, and that which remaineth boiled againe till it become as thicke as hony. Pliny faith that the roots and branches are very bitter, and for three daies together they must be boiled in a copper vessell, and the wood and flicks often taken out till the decoction be boiled to the thickneffe of hony.

The Time. They floure in Februarie and March, and their fruit is ripe in September.

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The Names. It is named in Greeke mission, which a man may call in Latine Baxea pina; and in English, box Thorne: of fome. Affes Box tree, and prickly Box: it is also named Lycium, of the juice which is boiled out of it : the juice is properly called Adres, and retaineth in Latine the same name Licium: it is termed in English, Thorne Box. But it seemeth to me that the original name Lycium is fitter, being a strange thing, and knowne to very few: the Apothecaries know it not, who in stead thereof do vie amisse the juice of the fruit of Woodbinde, and that not without great error, as we have already written. ‡ It is vnknown in our shops, neither is there any thing vsed for it, it being wholly out of vie: wherefore our Author might here very well haue spared Dodonau his words. \$

Diescorides teacheth to make a whome or Sumach which is good for those things that Lycium is and is vied when Lycium is not to be had, and it is fit to be put into all medicines in flead thereof. The Temperature.

Lycium, or the juice of Box Thorne is, as Galen teacheth, of a drying qualitie, and compounded of divers kinds of substances, one of thin parts digesting and hot, another earthy and cold, wherby it enjoyeth his binding faculitie: it is hot in a mean, and therefore it is vied for feuerall purposes. The Vertues.

Lycium cleareth the fight, faith Dioscorides, it healeth the fouruy festred fores of the eye lids, the itch, and old fluxes or distillations of humors: it is a remedie for the running of the eares, for VIcers in the gums and almonds of the throat, and against the chaps or gallings of the lips and funda-

† The figure which was in the second place was of the Lycium Italium of Mathiniw and others; but the description and title better fitted this Lycium Hiffer-nium of Label which therefore I put thereto. The figure also of the Lycium Italium of Mathinia our Author gaucagaine in the next chapter function.

#### CHAP. 28. Of Ram or Harts Thorne.

The Kindes.

Fifter the opinion of Diofeorides there bee three forts of Rhamnus; one with long flat and foft A Fiter the opinion of Disjurius times over time to the substitution of Disjurius times over times over times over times over the opinion of Disjurius times over tim kith. Theophrafius and Ptiny affirme that there are but two the one white and the other black both which do beare Thornes, But by the labor and industrie of the new and late writers there are found fundry forts moe, all which and every one of them are plants of a woody substance, having also many straight twiggy and pliant branches set with most sharp pricking thornes.

#### I The Description.

"His is a thrub growing in the hedges, and bringing forth straight branches and hard thornes like those of the Hawthorn, with little long leaves something fat and soft:and this hath that notable learned man Clufius more diligently described in these words ; The Ram is a shrub fit to make hedges of, with straight branches parting it selfe into many twigs. white, and fet with stiffe and strong thornes, having leaves which for the most part grow by sources or fines at the root of enery Thorne, long, fomething fat, like to those of the Oline tree, somewhat white, but tender and full of juice; which in Autumne do sometimes fall off, leaving new growing in their places: the floures in Autumne are fomthing long, whitish, divided at the brims into five parts: in their places is left a feed in flew as in Gelfemine, notwithstanding it was neuer my chance to see the fruit: the root is thicke, and diversly parted.

‡ I observed another, saith the same Author, almost like to the former, but lower, and divided into more branches, with leffer leaves, more thick and falt of tafte, and whiter also than the former: the floures are like those of the former in all things but their colour, which in this are purple.

2 This hath more flexible stalks and branches, and these also set with thornes: The leaves are narrow, and not fo thicke and fleshy as those of the former, yet remaine alwayes greene like as they do: The floures are small and mossie, of a greenish colour, growing thicke about the branches, and they are succeeded by a round fruit, yellowish when it is ripe, and remaining on the shrubbe all the

‡ I Rhamnus I. Clusij slo. albo. White floured Ram-thorne.



L 1 B2 3. ‡ Rhampus alter Cluf. flore purpures.
Purple floured Ram-thorne.



‡ 2 Rhamnus 2. Clusij. Sallow Thorne.







Winter. The whole shrub looks as if it were sprinkled ouer with dust.

To these may be added another growing with many branches to the height of a Sloe Tree, or blacke Thorne, and these are concred with a blackish barke, and armed with long prickles. The of black a lond, and the first grow forth of certain knots many together, long, narrow, sleshy, green, and continuing all the yeare: their tast is astringent, somewhat like that of Rhabarb the flours show themselues at the beginning of the Spring, of a greenish colour, growing thicke together, and neere the fetting on of the leaves : in Summer it carries a blacke fruit almost like a Sloe, round, and harsh of

The Place.

The first of these growes in fundry places of Spaine, Portugal, and Province: the other varietie thereof Clusius faith he found but only in one place, and that was neere the city Horivela, called by the Antients Orcellis, by the river Segura, vpon the borders of the kingdom of Valentia. The fecond grows in many maritime places of Flanders and Holland, and in some vallies by rivers sides. The third growes in the vntilled places of the kingdom of Granado and Murcia. #

The Time.

This Ram is ever green together with his leaves : the fruit or berries remain on the shrub even

The Names.

The Grecians call this Thorne Printe: the Latines also Rhamnus: divers name it Provides, Aurationals that is, Spina alba, or White Thorne; Spina Cervalis, or Harts Thorne, as wee findewritten among st. the bastard words. Marcellus nameth it Spina salutaris, and Herba salutaris, which hath, saith bee, as it were a grape. It is called in Italian, Marruco, and Rhamno : in Spanish, Scambrones : in English, Ram or Harts Thorne.

The Temperature.

The Ram, faith Galen, doth dry and digest in the second degree, it cooleth in the later end of the first, and in the beginning of the fecond degree.

The Vertues.

The leaves, faith Dioscorides, are laid pultiswife vpon hot cholericke inflammations and S. An- A thonies fire, but we must vie them whilest they be yet but tender, as Galen addeth.

† The leaves and buds or young shoots of the first are eaten as fallads, with oile, vineger, and B ialt at Salamanca and other places of Castile, for they have a certain acrimonic and acidity which are gratefull to the tafte. A decoction of the fruit of the third is good to foment relaxed and weak or paralyticke members, and to ease the paine of the gout, as the inhabitants of Granado told Clalius. ±

Our Anthor in this Chapter gaue only the figure of the third, and the description of the fift, and the place of the fecond, with the names and faculties in get-

# CHAP. 29. Of Christs Thorne.

The Description.

Hrists Thorne or Ram of Lybia is a very tough and hard shrubby bush, growing up sometimes, to the height of a little tree, having very long and sharpe prickely branches; but the Thornes that grow about the leaues are leffer, and not so prickly as the former. The leaues are small, broad, and almost round, somewhat sharp pointed, first of a darke green colour, and then somewhat reddish. The floures grow in diusters at the tops of the stalks, of a yellow colour: the husks wherin the feeds be contained are flat and broad, very like vnto fmall bucklers, as hard as wood, wherin are contained three or fourethin and flat feeds like the feed of Line or Flax.

The Place. This Thorne groweth in Lybia; it is better esteemed of in the countrey of Cyrene than is their Lote tree, as Pliny affirmeth. Of this herb Diphilus Siphnius in Athematis his 14 booke makes mention, saying. That he did very often ear of the same in Alexandria, that beautiful city.

Petrus Bellonius, who travelled ouer the Holy land, faith, That this shrubby ThornoPalintus was

Palinrus. Christs Thorne.



the Thorne wherewith they crowned our Saujour Christ: his reason for the proofe hereof is this, That in Iudza there was not any Thorne focom. mon, so pliant, or so fit for to make a crown or garland of nor any fo full of cruell sharpe prickles. It groweth throughout the whole countrey in fuch growers throughout the whole common fuell to burn; abundance, that it is their common fuell to burn; yea, so common with them there, as our Gorffe, Brakes, and Broome is here with vs. Is fepbus, fib. I. cap. 11. of his Antiquities faith, That this thome hath the most sharp prickles of any other where-fore that Christ might bee the more cormented, the Iewes rather tooke this than any other. Of which I have a small tree growing in my garden, that I have brought forth by fowing of the feed.

The Time.

The leaves fall away and continue not alwayes greene, as doe those of the Rams : it buds forth in the Spring as Pliny testifieth.

¶ The Names.

This thorny thrub is called in Greek, races: the Latines and Italians retaine the fame name Palinrus : for want of an English name it may bettermed Ram of Lybia, or Christs thorn. Pliny faith the feed is called Zura.

The Temperature.

The leaves and root of Christs thome doe euidently binde and cut.

The Vertues.

By vertue of this cutting qualitie the feed doth weare away the stone, and cause tough and slimy humors to remoue out of the cheft and lungs, as Galen faith.

The decoction of the leaves and root of Christs Thistle, as Dioferides writes, stopped the belly, prouokes vrine, and is a remedie against poisons and the bitings of serpents. The root doth waste and consume away Phymata and Octomata, if it be stamped and applied,

The feed is good for the cough, and weares away the frone in the bladder.

# CHAP. 30. Of Buck-Thorne, or laxative Ram.

The Description.

DVck-Thorne growes in manner of a shrub or hedge tree; his trunke or body is often as big as a mans thigh; his wood or timber is yellow within, and the barke is of the colour of a Chesnut, almost like the barke of a Cherry tree. The branches are beset with leaves that are somewhat round, and finely snipr about the edges like the leaues of the Crab or Wilding tree: among which come forth thorns which are hard and prickly: the floures are white and finally which being vaded, there succeed little round berries, green at the first, but afterwards black where of that excellent green colour is made which the Painters and limners do call Sap-green but the berries before they be ripe do make a faire yellow colour, being steeped in vineger.

 Besides the common kinde Classes mentions two others the first of which hath branches fome two cubits long, subdivided into divers others, covered with a smooth barke like that of the former, which, the voper rinde being taken off, is of a yellowith greene colour, and bitteriff; take: the branches have fome few prickles you them, and commonly end in them: the leaves are almost like vnto those of the common kinde, but smaller, narrower, and somwhat resembling those of the blacke Thorne, having fomewhat a drying tafte : the floures confift of four leaves of a yellowith LI B. 3. t I Rhammus folativus.



1 2 Rhammu Colutivas minor. Middle Buck-thorne,



Rhamnus felutivus pumilus. Dwarfe Buck-thorne.



greene colour: the root is wooddy as in other thrubs:Clufine found this growing in the mountanous places of Austria, and calls it Spina infe-

etoria pumila. 3 This other hath branches fome cubic long, and of the thickeneffe of ones little ringer. or leffer, couered with a blacke and shrinelled barke: and towards the top divided into little boughs, which are couered with a thin & fmoother barke, and commonly end in a fharp thorn: the leaves much refemble those of the Slo-tree yet are they shorter and lesser, greene also, and shipt about the edges; first of an astringent, and afterwards of somewhat a bitterish taste; the floures which grow amongst the leaves are of an herby colour, and consist of foure leaves: the fruit is not much valike that of the former; but distinguished with two, & somtimes with three crefts or dents, first green, and then blacke when it is ripe: the root is thicke, wooddy and hard. Clusius found this on the hill about the Bathes of Baden, hee calls it Spinainfectoria pumila 2. This Matthiolay and others call Lycium Italicum: and our Author formerly gaue the figure of Matthiolus and Tabernamentanus by the name of Legium Hispanicum, and here agains another for his Rhamnus folutivus, which made me to keepe it in this chapter, and omit it in the former, it being described in neither. ‡

L 1 B. 3.

Buck-thorne groweth neere the borders of fields, in hedges, woods, and in other varoiled places: The Place. Buck-thome groweth neete the bounds of new places: it delighteth to grow in fluers and in water ditches: it groweth in Kent in fundry places, as at Farit delighteth to grow in fluers and in water afternoon. A sibilas allo vpon cony burrowes in ningham vpon the cony burrowes belonging fometime to Mr Sibilas allo vpon cony burrowes in ningham upon the cony our owes belonging from the house of M' William Swar unto South-freet, especially in a linear and marior same reading from the Longfield downes, also in the hedge vpon the right hand at Dartford townes end towards Longfield downes, also in the hedge vpon the right hand at Dartford townes end towards Longfield. and in many places more vpon the chalkie bankes and hedges. The Time.

It floureth in May the berries be ripe in the fall of the leafe.

The Names.

The later Herbarists call it in Latine Rhamnus solutions, because it is set with thornes, like as the The later rietuaritis can't in Landing namesh it Spinainfelloria V alerius Cordus, Spina Crai, Ram, and beareth purging berries, Matthiolus nameth it Spinainfelloria V alerius Cordus, Spina Crai, Ram, and ocareta purging vertices of many and divers call it Burgiffina. It is termed in high Dutch, Greubbert in engloborn; in Italian, 77700 and difference in the properties of the English, Laxatiue Ram, Way thorne, and Buck thorne in low Dutch they call the fruitor berries Bhimbellen, that is, as though you should fay in Latine, Bacca Rhenana: in English, Rheinberries: in French, Nerprun. The Temperature.

The betries of this Thorne, as they be in taste bitter and binding, so be they also hot and dry in the fecond degree.

The Vertues. The fame do purge and void by the stoole thicke flegme, and also cholericke humors: they are given being beaten into pouder from one dram to a dram and a halfe: divers do number the benies, who give to frong bodies from fifteene to twenty or more; but it is better to breake them and boile them in fat flesh broth without salt, and to give the broth to drinke : for so they purge with lesser

There is pressed forth of the ripe berries a juyce, which being boyled with a little Allum is vsed of painters for a deepe greene, which they do call Sap-greene.

The berries which be as yet vnripe, being dried or infused or steped in water, do make a faire yellew colour : but if they be ripe they make a greene.

CHAP. 31. Of the Holme, Holly, or Huluer tree.



The Description.

THe Holly is a shrubbie plant, notwithstan. ding it oftentimes growes to a tree of a reafonable bignesse: the boughes whereof are tough and flexible, couered with a smooth and green barke. The fubstance of the wood ishard and found, and blackish or yellowish within, which doth also finke in the water, as doth the Indian wood which is called Guaiacum: the leaues are of a beautifull green colour, smooth and glib, like almost the bay leaves, but lesser, and cornered in the edges with sharp prickles, which notwith standing they want or haue few when the tree is old: the floures be white, and sweet of smell: the berries are round, of the bignesse of a little Pease, or not much greater, of colour red, of tast vnpleasant, with a white stone in the midst, which do not easily fall away, but hang on the boughes a long time: the root is wooddy.

There is made of the smooth barke of this tree or shrub, Birdlime, which the birders and country men do vie to take birds with: they pul off the barke, and make a ditch in the ground, specially in moist, boggy, or foggy earth, wher-into they put this bark, covering the ditch with boughes of trees, letting it remaine there til it be rooted and putrified, which will be done in the foace of twelue daies or thereabout: which done, they take it forth, and beat in morters untill it be come to the thickenesse and clamminesse of Lime: lastly, that they may cleare it from pieces of barke and other filthineffe, they do wash it very often: after which they adde vnto it a little oyle of nuts, and after that do put it vp in earthen veffels.

The Place and Time. The Holly tree groweth plentifully in all countries. It groweth green both winter and fummers the berries are ripe in September, and they do hang voon the tree a long time after.

The Komes.

This tree or shrub is called in Latine Agrifolium: in Italian, Agrifoglio: and Aguifoglio: in Spanith, Azelo: in high Dutch, mallouffell, and of divers Streepalmen; in low Dutch, pulle; in French, Hous and Houffen: in English, Holly, Hulver, and Holme.

The Temperature. The berries of Holly are hot and dry, and of thin parts, and waste away winde.

The Vertues. They are good against the collicke: for ten or twelve being inwardly taken bring away by the A stoole thicke flagmaticke humors, as we have learned of them who oftentimes made triall thereof.

The Birdlime which is made of the barke hereof is no leffe hurtfull than that of Miffeltoe, for it B is maruellous clammy, it glueth vo all the intrails, it shutteth and draweth together the guts and passages of the excrements, and by this meanes it bringeth destruction to man, not by any quality, but by his gluing substance.

Holly beaten to pouder and drunke, is an experimented medicine against all the fluxes of the C belly, as the dyfentery and fuch like.

#### CHAP. 32. Of the Oke.

1 Quercus vulgaris cum glande & musco suo. The Oke tree with his Acornes and Moffe.



The Description.

He common Oke groweth to a great tree; the trunke or body wherof is couered ouer with a thicke roungh barke full of chops or rifts: the armes or boughes are likewise great, dispersing themselves farre abroad: the leaves are bluntly indented about the edges, smooth, and of a shining greene colour, whereon is often found a most tweet dew and fomewhat clammie, and also a fungous excrescence, which wee call Oke Apples. The fruit is long, covered with a browne, hard, and tough pilling, fet in a rough fealy cup or husk: there is often found upon the body of the tree. and also vpon the branches, a certaine kind of long white mosse hanging downe from the fame : and fometimes another wooddie plant, which we call Misseltoe, being either an excrescence or outgrowing from the tree it selfe, or of the doung (as it is reported) of a bird that hath eaten a certaine berry. ‡ Besides these there are about the roots of old Okes within the earth certaine other excrescences, which Banhine and others have called Vua quercina, because they commonly grow in clusters to. gether, after the manner of Grapes and about their bignes being formtimes round, and otherwhiles cornered, of a wooddy substance, hollow within, and sometimes of a purple, otherwhiles of a whitiff colour on the outfide: their tafte is aftringent, and vie fingular in all Dyfente-

Vuuuu z

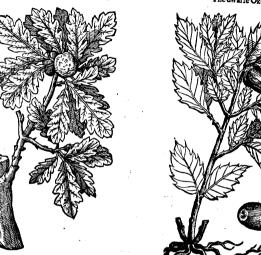
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ries and fluxes of bloud, as Encelius affirmes, cap. 51. de lapid, & eem. ‡

3 Carolus Clustus reporteth that hee found this base or low Oke not farre from Lisbone, of the 3 Carotin Chipm reported that her found this bale of for Oac like that of our Oke-tree, for the height of a cubit, which not with flanding did also beare an Acorne like that of our Oke-tree, laung that the cup is smoother, and the Acome much bitterer, wherein it differeth from the rest of his

2 Quercus vulgaris cum excrementis funcolis, The common Oke with his apple or greene Gall.





There is a wilde Oke which rifeth vp oftentimes to a maruellous height, and reacheth very far with his armes and boughes, the body wherof is now and then of a mighty thickenefle, in compaffe two or three fathoms: it fendeth forth great foreading armes, divided into a multitude of boughs. The leaves are smooth, something hard, broad, long, gashed in the edges, greene on the vpper side: the Acornes are long, but horter than those of the tamer Oke; every one fastened in his owne cup, which is rough without: they are coursed with a thin rinde or shell: the substance or kernell with in is divided into two parts, as are Beans, Peafe, and Almonds: the bark of the yong Okes is smooth, glib, and good to thicken skins and hides with but that of the old Okes is rugged, thicke, hard, and full of chops: the inner fubfiance or heart of the wood is fomething yellow, hard and found, and the older the harder: the white and outward part next to the barke doth easily rot, being subject to the worme, especially if the tree be not selled in due time: some of the roots grow deepe into the earth, and other some far abroad, by which it stiffely standeth.

The Oke doth scarcely refuse any ground; for it groweth in a dty and barren soile, yet doth it prosper better in a fruitfull ground; it groweth vpon hills and mountaines, and likewise in vallies. is commeth vp cuery where in all parts of England, but it is not so common in other of the South

The Oke doth cast his leaves for the most part about the end of Autumne: some keepe their leanes on, but dry all Winter long, vntill they be thrust off by the new Spring.

The Oke is called in Greeke and in Latine, Quereus: of fome, Placida, as GaZa translats it. It may be called Satina, Vrbana, or Calta; some also Emeres mudien, and Robur: the Macedonians insultern.

as though you should say Viriquercus, as Gaza expoundeth it, or Vere Quercus, the true Oke. We may name it in English, the tamer Oke-tree : in French, Chefne: in Dutch, Eveken boom.

The fruit is named in Greeke Barner in Latine, Glans: in high Dutch, Cichel: in low Dutch, Ce

kel : in Spanish, Bellotus : in Italian, Chiande : in English, Acorne, and Mast. The cup wherein the Acorne standeth is named in Greeke in said, as Paulus Agineta, in his third booke, 42 chapter testifieth, saying, omphacie is the hollow thing out of which the Acorne groweth: in Latine, Calix glandis: in (hops, Capula glandis: in English, the Acorne cup.

The Temperature and Vertues. The leaves, barke, Acorne cups, and the Acornes themselves, do mightily binde and dry in the

the third degree, being somewhat cold withall. The best of them, faith Galen, is the thin skin which is under the barke of the tree, and that next, B which lieth neerest to the pulpe, or inner substance of the Acorne; all these stay the whites, the reds, foirting of bloud and laskes: the decoction of these is given, or the pouder of them dried, for the purpoles aforefaid.

Acornes if they be eaten are hardly concocted, they yeeld no nourishment to mans body, but C

that which is groffe, raw, and cold. Swine are fatted herewith and by feeding thereon have their flesh hard and found.

The Acorns prouoke vrine, and are good against all venome and poyson, but they are not of such E a stopping and binding faculty as the leaves and barke.

The Oke apples are good against all fluxes of bloud and lasks, in what manner soeuer they be ta- F ken, but the best way is to boile them in red wine, and being so prepared, they are good also against the excessive moisture and swelling of the jawes and almonds or kernels of the throat.

The decoction of Oke Apples staieth womens diseases, and causeth the mother that is falme G downe to returne againe to the naturall place, if they do fit ouer the faid decoction being very hor.

The same steeped in strong whitewine vineger, with a little pouder of Brimstone, and the root of H Ireas mingled together, and fet in the Sun by the space of a moneth, maketh the haire blacke, consumeth proud and superfluous flesh, taketh away sun-burning, freckles, spots, the morphew, with all deformities of the face, being washed therewith.

The Oke Apples being broken in funder about the time of their withering, doe foreshew the se- I quell of the yeare, as the expert Kentish husbandmen have observed by the living things found in them : as if they finde an Ant, they foretell plenty of graine to enfue : if a white worme like a Gentillor Magot, then they prognosticate murren of beasts and cattell; if a spider, then (say they) we shall have a pestilence or some such like sickenesse to follow amongst men: these things the learned also have observed and noted; for Matthiolus writing upon Dioscorides faith, that before they have an hole through them, they containe in them either a flie, a spider, or a worme; if a flie then warre infueth, if a creeping worme, then scarcitic of vi Auals, if a running spider, then followeth great ficknesse or mortalitie.

## CHAP. 22. Of the Scarlet Oke.

The Kindes.

Lthough Theophrastus hath made mention but of one of these Holme or Holly Okes onely, yet A Lithough 2 neppirages natural action out of one bearing the scarlet grain, and the other only the Acorn: which thing is not contrarie to Dioscorides his opinion, for he intreateth of that which beareth the Acorne, in his first booke, among give or the Okes; and the other hee describeth in his fourth booke, under the title winner Angum, or Coccus Baphice.

#### The Description.

"He Oke which beareth the Scarlet graine is a small tree, in manner of a hedge tree, of a meane bignesse, having many faire branches or boughes spread abroad:whereon are set leaves, green aboue, white underneath, fnipt about the edges, and at euery corner one sharpe prickle, in manner of the smoother Holly : among which commeth sometimes, but not often, small Acornes, standing in little cups or husks, armed with prickles as sharpe as thornes, and of a bitter taste. Besides the Acornes, there is found cleaning vnto the wooddy branches, a certaine kind of berries, or rather an excrescence, of the substance of the Oke Apple, and of the bignesse of a Pease, at the first white, and of the colour of after when they be ripe, in which are ingendred little Maggots, which feeme Vuuuu 3

Ilex Coccigera. The Scarlet Oke.



to be without life vntill they feele the heate of the fun, and then they creep, and feeke to flie away. But the people of the countrey (which make a gaine of them) doe watch the time of their flying, euen as wee doe Bees, which they then take and put into a linnen bag, wherein they shake and boult them vp and downevntil they bee dead, which they make vp into great lumpes oftentimes, and likewife fell them to diers apart, euen as they were taken forth of the bag, whereof is made the most perfect Scalet,

The Place. This Oke groweth in Languedocke, and in the countries thereabout, and also in Spain but it beareth not the scarlet grain in all places, but in those especially which lie toward the Mid. land sea, and which be subject to the scorching heat of the Sun, as Carolus Clusius witneffeth, & not there alwaies, for when the tree waxethold it growes to be barren. Then do the people cut and lop it downe, that after the young shoots haue attained to two or three yeares growth, it may become fruitfull againe.

Petrus Bellonius in his books of Singularities sheweth, That Coccus Baphicus or the Scarlet graine doth grow in the Holy land, and neere to the lake which is called the Sea of Tiberias, and that vpon little trees, whereby the inhabitants get great store of wealth, who separatthe husks from the pulpe or Magots, and fell this being made up into balls or lumpes, much dea-

Of this graine also Pausanias hath made mention in his tenth booke, and sheweth, that the tree rer than the empty shels or husks. which bringeth forth this graine is not great, and also groweth in Phocis, which is a country in Macedonia neere to the Boetians, not far from the mountaine Parnassus.

Theophrassus writeth, that ories, or the Scarlet Oke, is a great tree, and riseth up to the height of the common Oke: among ft which writers there are some contrarietie. Petrus Bellonius reporteth it is a little tree, and Theophrastus a great one, which may chance according to the soile and clymate; for that vpon the stonie mountains they cannot grow to that greatnesse as those in the sertill grounds,

The little graines or berries which grow about the boughes begin to appeare especially in the Spring, when the Southwest windes do blow: the sloures fall and are ripe in Iune, together with the Maggots growing in them, which receiving life by the heat of the Sun, doe forthwith flie away(in manner of a Moth or Butterflie) vnleffe by the care and diligence of the keepers, they be killed by much and often shaking them together, as aforefaid.

The tree or shrub hath his leaues alwaies greene: the Acomes be very late before they betipe, feldome before new come vp in their place.

I The Names. The Scarlet Oke is called in Greeke and in Latine, Ilex . the later writers, Ilex Coccinera, or Coccifera; in Spanish, Coscoia: forwant of a fit English name, wee haue thought good to call it by the name of Scarlet Oke, or Scarlet Holme Oke: for thex is named of fome in English, Holme, which fignifyeth Holly or Huluer. But this Ilex, as well as those that follow, might be called Holme Oke, Hulner Oke, or Holly Oke, for difference from the shrub or hedge tree Agrifolium, which is simply called Holme, Holly, and Huluer.

The grains or berry that ferrueth to die with is properly called in Greeke munipoint in Latine; Caccus infectoria, or Coccum infectorium: Pliny also nameth it Cusculium: or as most men doe reade it, Quifquilium: the same Author saith, that it is likewise named Scarlecian, or Maggot berry.

The Arabians and the Apothecaries docknow it by the name of Chefmes, Chermes, and Kermes They are deceined who thinke that Chefmes doth differ from Infellerium Coccum: it is called in Italian, Grano de tintiori : in Spanish, Grana de tintioreros : in high Dutch, Schatlachbeer: in French,

Vermillon, and Graine d'escarlate : in English, after the Dutch, Scarlet Berry, or Scarlet graine, and after the Apothecaries word, Coccus Baphicus: the Maggot within is that which is named Cutchonele, as most do deeme.

Theophrastus faith, the Acorne or fruit hereof is called of divers, Kanan, Atrium.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

This graine is astringent and somwhat bitter, and also dry withour sharpenesse and biting, there- A fore, faith Galen, it is good for great wounds and finewes that bee hurt, if it be layd thereon: fome

temper it with Vineger; others with Oxymel or fyrrup of Vineger.

It is commended and given by the later Physitians to stay the Menses: it is also counted among B those Simples which be cordials, and good to strengthen the heart. Of this graine that noble and famous confession dikermes, made by the Arabians, hath taken his name, which many doe highly commend against the infirmities of the heart: notwithstanding it was chiefly deuised in the beginning for purging of melancholy, which thing is plainly perceived by the great quantitie of Lapis Lazulus added thereto: and therefore feeing that this stone hath in it a venomous quality, and likewife a property to purge melancholy, it cannot of it felfe be good for the heart, but the other things be good, which be therefore added, that they might defend the heart from the hurts of this stone. and correct the malice thereof.

This composition is commended against the trembling and shaking of the heart, and for swou- C nings and melancholy passions, and forrow proceeding of no evident cause: it is reported to recre-

ate the minde, and to make a man merry and joyfull.

It is therefore good against melancholy diseaselyaine imaginations, sighings, griese and forrow D without manifest cause, for that it purgeth away melancholy humors : after this manner it may be comfortable for the heart, and delightfull to the minde, in taking away the materiall cause of forrow: neither can it otherwise strengthen a weake and seeble heart, vnlesse this stone called Lapis Cyaneus be quite left out.

Therefore he that is purposed to vse this composition against beatings and throbbings of the E heart, and swounings, and that not as a purging medicine, shall do wel and wisely by leaving out the stone Cyaneus; for this being taken in a little weight or small quantity, cannot purge at all, but may in the meane feafon trouble and torment the stomacke, and withall thorow his sharpe and venomous quality (if it be oftentimes taken) be very offenfine to the guts and intrails, and by this means bring more harme than good.

Moreouer, it is not necessary, no nor expedient, that the bristle died with Cochenele, called F Chefmes, as the Apothecaries terme it, should be added to this composition; for this bristle is not died without Auripigmentum, called also Orpiment, and other pernitious things joyned therewith, whose poisonsome qualities are added to the juyces rogether with the colour, if either the bristle

or died filke be boyled in them.

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The berries of the Cochenele must be taken by themselues, which alone are sufficient to die the G juyces, and to impart vnto them their vertue: neither is it likewise needfull to boile the raw filke rogether with the graines, as most Physicians thinke: this may be left out, for it maketh nothing at all for the strengthning of the heart.

#### CHAP. 34. Of the great Skarlet Oke.

The Description.

He great Skarlet Oke, or the great Holme Oke, groweth many times to the full height of a tree, fometimes as big as the Peare-tree, with boughes far spreading like the Acorne or common Mast trees: the timber is firme and sound: the leaves are set with prickles round about the edges, like those of the former Skarler Oke: the leaves when the tree waxeth old have on them no prickles at all, but are fomewhat bluntly cut or indented about the edges, greene on the vpper fide, and gray vnderneath: the Acorne standeth in a prickely cup like our common Oke Acorne, which when it is ripe becommeth of a browne colour, with a white kernell within of tafte not vnpleasant. There is found upon the branches of this tree a certaine kinde of long hairy mosse of the colour of ashes, not valike to that of our English Oke. ‡ This tree is euer greene, and at the tops of the branches about the end of May, here in England, carrieth divers long catkins of moffic yellow floures, which fall away and are not succeeded by the Acornes, for they grow out vpon other stalks. Clusius in the yeare 1581 observed two trees; the one in a garden about the Bridge, and the other in the privat garden at White-Hall, having leffer leaves than the former. The later of these is yet standing, and every yeare beares small Acornes, which I could never observe to come to any maturity. ‡

Ilex major Glandifera.
The great Skarlet Oke.



‡ Ilicis ramus floridus.
The floures of the great Skarlet Okc.



The Place.

Indiuers places there are great woods of these trees, hills also and vallies are beautised there with they grow plentifully in many countries of Spaine, and in Languedocke and Province in great plenty. It is likewise found in Italy. It beareth an Acorne greater, and of a larger size than doth the rame Oke: in some countries lesser and there are thereof, that hath been procured from beyond the seas one groweth in there is here and there are tree thereof, that hath been procured from beyond the seas one groweth in her Majesties privile Garden at White-Hall, neere to the gate that leadeth into the street, and in some other places here and there one.

It is greene at all times of the yeare: it is late before the Acornes be ripe. Classian reporteth, that the floures growing in clusters of a yellow colour in May.

This Oka is a way to be Names.

This Oke is named in Greeke appear in Latine, Ilex: in Spanish, EnZina: in Italian, Elize: in Spanish Oke.

The Spanish Oke, and also of some, French or The Spanish Oke.

The Spaniards call the fruit or Acorne Bellota, or Abillota. Theophrassis Germeth to call this tree and he sheweth that the Arcadians do not call the other slies, but Smilax; for he maketh mention but of one slex onely, and that is of Scarlet Oke; many significations: there is Smilax among the Pulses, which is also called Dolichus, and Phasisus; sto and Smilax aspera, and Lauis, amongs the Binde-weeds: likewise Smilax is taken of Disferrids to be Arcadia do call a certaine tree Smilax, being like vnto the Skarlet Oke: the Inhabitants of tet with sinch sharpe prickles, but tenderer and softer.

Of this Smilax Pliny also writeth, in his fixteenth booke, chap. 6. There be of Ilex, saith he, wo kindes, Ex ijs in Italia solio non multum ab olei distant, called of certaine Gracians Smilaces, in the prosumers. Aquisolia: in which words, in stead of Oliue trees may perchance bee more truely placed substrue, or the Corke-tree; for this kinde of Ilex or Smilax is not reported of any of the old Writers.

to have the leafe of the Olive tree; but Suber in Greeke, called Phellos, or the Corke tree, hath a lit-

The Temperature and Vertues.

The leaves of this Oke hath force to coole and repell and keepe backe, as have the leaves of the A Acomes or Maß trees being stamped or beaten, and applied, they are good for fost swillings, and strengthen wake members.

The barke of the root boyled in water untill it be diffolued, and layd on all night, maketh the B

baire blacke, being first scoured with Cimelia, as Diescorides faith.

Clustus reporteth, that the Acorne is esteemed of, eaten, and brought into the market to be fold, C in the city of Salamanca in Spaine, and in many other places of that country; and of this Acorne Pliny also hath peraduenture written, lib. 16.cap. 5, in the words: Moreouer, at this day in Spaine the Acorne is serued for a second countre.

#### CHAP. 35. Of the great Holme-Oke:

1 Cerris majore Glande. The Holme-Oke with great Acornes.

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2 Cerris minore Glande.
The Holme-Oke with leffer Acordes.



The Description.

A Mong the wilder Okes this is not the leaft, for his comely proportion, although vnprofitable for timber, to make coles, carts, Wainfoot, houles, or fhips of: the fruit
is not fit for any man or beaft to eare, neither any property knowne for they do of Phyficke or Surgerie: it groweth up to the height of a faire tree, the tranke or body is great, and very
faire to looke upon: the wood or timber for and fpongie, fearce good to be burned: from which
flooteth forth very comely branches difperfing them felues farre abroad, whereon are fee for
the most part by couples very faire leaues, greene aboue, and of an ouerworne ruffer colour underneath, cut or finite about the edges very deepe: the Acorne, groweth fait vnto the boughest, without any foot-flalke at all, being very like unto our common Acorne, fet in a rough and prickly cup
like an Hedge-hog or the Chefnut buske, of a harfb tafte, and hollow within this tree bearether

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‡ Cerri minoris ramulus cum flore. A branch of the smaller Holme Oke with floures.



bringeth forth oft times a certain fmooth kind of Gall not altogether vnprofitable. This Oke likewise bringeth forth another kind of excrefence, which the Grauer hath omitted in the figure, which is called in Greeke of an Gaza nameth it Penu. This Penie or pricke is hollow, mossie, hanging downe halfe a yard long, like a long tag of linnen cloath.

2 The second is altogether like the first, saving that this beareth smaller A. cornes, and the whole tree is altogether lesse, wherein consisteth the difference,

# Both this & the former cary floures clustering vpon long stalkes, like as in the common Oke; but the fruit doth not fuc. ceed them, but grow forth in other pla-

The Place.

This Oke groweth in vntoiled places, it is feldome times found, and that but in Woods onely: it is for the most part vn. knowne in Italy, as Pliny reporteth.

They bring forth their fruit or Acornes in the fall of the leafe.

¶ The Names. This Oke is called in Greeke spant in Latine, Cerrus: yet doth Pliny make mention both of Beilops, and also of Cerrus . A'phat is likewise one of the diseases of

come, called in Latine Festuca: in English, wilde Otes, and far differing from the tree & gilps. That which hangeth from the boughes, Pliny, lib. 16.cap. 8. calleth Panas onely: that acome tree named Agilops bringeth forth Panes arentes, withered prickes, conered with white moffic jags hanging downe, not onely in the barke, but also from the boughes, halse a yard in bignesse, sweet smell, as we have said among ointments.

The Temperature and Vertues.

We finde nothing written of the faculties of this tree among the old Writers, neither of our owne experience.

# CHAP. 36. Of the Corke Oke.

The Description.

He Corke tree is of a middle bigneffe like vnto Ilex, or the barren skarlet Oke, but with a thicker body, and fewer boughes: the leanes be for the most part greater, broader, rounder, and more nicked in the edges: the barke of the tree is thicke, very rugged, and full of chinkes or crannies that cleaueth and divideth it felfe into pieces, which valefie they be taken away in due time do giue place to another barke growing vndemeath, which when the old is re-moued is maruellous red, as though it were painted with fome colour; the Acorne standeth in a cup; which is great, bristled, rough, and full of prickles: this Acorne is also aftringent or binding, more unpleasant than the Holme Acorne, greater in one place, and lesse in another.

2 The Corke tree hath narrow leaves groweth likewife to the height and bigneffe of a great tree; the trunke or body whereof is couered with a rough and feabbed barke of an ouerworne black. kift colour, which likewife cleaueth and caffeth his coat when the inner barke groweth former hat thicke: the branches are long, tough, and flexible, caffe to be blowed any way, like those of the

Oziar: whereupon do grow leaves like those of the precedent, but longer, and little or nothing in-Oziar; whereapon do given former made the free of the fruit groweth in small cups as the Acornes doc: they are leffer than those of the other kinde, as is the rest of the tree, wherein is the chiefest difference. ‡ This varies in the leafe, (as you may fee in the figure) which in some is snipt about the edge, in other some not at all. ‡

> 1. 2. Suber latifolium er angustifolium. The Corke tree with broad and narrow leaues.



The Place.

It groweth in the country of Aquitania, neere to the mountaines called Pyrenzi: it also groweth plentifully in the kingdomes of Spaine, differing somewhat from that of Aquitania, as Clusius declareth : it is likewise found in Italy, and that in the territory of Pisa, with a longer lease, and sharper pointed; and about Rome with a broader, and cut in the edges like a faw, and rougher, as Matthiolog teftifieth.

The leaves of the first are alwaies greene in Spaine and Italy, about the Pyrenzan mountaines they fall away in Winter.

The Names. This tree is called in Greeke omer in Latine, Suber : in French, Liege : in Italian, Sugaro : the same names do also belong to the barke: the Spaniards call the tree Alcornoque: the Englishmen, Corke tree; and the barke, Corcha de Alcornoque; whereupon the Low-country-men and English-men also do call it Corke; and yet it is called in low Dutch also Thornout.

This barke doth most manifestly dry, with a binding faculty.

Being beaten to pouder and taken in water it stancheth bleeding in any part of the body. The B Corkewhich is taken out of wine veffels, faith Paulus being burnt, maketh ashes which doe mightily dry, and are mixed in compositions divised against the bloudy flix.

Corke is also profitable for many things; it is vied ((aith Pliny) about the anchors of thips, Fi- C thers nets, and to ftop veffels with; and in Winter for womens thoos, which yee remaines with vs euen to this day : fishermen hang this barke upon the wings of their nets for feare of finking; and shoo-makers put it in shooes and pantofles for warmnesse sake.

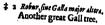
CHAP. 37. Of the Gall tree.

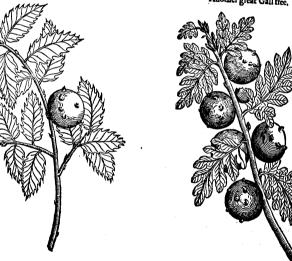
The Kindes.

F trees that bring forth Galls there be divers forts, as may appeare by the divers former and force of Galls for forth in this profess chapter, which may form for their former 1 1 in ... F trees that bring forth Galls there be divers loves, as may appear by the divers and forts of Galls fet forth in this prefent chapter, which may ferue for their fewerall difficions, forts of Galls, the forward for the contract of the con whereof fome bring forth Acomes likewife, and some nothing but Galls: the figures of some few whereof tome pring forth acomes likewile, and tome menting but some of Maft trees big of the trees shall give you sufficient knowledge of the rest; for all the Acome or Mast trees big of the trees shall give you sufficient knowledge of the rest; for all the Acome or Mast trees big. forth Galls, but those trees whose figures we have set forth doe beare those galls sit for medicine,

Dioferrides and Galen make but two forts of Galls; the one little, yellow, full of holes, and more fpongie in the inner part, both of them round, having the forme of a little ball, and the other fmooth and even on the out fide: fince the later writers have found moe, fome having certaine little book flicking forth, like in forme to the Gall, which doth also cleaue and grow without flalke to the leafe. There is also found a certaine excrescence of a light greene colour, spongie and watery, in the middlewhereof now and then is found a little flie or worme: which foft ball in hot countries don oftentimes become hard, like the little smooth Gall, as Theophrasis saith.

I Galla, fine Robur majus, The great Gall tree.





The Description.

He Gall tree growes up to a fufficient height, bauing a very faire trunker body, where on are placed long twiggie branches bringing forth very faire leaves, broad, and nicked in the edges Little twiggie branches bringing forth very faire leaves, broad, and nicked in the edges like the teeth of a faw : among which come forth acornes, although the fame spreaments of the fame, like those of the Oke, and likewise a wooddy excrescence, which we name the Gall, having certaine finall eminences or bunches on the out fide, growing for the most part upon the flender branches without flalks, and fornetimes they grow at the ends thereof, which by the heate of the Sun are harder, greater, and more follid in one country than another, according L 1 B. 3.

The little Gall tree.

3 Galla minor.

# 2 This growes to the height of a tal man. having leaves deepely divided on the edges like the Oke green aboue, but hairy and hoary below : it carries a great gall of the bigneffe of a little anple, and that in great plenty, and without any order. This growes in divers parts of old Castile in Spain, and in all the mountainous Woods about Vienna in Austria. ‡

3 The leffer Gal tree differs not from the former, fauing that it is altogether leffer: the fruit or gall is likewise leffer, wherin especially confisteth the difference.

The Place. The Galls are found in Italy, Spain, and Bohemia, and most of the hot regions.

The Time. The Gall, faith Pliny, appeareth or commeth forth when the Sunne comes out of the figne Gemini, and that generally in one night.

The Names. The Gall tree is called Querens, Robur, and Galla arber: in Greek, want: the Apothecaries and Italians keepe the name Galla for the fruit : in high. Dutch, Salopffell : in low-Dutch, Galnoten : in Spanish, Agatha, Galha, and Bugalha: in French. Noix de Galle : in English, Gaules, and Galls,

The Temperature and Vertues.

The Gall called Omphacitis, as Galen writeth, is dry in the third degree, and cold in the second; it A is a very harsh medicine; it fasteneth and draweth together faint and slacke parts, as the opergrowings in the flesh : it repelleth and keepeth backe rheumes and such like fluxes, and doth effectually dry up the same, especially when they have a descent into the gums, almonds of the throat, & other places of the mouth.

The other Gall doth dry and also binde, but so much lesser, by how much the harsh or choking B qualitie is diminished : being boiled, beaten, and also applied in manner of a plaister it is laid with good fuccesse you the inflammations of the fundament, and falling down thereof. It is boiled in water if there be need of a little astriction; and in wine, especially in austere wine, if more need

Galls are very profitable against the Dysenterie and the Coeliack passion, being drunk in wine, C orthe pouder thereof strewed voon means.

Galls are vied in dying and colouring of fundry things, and in making of inke. Lastly, burnt Galls do receiue a further faculty, namely to stanch bloud, and are of thinne parts, D and of a greater vertue to dry than be those that are not burnt. They must be laid upon hot burning E coles virtil they come to be thorow white, and then they are to be quenched in vineger and wine.

Moreouer, Galls are good for those that be troubled with the bloudy flixe and common laskes, F

being taken in wine or water, and also applied or vsed in meats: finally, these are to be vsed as oft as need requireth to dry and binde.

Oke apples are much of the nature of Galls, yet are they far inferior to them, and of leffer force. G

1 Our Author out of Johns, grace the figures of fourteen varieties of Galls; tome being large, others famil; force round, others longith, and other fores distributed

CH AP.

#### CHAP. 38. Of Misseltoe or Misteltoe.

Misseltoe.

1350

The Description.

L 1 B. 2



I scum or Misseltoe hath many slender branches spread ouerthwart one another, and wrapped or interlaced one within another, the bark wherof is of a light green or Popinjay colour: the leaves of this branching excrefcence be of a brown green colour: the floures be fmall and yellow: which beeing past, thereappeare small clusters of white translucent betries, which are so cleare that a man may see thorow them, and are of a clammy or viscous moisture. whereof the best Bird-lime is made, far exceeding that which is made of the Holm or Holly bark; and within this berry is a fmall blacke kernel or feed. this excrescence bath not any root, neither doth increase himselfe of his feed, as some have suppofed ; but it rather commeth of a certaine moisture and fubstance gathered together vpon the boughs and joints of the trees, through the barke whereof this vaporous moisture proceeding, brings forth the Misseltoe. Many haue diversity spoken hereof: Some of the Learned haue fer down that it comes of the dung of the bird called a Thrush , who hauing fed of the feeds thereof, as eating his owne bane, hath voided and left his dung vpon the tree, whereof was ingendred this bery, a most fit matter to make lime of to intrap and catch birds withall.

2 Indian Miffelto groweth likewise vpon the branches of trees, running along ft the fame in maner of Polypodie: the strings of the roots are like

those of Couch-graffe, from which rise vp diners stalks smooth and euen, set with joints and knees at certaine distances: toward the top comes forth one lease ribbed like the Plantain lease, wherea are marked certain round eies such as are in the hast of a knife; from the bosome wheros commeth forth a chaffie branch, set with small leaves which continue green Winter and Summer.

2 Viscum Indicum Lobelii.



3 Viscum Peravianum Lobelit. Miffeltoe of Peru.



3 There is found also another plant growing upon the boughes or branches of trees, in maner as our Misseltoe doth, and may very well be reckoned as a kind thereof: the plant cleaues unto the branches, being set thereto as it were with the pillings of the sea Onion, of the bredth of a mans hand toward the bottom, and fomewhat hollow: the tops whereof are very finall and rufhy, hollow likewife, and of a purple colour; among which comes forth a branch like that of Hashak Regia, or Kings speare, resembling the bush of Ores, couered with a white filk such as is to be found in Afdication. pias, of a falt and nitrous tafte, and very unpleafant.

The first kinde of Misseltoe groweth upon Okes and divers other trees almost every where ; as for the other two they are strangers in England.

Miffeltoe is alwaies greene as well in winter as fummer: the berries are ripe in Aucumne they remain all winter thorow, and are a food for divers birds, as Thrushes, Black-birds, & Ring doves. The Names.

Misseltoe is called in Greeke '1844, and '1844 in Latine, Viscum : in high-Dutch, Misselt : in Low-Dutch, Marentacken: in Italian, Vifchio: in Spanish, Liga: in the Portugal tongue, Vifco: in En-

glish, Missel, and Misseltoe.

The glue which is made of the berries of Millel is likewife called Vilium and Ixia: in English: Bird-lime. Ixia is also called Chamaleon albus, by reason of the gluewhich is off times found about the root thereof. This word is also ascribed to Chamaleon niger, as wee reade among it the bastard names. Ixtais likewise reckoned up by Dioscorides, lib. 6: and by Paulus Agineta, lib. 5. amongst the poisons: but what this poisonsome and venomous Ixia is it is hard and doubtfull to declare:many would have it to be Chameleon niger others, the glue or clammy fubstance which is made of the berries of Misseltoe; who do truly thinke that Ixia differeth from Chamaleon niver : for Paulus Agineries of Milicitoe, who do truly thinke that is a different from Commented mager; for range suggested, the said is stay 3.0; in reckoning who filmple poilons hath first made mention of Chambelen niger, then a little after of Isia: and whilest he doth particularly discourse of every one, he treatest niger, then a little after of Isia: and of Isia which he also nameth Plophomon, cap, 47, and telleth of the dangerous and far differing accidents of them both. And Diosforiade himselfe, the s. where he steeth down his indegment of simple poilons, intreateth first of Chambeleth niger, and then a little after of Isia. These things declare that Chamalton niger differs from Ixia, which is reckoned among the poisons. Moreouer, it can no where be read, that Chamaleon niger beareth Bird-lime, or hath fo glutinous or clammy a substance as that it ought to be called Inia: therfore Inia, as it is one of the poisons, is the glue that is made of the berries of Misseltoe, which because it is sharp and biting, inflameth and setteth the tongue on fire, and with his flimy and clammy fubstance doth so draw together, thut, and glue vp the guts, as that there is no passage for the excrements, which things are mentioned among the mischiefes that Ixia bringeth.

1 can by no means approue of or yeeld to this opinion here deliuered out of *Dodonius* by our Author, which is, That the Bird lime made of the berries of Miffeltoe is poilon, or that *Inia* fet forth by Dioferides and Micander for a poison is meant of this: for this is manifestly treated of in Dioscorides, lib. 3, ca. 103. by the name of the when as the other is mentioned, lib, 6, cap. 21. by the name of the Alfodally experience (howes this plant to have no maligne or poilonous, but rather a contrarie facultie, being frequently vsed in medicines against the Epilepster Such as would see more concerning Ixia or Ixia; let them have recourse to the first chapter of the first part of Fabius Columna, de Stirpib min cognitis & rarioribus, where they shall finde it largely treated of. #

The Nature and Vertues.

The leaves and berries of Miffelto are hot and dry, and of subtill parts: the Bird-lime is hot and A biting, and confifts of an airy and watery fubfiance, with some earthy quality; for according to the indgement of Galan, his acrimony oue commeth his bitternesse; for if it be vied in outward applications, it draweth humors from the deepest or most screet parts of the body, spreading and disper-sing them abroad, and digesting them.
It ripenets fivellings in the groin, hard swellings behinde the cares, and other impostumes, being tempered with rosn and a little quantitie of wax.

With Frankincense it mollisseth old vicers and malitious impossumes, being boiled with vn. C slaked lime, or with Gagate lapide or Asio, and applied, it wasteth away the hardnesse of the spleen.

With Orpment or Sandaracha it taketh away soule illauored nailes, being mixed with vnslaked D

lime and wine lees it receiveth greater force.

It hath been most credibly reported vnto me, That a few of the berries of Misseltoe bruised and E firained into oile and drunken, hath presently and forthwith rid a grieuous and fore stitch,

Xxxxx 2

CH AP

L 1 B. 3.

## CHAP. 39. Of the Cedar Tree.

The Kindes.

There be two Cedars, one great bearing cones, the other small bearing berries like those of Iu.

Cedrus Libani. The great Cedar tree of Libanus.



The Description.

He great cedar is a very big & high tree, not onely exceeding all other refinous trees and those which beare fruit like vnto it, but in his talnesse and largenesse same furmounting all other trees: the body or trunk thereof is commonly of a mighty bigneffe, infomuch as four men are not able to fathon it. as Theophrastus writeth. The bark of the lower part which proceedeth out of the earth, to the first young branches or shoots, is rough and harfh; the rest which is among the boughes is fmooth and glib: the boughes grow forthal-most from the bottom, and not farre from the ground, even to the very top, waxing by degrees leffer & shorter stil as they grow higher, the tree bearing the forme and shape of a Pvramide or sharpe pointed steeple: these compasse the body round about in maner of a circle, and are so orderly placed by degrees, that a man may clymbe vp by them to the very top as by a ladder: the leaues be small and round like those of the Pine tree, but shorter, and not fo sharp pointed: all the cones or clogs are far shorter and thicker than those of the Firtree, compact of fost, not hard scales, which hang not downewards, but stand vpright vpon the boughes, whereunto also they are so strongly fastned, as they can hardly be pluckt off with-Out breaking some part of the branches, as Bellonius writeth. The timber is extreame hard,

and rotteth not, not waxeth old; there is no wormes nor rottennesse can hurt or take the hard marter or heart of this wood, which is very odoriferous and fomwhat red. Solomon King of the lewes did therefore build Gods Temple in Ierufalem of Cedarwood. The Gentiles were wont to make their Diuels or Images of this kinde of wood, that they might last the longer.

The Cedar trees grow upon the fnowy mountaines, as in Syria upon mount Libanus, on which there remaine forne even to this day, faith Bellonius, planted as is thought by Solomon himfelfithey are likewise found on the mountains Taurus and Amanus, in cold and stony places. The merchants of the Factorie of Tripolis told me, That the Cedar tree growarh vpon the declining of the mountains. Libanus, neere to the hermitage by the city Tripolis in Syria: The inhabitants of Syria vieit to

The Cedar tree remaines alwaies green, as other trees which beare such maner of fruitethetime The Time. ber of the Cedar tree, and the images and other works made thereof, feem to five at and fend forth moisture in moist and rainy weather, as do likewise all that haue an oily juice, as Theophrasius wit-

The huge and mighty tree is called in Greeke stor: in Latine likewife Cedrue: in English, Ce The Names. dar, and Cedar tree, Pinny, lib. 24.cap. 5. nameth it Cedrelate, as though he should lay Cedrus shire, or Cedima abies, Cedar Fitte; both that it may differ from the little Cedar, and also because it is very The Rosin hath no proper name, but it may be named Cedrina, or Cedar Rosin.

The pitch which is drawne out of this is properly called xious; yet Pliny writeth, that the liquor of the Torch tree is also named Cedrium. The best, faith Diescorides, is fat, thorow shining, and of a ftrong fmell; which being poured out in drops vniteth it felfe together, and doth not remain feue-

The Nature and Vertues.

Cedar is of temperature hot and dry, with such an excellent tenuitie and subtilitie of parts, that A it seemeth to be hot and dry in the fourth degree, especially the Rosin thereof.

There issueth out of this tree a rosin like to that which issueth out of the Fir tree, very sweet in B fmell of a clammy or cleaning substance, the which if you chew in your teeth it will hardly be gotten forth again, it cleaueth so fast: at the first it is liquid and white, but being dried in the Sunne it waxeth hard : if it be boiled in the fire an excellent pitch is made thereof called Cedar pitch.

The Egyptians were wont to coffin and embalme their Dead in Cedar and with Cedar pitch, C although they vsed other means, as Herodotus recordeth.

The condited or embalmed body they call in shops Mumia, but very vnfitly; for Mumia among D the Arabians is that which the Grecians call Piffaphalton, as appeareth by Avicen, cap. 474. and out of Serapio, cap. 393.

He that interpreted and translated Serapio was the cause of this error, who rendred Mumicaster E his owne fancy, and not according to the fence and meaning of his author Serapio, faying, That this Mamia is a composition of Myrrh and Aloes mingled together with the moisture of mans body.

The gum of Cedar is good to be put into medicines for the cies; for being anointed therewith

it cleareth and clenfeth the fight from the Haw and from stripes. Cedar infused in vineger and put into the eares, killeth the wormes therein sand being mingled G

with the decostion of Hyffop, appealeth the founding, ringing, and hiffing of the cares.

If it be washed or insufed in vineger, and applied to the teeth, it easeth the tooth-ache.

If it be put into the hollownesse of the teeth, it breaketh them, and appeaseth the extreme griese I It prevaileth against Angina's, and the inflammation of the tonsils, if a gargarisme be made of it. K

It is good to kill nits and lice and such like vermin: it cureth the biting of the serpent Cerastes L being layd on with falt.

It is a remedie against the poison of the sea Hare, if it be drunke with sweet wine.

It is good also for Lepers: being put vp vnderneath it killeth all manner of wormes, and draweth N forth the birth, as Diescorides writeth.

## CHAP. 40. Of the Pitch tree:

The Defeription.

Plea, the tree that droppeth pitch, called Pitch tree, groweth up to be a tall faite and big tree, remaining alwaies green like the Pine tree : the timber of it is redder than that of the Pine or Fir: it is set full of boughes not onely about thetop, but much lower, & also beneath the middle part of the body, which many times hang down, bending toward the ground : the leaves be narrow, not like those of the Pine tree, but shorter and narrower, sharpe pointed like them, yet are they blacker, and withall couer the yong and tender twigs in manner of a circle, like those of the Fir tree; but being many, and thick fet, grow forth on all sides, and not only one right against another, as in the Yew tree : the fruit is scaly, and like vnto the Pine apple, but smaller: the barke of the tree is somewhat blacke, tough, and flexible, not brittle as is the barke of the Fir tree, under which next to the wood is gathered a rosin, which many times issueth forth, and is like to that of the Larch tree.

‡ 2 Of this fort (faith Classus) there is found another that neuer growes high, but remaineth dwarfish, and it caries certain little nugaments or catkins of the bignesse of a small nut, composed of scales lying one vpon another, and ending in a prickly leaf, which in time opening shew certain empty cautities or cels: from the tops of these fomtimes grow forth brauches set with many short and pricking little leaves: all the furub hath shorter and paler coloured leaves than the former. I oblerued neither fruit nor floure on this, neither know I whether it carry any. Daleahampias feems to have known this, and to have called it Pinus Tubulus or Tibulus. ‡

1 Picca majer.

1454

‡ 2 Picea pumila.
The dwarfe Pitch tree.





The Pitch tree groweth in Greece, Italy, France, Germany, and all the cold Regions even vnto

The fruit of the Pitch tree is ripe in the end of September.

The Names.

The Grecians call this Cone tree Pine: the Latines, Picea, and not Pinus; for Pinus, or the Pine tree is the Grecians mise, as shall be declared : that Pine is named in Latine Picea, Scribonius Largus testifieth in his 201 Composition, writing after this manner: Resinapituina, i. ex Picca abore, signifying in English, of the rosin of the tree Pitys, that is to say, of the Pitch tree. With him doth Pliny agree, lib. 16.cap. 10. where hee translating Theophrastus his words concerning Peace and Pays, doth translate Pitys, Picea, although for Pence he hathwritten Larix, as shall be declared. Pliny writeth thus, Larix offis radicibus non repullulat : and the Larch tree doth not spring up againe when the roots are burnt: the Pitch tree springeth vp again, as it hapned in Lesbos, when the wood Pyrthaus was set on fire. Moreouer, the wormes Pityocampe are scarce found in any tree but onely in the Pitch tree, as Bellonius testifieth. So that they are not rashly called Pityocampa, or the wormes of the Pitch tree; although most of the Translators name them Pingrum eruca, or the Wormes of the Pine trees : and therefore Pitys is fyrnamed by Theophrassus, and the pitys is five the pitys is five the pitys in the pitys is five the pitys in the pitys in the pitys in the pitys is five the pitys in the p are bred in it. But for a fmuch as the name Pirgs is common both to the tame Pine, and also to the Pitch tree, divers of the later writers do for this cause suppose that the Pitch tree is named by This ophrastus, vineigus, or the wilde Pine tree. This Picea is named in high-Dutch, Sothmatt; Camebaum, and 13.0t Cannebaum, and oftentimes alfo Josenholtz, which name notwithflanding & greeth alfowith other plants : in English, Pitch tree : in low-Dutch, 49eck boom,

The leaves, bark, and fruit of the Pitch tree are all of one nature, vertue, and operation, and of the fame facultie with the Pines.

CHAP.

#### CHAP. 41. Of the Pine Tree.

The Kindes.

The Pine tree is of two forts, according to The ophraftus: the one sween that is to fay, tame, or of the garden; the other syma, or wild: hee faith that the Macedonians doe adde a third, which is support, barren or without fruit, which is to vs vnknowne: the later writers have found more, as shall be declared.

Pinus fativa, five domestica.
The tame or manured Pine tree.



The Description.

The Pine tree growes high and great in the trunke or body, which below is naked, but aboue is clad with a multitude of boughes which diuide themfelues into diuers branches; whereon are fet fmall leaues, very ftraight, narrow, formwhat hard and fharp pointed: the wood or timber is hard, heaty, about the heart or middle full of an oilous liquor, and of a reddift colour: the fruit or clogs are hard, great, and confift of many found woody feales, ynder which are included certaine knobs without fhape, couered with a woodden fhell like fmall nuts, wherin are white kernels, long, very fweet, and couered with a thin skin or membrane, that eafily is subbed off with the fingers, which kernell is veet in medicine.

This tree groweth of it felf in many places of Italy, and especially in the territory of Rauenna, and in Languedoc, about Marsiles, in Spaine, and in other hot regions, as in the East countries. It is also cherished in the gardens of pleasure, both in the Low-countries and England,

The Pine tree groweth greene both Winter and Summer: the fruit is commonly two yeares before it be ripe: wherefore it is not to be found without ripe fruit, and also others as yetvery small and not come to ripenesse.

The Names.

It is called in Latine, Pinus, and Pinus fairva, Vrbana, or rather Manfacta: in English, tame or garden Pine: of the Macedonians and other Grecians, who haves: but the Arcadians name it who, for that which the Macedonians call remarks the Arcadians name Fine, as Theophafus faithes fo doth the tame Pine in Arcadia and about Elia change her name: and by this alteration of them it happens that the fruit or nuts of the Pine tree found in the cones or apples, be named in Greck by Disforids, Gaden, Paulus, and others, makes; as though they should terme it Pitys sfruits, or the fruit of the Pine tree.

There is also another Mine: in Latine, Picea, or the Pitch tree, which differeth much from the pine tree; but Pyth of Arcadia differeth nothing from the Pine tree, as we have said.

The fruit or apples of these becalled in Greeke, wirm, and in Latine Coni: notwithstanding Conos is a common name to all the fruits of these kinds of trees: they be also named in Latine, Muses is a common name to all the fruits of these Cariffing, Vinnesdons, which be now insthanding the fruit or clogs of the tree that Theophrashus nameth view, or the wilde Pine tree, as Athenaus saith. It is thought that the whole fruit is called by Galen in his fourth commentary you hipper auto books of diet in sharp disease, Ströbilos: yet in his second book of the Faculties of nourishments he doth not call Conso or the apple by the name of Strobilos, but the nuts contained in it. And in like manner in his second strobilos is the place of the faculties of simple medicines, The Pine apple fruit, saith he, which they

they call Coccalus and Strobilus, as we have faid before, that these are named in Greeke Persishe. This apple is called in high-Dutch, Zyzbel: in low-Dutch, 19 (in appel: in English, Pineapple, Clog.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The kernels of these nuts concoct and moderately heate, being in a mean between cold and hoe they make rough parts smooth, are a remedy against an old cough, and long infirmities of the cheft, being taken by themselues or with hony, or elle with some other licking thing. It cureth the Ptylicke, and those that pine and consume away through the rottennesseof their

lungs: it recoucreth frength, nourisheth, and is restorative to the body.

It yeeldeth a thick and good juice, and nourisheth much, yet is it not altogether of good dige. ftion, and therefore it is mixed with preferues, and boiled with fugar.

The lame is good againft the ftone in the kidnies, and againft frettings of the bladder, and felding of vine, for it allayeth the sharpnesse, mitigateth pain, and gently prouoketh vine imoteour it increases hills and seed, and therefore it also prouoketh sless by lust.

It increases minke and reco, and therefore it and produced neithly last.

The whole cone or apple being boiled with fresh Horehound, faith Galen, and afterwards boiled again with a little hony untill the decoction be come to the thicknesse of honey, maketh anexel-

The like faith Diagrar. The whole cones (faith he) newly gathered from the trees, broken and boiled in fweet wine are good for an old cough, and confumption of the lungs, if a good draught of

The scales of the Pine apple, with the barke of the tree, stop the laske and bloudy flixe, prouoke vrine, and the decoction also hath the like propertie.

# CHAP. 42. Of the wilde Pine tree.

I Pinus Sylvestris. The wilde Pine tree.

2 Pinus Sylvestris muzo. The low wilde Pinetree.





L 1 B. 3.

#### The Description.

THe first kinde of wilde Pine tree groweth very great, but not so high as the former, beeing the tame or mannured Pine tree; the barke thereof is glib; the branches are fored abroad, be let with long that pe pointed leaves: the fruit is fomewhat like the tame Pine tree with fome rofin therein, and sweet of smell, which doth easily open it selfe, and quickly falleth from the

The fecond kinde of wilde Pine tree groweth not so high as the former, neither is the stem growing straight vp, but yet it bringeth forth many branches, long, slender, and so easie to bee bent or bowed, that hereof they make hoops for wine hog sheads and tuns: the fruit of this Pine is grea-

ter than the fruit of any of the other wilde Pines.

The third kinde of wild Pine tree groweth ftraight vpright, and waxeth great and high, yet not so high as the other wilde kindes; the branches grow like the Pitch tree, the fruit is long and big, almost like the fruit of the said Pitch tree; wherein are contained smal triangled nuts like the nuts of the Pine apple tree, but smaller, and more brittle: In which is contained a kernell of a good tast, like the kernel of the tame Pine apple: the wood is beautiful, and sweet of smell, good to make tables and other works of.

4 There is another wilde Pine of the mountaine not differing from the precedent but in fig.

ture, growing for the most partlike an hedge tree, wherein is the difference.

Pinus felvestris montana. The mountain wilde Pine tree.

4 Pinus mentana miner. The fmaller wilde Pine tree.





This kinde of Pine, called the fea Pine tree, groweth not about the height of two men, hauing leaves like the tame Pine tree, but shorter the fruit is of the same form, but longer, somwhat fashioned like a Turnep. This tree yeeldeth very much rosin. ‡ Bauhine iudgeth this all one with

6 The fixt kind of wilde Pine, being one of the fea Pines, groweth like an hedge tree or fhrub feldome exceeding the height of a man, with little leaves like those of the Larch tree, but alwayes continuing with a very little cone and fine small kernell.

7 The bastard wilde Pine tree groweth up to a meane height, the tranke or body, as also the

5 Pinus maritima major. The great sea Pine tree.

6 Pinus sylvestris minor. The little sea Ping tree.



7 Teda, sive Pseudopinus. The bastard wild Pine.



‡ 8 Pinaster Austriacus.

Dwarfe Pine with vpright cones.





‡ 9 Pinaster maritimus minor.
Dwarfe sea Pine.

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ches and leaues are like vnto those of the manured Pine tree: the onely difference is. That fome yeares it resembles the Pine it selfs, and other yeares as a wilde hedge tree, varying often, as Nature listent to play and sport her self among her delights, with other plants of lesse moment: the timber is soft, and not fit for building, but is of the substance of our Birch tree: the stuir is like those of the other wild Pines, whereof this is a kinde.

‡ 8 This dwarfe Austrian Pine exceeds not the height of a man, but immediatly from the root is diuided and foread abroad into tough bending pretty thick branches, couered ouer with a rough barke: the leaues, as in the former, come two out of one hôfe, thicker, shorter, blunter pointed, and more greene than the former: the cones or clogs are but small, yet round and compact, and hang not downewards, but shand vpright: the root is tough and woody like other plants of this kind. It growes on the Austrian and Styrian Alps. Clustus ters it forth by the name of Pinaster 4, Austriacus.

9 The other Dwarfe is of the same height

9 The other Dwarfe is of the fame height with the former with fuch tough and bending branches, which are neither for thicke, nor clad with fo rough a barke, nor for much fpred. The leaves also are smaller, and nor vnlike those of the Larix tree, but not fo foft, nor falling every yeare as they do. The cones are little and slender, the kernels small, blackish, and winged as the rest. Chisso sound this onely in some few places of the kingdome of Murcia in Spaine;

wherefore he calls it Pinafter 3: Hispanicus. Dodonau calls it Pinus maritima minor. \$

The Place.

These wilde Pines grow upon the cold mountaines of Livonia, Polonia, Notvegia, and Russia, especially upon the Island called Holland within the Sownd, beyond Denmarke, and in the Woods by Narua upon the Lieseland (hore, and all the tract of the way, being a thousand wersts (each werst containing three quatters of an English mile) from Narua unto Muscouia, where I have seen them grow in infinite numbers:

¶ The Time.

The fruit of these Pine trees is ripe in the end of September: out of all these issued frush white and sweet smelling rosin: they are also changed into Teda, and out of these is boiled through the force of the fire a blacke pitch: the Pitch tree and the Larch tree be also sometimes changed into Teda, yet very seldome, for Teda, is a proper and peculiar infirmitie of the wilde Pine tree. A tree is said to be changed into Teda, when not only the heart of it; but also the rest of the substance is turned into stances.

#### The Names.

All these are called in Greeke victoriem; and in Latine, Sylvesser Pini: of Pling Pinasser; Saith he, lib. 16.cap. 10. is nothing else but Pinas sylvesser, or the wilde Pine tree, of a lesser he tage, and still of boughes from the middle, as the tame Pine tree in the top, (most of the couples have fallily) of a maruellous height: they are farre deceived who thinke that the Pine tree is called in Greeke victor befides the tame Pine, which notwithstanding is not so called of all men, but onely of the Arcadians (as we have said before) vine; all men do name the wilde victor and therefore Teds or the Torch Pine hereof is said to be in Latine, not Picea, but Pinea, that is, not the Pitch tree, but the Pine tree, so wind doth plainly testifie in his Heroicall Epistles:

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Vt vidi, vt perij, nec not is ignibus arfi. Ardet vi admagnes Pinea Teda deos.

Alfo in Faft.4.

Illic accendit geminas pro lampade Pinas. Hinc cereris facris nunc quoque Teda datur.

The same doth also virgil fignifie, Eneid, 7.

Ipfainter medias, flagrantem fervida Pinum. Suffinet.

Where in flead of Flagrantem Finum, Servius admonisheth vs to vnder Rand Teda Finea Canda also consenteth with them, in the mariage Song of Iulia and Mallian :

Pineam quate tedam.

And Prudentim, in Hymno Cerei Pafchalis,

Seu Pinus piceam fert alimoniam.

Moreouer, the herbe Peucedanos, or Horestrong, so named of the likenesse of week is called also in Latine Pinastellum, of Pinaste Pine tree : all which things do euidently declare, that Finastelled in Latine not Pices, but Perso.

The first of these wilde kindes may be Idea Theaphrassi, or Theaphrassian his Pine tree, growing on mount Ida, if the apple which is shorter, were longer: for he nameth two kinds of wilde Pines, one of mount Ida, and the other the sea Pinewith the round fruit: but wee hold the contrary, for the fruit or apple of the wild mountain Pine is shorter, and that of the sea Pine longer. This may more truly be Macedonum mas, or the Macedonians male Pine: for they make two forts of wilde Pines, the male and the female, and the male more wrythed and harder to bee wrought vpon, the female more easie; but the wood of this is more wrythed, & not so much in request for works as theolog. wherefore it feems to be the male. This wilde Pine tree is called in high. Dutch, partitionment Modiber Hartsbaum; in Gallia Celtica, Elvo alevo: and in Spanish, Pino Cares.

The second wilde Pine tree is named commonly of the Italians about Trent and Anagnia Combro, and Cirmolo 3 it feems to differ nothing at all from the Macedonians wilde female Pine, for the wood is easie to be wrought on, and serueth for diners and sundry works.

The third they call Mago: this may be named not without cause, wormen, that is to say, Hamilie Pinus, or dwarfe Pine: yet doth it differ from Chamapeuse, the herb called in English, ground Pine. The fourth wild Pine is named in Greeke, Paparenten : in Latine, Maritima, and Marina Pines : in English, sea Pine.

That which the Latines call Teda, is named in Greeke \*\*\*, and \*\*\* in high-Dutch \*\*\* \*\* The Proposition of the Company of the C may be termed in English, Torch Pine.

Pliny is deceived, in that he supposeth Torch Pine to be a tree by it selfe, making it the fixt kind of Cone tree : as likewise he erreth in taking Larix, the Larch tree, for non the Pinetree. And as Diof corides maketh fo little difference as scarce any, between \*\*\*\* and \*\*\*\*, and supposeth them to be both of one kinde, so likewise he sets downe faculties common to them both.

#### The Nature and Vertues.

The barke of them both, faith he doth binde: being beaten and applied it cureth Merigals and also shallow vicers and burnings, if it be laid on with Litharge and fine Frankincense.

With the Cerot of Myrtles it healeth vicers in tender bodies: beeing beaten with Copperation flayeth tettars and creeping vicers: it drawes away the birth and after-birth, if it be taken wider in a fume: being drunke it stoppeth the belly, and prouoketh vrine.

Gaitn hath almost the same things; but he saith that the barke of the Pine tree is more temperat than that of the Pitch tree: the leaves stamped take away hot swellings and the fores that do come

Being stamped and boiled in vineger they asswage the pain of the reeth, if they be washed with this decoction hot: the same be also good for those that have bad livers, being drunke with water

Of the same operation is likewise the barke of the Pine nuts 3 but Galen affirmeth that the Cone

or apple, although it seeme to be like these is notwithstanding of lesser force, insomuch as it cannot effectually performe any of the aforesaid vertues, but hath in it a certaine biting quality, which

The Torch Pine cut into small pieces and boiled in vineger, is a remedy likewise against the F tooth-ache if the teeth be washed with the decoction.

Of this there is made a profitable spather or slice to be vsed in making of compound plaisters G and peffaries that eafe paine.

Of the smoke of this is made a blacke which serueth to make inke of, and for eating sores in the H corners of eies, and against the falling away of the haire of the eielids, and for watering and bleere cies as Dioscorides teacheth.

Of Rofins.

Ove of the Pine tres, especially of the wilde kinds, there iffueth forth a liquid, whitish, and sweet smelling Rosin, and that many times by it selfe; but more plentifully either out of the cut and broken boughes, or forth of the body when the tree commeth to be a Torch Pine.

2 There issueth also forth of the crackes and chinkes of the barke, or out of the cut boughes, a certaine dry Rofin, and that forth of the Pine tree or Firre Tree.

There is likewife found a certaine congealed Rosin vpon the cones or apples.

It is called in Latine, Refina: in Greeke, with in high Dutch, party; in low Dutch, perfit: in Ita-

lian, Ragia: in Spanish, Resina: in English, Rosin.

The first is named in Latine, Liquida Resina: in Greeke, with Saus, and of divers, surpers, that is to fay, iffueth out of it selfe of the Lacedemonians, our primifua, the first flowing Rosin and in Cicilia, Kamulan, as Galen writeth in his third booke of medicines according to the kindes : in shops, Resina Pini, or Rosin of the Pine tree, and common Rosin. It hapneth oftentimes through the negligent and carelesse gathering thereof, that certaine small pieces of wood, and little stones be found mixed with it : this kinde of Rofin Galen furnameth any ways, as though he should say, confufed, which being melted and clenfed from the droffe becommeth hard and brittle.

The like hapneth also to another liquid Rosin, which after it is milted boyled, and cooled as gaine, is hard and brittle, and may likewife be beaten, ground, and fearced; and this Rosin is named in Greeke word: in Latine, Frista, and many times Colophonia, in Greeke, waternes which name is vsed among the Apothecaries, and may stand for an English name; for Galen in his third booke of Medicines according to their kindes faith, that it is called Fricta, and of some Colophonia: that, faith he, is the drieft Rofin of all, which fome call Fricta, others, Colophonia: because in times past, as Diosco. rides writeth, it was fetched from Colophon, this being yellow or blacke in comparison of the rest, is white when it is beaten : Pliny in his 14 booke, 20. chapter.

The fecond Rosin is named in Greeke praise specially that of the Pitch tree without fatnesse, and that foone waxeth dry, which Galen in his 6.booke of Medicines according to their kindes, calleth properly gionga moins: that which in Afia is made of the Pitch tree being very white, is called Spagus, as Pliny testifieth.

The third is called in Greeke print southing the fame is also named printer southing: that is voknowne in shops. Yet there is to be fould a certainedry Rosin, but the same is compounded of the Rosins of the Pine tree, of the cones or clogs, and of the Firre tree mixed altogether, which they call Garipot: this is vied in perfumes in stead of Frankincense, from which notwithstanding it farre diffe-

The Temperature and Vertues.

All the Rosins are hot and dry, but not all after one manner: for there is a difference among. A them : they which be sharper and more biting, are hotter, as that which commeth of the cones, being of Rosins the hottest, because it is also the sharpest: the Rosin of the Pitch Tree is not so much biting, and therefore not so hot: the Rosin of the Firre tree is in a meane betweene them both, the liquid Rofin of the Pine is moister, comming neere to the quality and faculty of the Larch-Rofin.

The Rosins which are burnt or dried, as Dioscorides testifieth, are profitable in plaisters, and compolitions that ease wearisomenesse; for they do not onely supple or mollifie, but also by reason of thethinnesse of their parts and drynesse, they digest: therefore they both mollisse and waste away fwellings, and through the fame faculty they cure wear if omeneffe : being vied in compound medicinesforthat purpose.

The liquid Rosins are very fitly mixed in ointments, commended for the healing up of greene S wounds, for they both bring to suppuration, and do also glue and vnite them together.

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Moreouer, there is gathered out from the Rofins as from Frankincenfe, a congealed smoke, called Moreouer, there is gathered out from the domination which ferueth for medicines that beautin Latine Faling; in Greeke, when and in English, Blacke, which ferueth for medicines that beauting for a first state of the circumstance of the circumstanc in Latine Faires; in Greeke, and in English, and ease of the eies, and also watering eies, for it

ricth without outing.

There is made hereof, faith Diofeorides, writing inke, but in our age not that which we write with. There is made nereor, takin Disputites, which is to fay, of this blacke, all, but the same which serueth for Printers to print their bookes with, that is to say, of this blacke,

#### Of Pitch and Tar.

#### Themanner of drawing forth of Pitch.

Out of the fattest wood of the Pine tree changed into the Torch Pine, is drawne Pitch by force Out of the fatters wood of the Fine tree manages that any one of fire. A place must be paued with stone, or some other hard matter, a little higher in the middle, of fire. A place multiple pauce with trong of folia obtained the liquor shall fall; then out from them about which there must also be made gutters, into which the liquor shall fall; then out from them about which there makes no man and the state of the state other gutters are to be than the place being thus prepared, the clouen wood of the Torch Pine must be fet vpright; then must it be coursed with a great number of Fir and Pitch boughes, and on euery part all about with much lome and earth: and great heed must be taken, least there be any cleft or chinke remaining, only a hole left in the top of the futnace, thorow which the fire may be put in, and the flame and mote a note that the copy of the fire burneth the Pitch runneth forth, first the thin, and then the thicker,

This liquor is called in Greeke was in Latine, Proc. in English, Pitch, and the moissur, even the fame that first runneth is named of Pliny in his 16. booke, 11. chapter, Cedria: There is boyled in Europe, faith he, from the Torch Pine a liquid Pirch vied about thips, and ferning for many other purposes, the wood being clouen is burned with fire, and set round about the furnaces on energy purposes sine wood draing charge in the first liquor runneth through the gutter likewater luc, are rue manner or maxing Commence of the state of th (this in Syria is called Course, which is of 10 great vertice, as in 105) he the coulies of usua menate preferred being all coursed ouer with it) the liquor following being now thicker, is made Pirch, But Dissectives writeth, That Cedria is gathered of the great Cedar tree, and nameth the liquor drawne out of the Torch tree by force of fire, when that is, that which the Latines call Fix liqui. da: the Italians, Peceliquida: in high Durch, Weich Duch; in low Durch, Ceer; in French, Proc. foudire: in Spanish, Pex liquida: certaine Apothecaries, Kitran: and we in English Tar.

And of this when it is boyled is made a harder Pitch: this is named in Greeke, the same in Latine, Arida, or ficea Pix: of divers, manuface: as though they should say, Iterata Pix, or Pitch iterated: because it is boyled the second time. A certaine kinde hereof being made clammic or glewing is named largen in shops, Pin naualis, or Ship Pitch : in high Dutch, Bachtin low Dutch Steenpett: in Italian, Pece feca: in French, Poix feche: in Spanish, Pez feca: in English, Stone Pitch.

#### ¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

Pitch is hot and dry, Tarre is hotter, and stone Pitch more drying, as Galen writeth. Taris good against instammations of the Almonds of the throat, and the uvula, and likewise the Squincie, be-It is a remedie for mattering eares with oyle of Roses: it healeth the bitings of Serpents, if it be

beaten with falt and applied.

With an equal portion of wax it taketh away foule ilfauoured nailes, it wasteth away swellings of the kernels, and hard fwellings of the mother and fundament.

With barly meale and a boies wine it confumeth works, or the Kings euill: it flaieth eating vicers, if it be laid vnto them with brimftone, and the barke of the Pitch Tree, or with branne.

If it be mixed with fine Frankincense, and a cerote made thereof, it healeth chops of the sand ment and feet.

Stone Pitch doth mollifie and forten hard swellings: it ripens and maketh matter, and wasted away hard fwellings and inflammations of kernels: it filleth vp hollow vlcers, and is fitly mixed

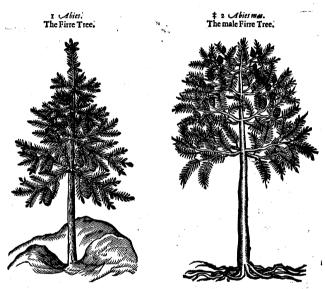
What vertue Tar hath when it is inwardly taken we may reade in Diofeorides and Gales, but we fee downe nothing thereof, for that no man in our age will eafily wouch fafe the taking.

There is also made of Pitch a congealed smoke or blacke, which serveth for the same purposes as that of the Rofins doth.

CHAP. 43: Of the Firre or Deale Tree.

The Description.

"He Firre tree groweth very high and great, hauing his leaues euer greene: his trunke of body smooth even, and straight, without joynts or knots, vntill it hath gotten branches. which are many and very faire, befet with leaves, not much vnlike the leaves of the Ewe tree, but smaller : among which come forth floures ypon the taller trees, growing at the bottomes of the leaves like little catkins, as you may fee them exprest in a branch apart by themselves: the fruit is like vnto the Pine Apple, but smaller and narrower, hanging downe as the Pine Apple: the timber hereof excelleth all other timber for the masting of ships, posts, rails, deale boords, and fundry other purpofes.



2 There is another kinde of Firre Tree, which is likewise a very high and tall tree, and higher than the Pine: the body of it is straight without knots below, waxing smaller and smaller even to the very top: about which it fendeth forth boughes, foure together out of one and the felfe fame part of the body, placed one against another, in manner of a crosse, growing forth of the foure sides of the body, and obseruing the same order even to the very top: out of these boughes grow others alfo, but by two and two, one placed right against another, out of the sides which bend downewards when the other beare vpwards: the leaues compasse the boughs round about, and the branches thereof: they be long, round, and blunt pointed, narrower, and much whiter than those of the Pitch Tree, that is to fay, of a light greene, and in a manner of a white colour : the cones or clogs be long, and longer than any others of the cone trees: they confift of a multitude of foft scales, they hang downe from the end of the twigs, and doe not easily fall downe, but remaine on the tree a very long time: the kernels in these are small, not greater than the kernels of the Cherrie stone, with a thinne skin growing on the one fide, very like almost to the wings of Bees, or great Flies: the timber or subfrance of the wood is white, and clad with many coats, like the head of an Onion,

1 Abietis ramus cum julis. A branch with Catkins or floures.



The Place.

The Firre trees grow vpon high mountains, in many woods of Germany and Bohemia, in which it continueth alwaies greene, it is found also on hils in Italy, France, & other countries, it commeth downe oftentimes into the vallies: they are found likewise in Pruse, Pomerania, Liefeland, Ruffia, and especially in Noway, where I have seene the goodliest tree in the world of this kinde, growing vpon the rockie and craggie mountaines, almost without any earth about them, or any other thing, faing a little mosse about the roots, which thrust them felues here and there into the chinkes and cranies of the rockes, and therefore are eafily cafe downe with any extreme gale of winde. I have feen these trees growing in Cheshire, Stafford.

shire, and Lancashire, where they grewing reat plenty, as is reported, before Neahs floud: but then being ouerturned and ouerwhelmed have lien fince in the mosses and waterie moorish grounds very fresh and sound vntill this day,& fo full of a refinous fub flance, that they burne like a Torch or Linke, and the inhabitants of those countries do call it Fir-wood, and Firewood vnto this day out of this tree iffueth the rofin called Thus, in English, Frankinsence:but from the young Fir trees proceedethan excellent cleare and liquid Rofin, in tafte like to the peelings or outward rinde of the Pomecitron.

The Time.

The time of the Fir tree agreeth with the Pine trees.

The Names.

The tree is called in Latine Abies: in Greeke, was: amongst the Gracians of our time the fame name remainerh whole and vncorrupt: it is called in high Dutch, thefig (Channen, and thefig Channen baum ; in low Dutch, witte Wennen Boom, or Abel-boom, and Wall-boom: in Italian, Abete: in Spanish, Abeto: in English, Fir-tree, Mast-tree, and Deale-tree. The first is called in French, du Sap, or Sapin; the other is Suiffe.

The liquid rofin which is taken forth of the barke of the young Firre-trees, is called in Greeke days a wisham in Latine, Lachryma abietis, and Lachryma abiegaa in the shops of Germany, as also of England, Terebini hina Veneta, or Venice Turpentinein Italian, Lagrimo: divers doe thinke that Dioferides calleth it mainte prin, Oleafa Refina, or oile Rofin 3 but oile Rofin is the fame that Fix liquide, or

Arida Abiesum Resina, or dry Rosin of the Firre-trees, is rightly called in Greeke, and in Latine, Abiegna Refina: it hath a sweet smell, and is oftentimes vsed among other persumes in stead

M The Temperature.

The barke, fruit, and gums of the Fir-tree, are of the nature of the Pitch tree and his gums.

The liquid Rosin of the Firtree called Turpentine, looseth the belly, driveth forth hot cholerick humours, clenseth and mundifieth the kidnies, prouoketh vrine, and driueth forth the flore and

The fame taken with Sugar and the pouder of Nutmegs, cureth the strangurie, staieth the Go northesa or the involuntary iffue of mans nature, called the running of the rains, and the white flux

It is very profitable for all green and fresh wounds, especially the wounds of the headsfor ithe leth and elenfeth mightily, especially if it be washed in Plantaine water, and afterward in Rose water. ter, the yolke of an egge put thereto, with the pouders of Oibanum and Masticke finely searced, adding shares a list of the same and masticke finely searced, adding shares a list of the same and masticke finely searced, adding shares a list of the same and masticke finely searced, adding shares a same a same and masticke finely searced, and same a sa

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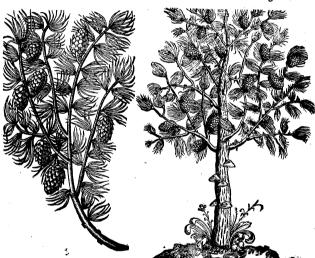
CHAP. 44. Of the Larch Tree.

The Description.

THe Larch is a tree of no small height, with a body growing straight vp:the barke wherof in the neither part beneath the boughes is thicke, rugged and full of chinkes; which being cut in funder is red within, and in the other part aboue smooth, slipperie, something white without : it bringeth forth many boughes divided into other leffer branches, which be tough and pliable. The leaves are small and out into many jags, growing in clusters thicke toge-ther like taffels, which fall away at the approch of Winter: the floures, or rather the first shewes of the cones or fruit be round, and grow out of the tenderest boughes, being at the length of a braue red purple colour : the cones be small, and like almost in bignesse to those of the Cyptesse tree, but longer, and made up of a multitude of thin scales like leaves : under which lie small seeds, having a thin velme growing on them very like to the wings of Bees and wasps: the substance of the wood is very hard of colour, especially that in the midst somewhat red, and very profitable for workes of long continuance.

1 Laricis ramulus. A brach of the Larnch tree.

2 Larix cum Agarico suo. The Larch tree with his Agarick.



It is not true that the wood of the Larch tree cannot be set on fire, as Vitruvius reporteth of the castle made of Larch wood, which Casar besieged, for it burneth in chimneies, and is turned into coles, which are very profitable for Smithes, as Matthiolus writeth.

There is also gathered of the Larch tree a liquid Rosin, very like in colour and substance to the whiter hony, as that of Athens or of Spaine, which notwithstanding issueth not forth of it selfe, but runneth out of the stocke of the tree, when it hath beene bored even to the heart with a great and long auger and wimble.

Galen writeth, that there be after a fort two kindes hereof, in his fourth book, of Medicines according to the kindes, one like vnto Turpentine, the other more sharper than this, hotter, more liquid

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of a stronger smell, and in taste bitterer and hotter but the later is thought not to be the Rosine of of a ftronger imeliand in taile different indices in the Larch, but of the Fir tree, which Galen because it is after a fort-like in substance, might have ta-

n for that of the Larch tree.

There groweth also ypon the Larch tree a kinde of Mushrum or excrescence, not such as is ypon There growers also you the Latest tice a kindle of than any other of the Muhrums, and good for other trees, but whiter, fofter, more loofe and foungie than any other of the Muhrums, and good for other trees, but whiter, to iter, more 100 team in pungie than any other of the returnishing, and good for medicine, which beareth the name of Agaricus, or Agaricke: I finde that Pliny suppose hall the medicine, which deareth the name of Cagarium, of Assaultant and the Mafticke trees, and those that beare Galls, do bring forth this Agarium: wherein he was fomenhat Matthewe trees, and those that bear oans, so only deceived, and especially in that he tooke Glandifera for Conifera, that is, those trees which bear mass or Acornes, for the Pine apple trees: but among all the trees that beare Agarican, the Larchithe chiefe, and bringeth most plenty of Agaricke.

The Larch tree groweth not in Greece, or in Macedon, but chiefely woon the Alps of Italy, not far from Trent, hard by the rivers Benacus and Padas; and also in other places of the fame mountains: far from 1 rent, narro by the fuers because the first state of the found of the Maro, it is likewise found on hils in Morauia, which in times past was called the country of the Maro, mans: Fachfine writeth, that it groweth also in Silesia; others, in Lusatia, in the borders of Poland; it also groweth plentifully in the woods of Gallia Cesalpina.

and growers picturedly in the woods of the writings of others, in his 16.000ke, 8.chapter, where he faith, that specially the Acome trees of Francedo beare Agaricke, and not only the acome where ne tatin, that i peciality the recome ties of a latter bringer trees, but the Cone trees also, among which, saith he, the Larch tree is the chiefe that bringer forth recessor the Concretes anogamong which have been acceptance, but rather in Lumbardy and Agaricke, and that not onely in Gallia, which now is called France, but rather in Lumbardy and Piemont in Italy, where there be whole woods of Larch trees, although they be found in formelmal

The best Agaricke is that which is whitest, very loose and spungie, which may easily be broken, and is light, and in the first taste sweet, hard and well compact: that which is heavie, blackish, and containing in it little threds as it were of finewes, is counted pernicious and deadly. I The Time.

Of all the Cone trees onely the Larch tree is found to be without leaves in the Winter: in the Spring grow fresh leaves out of the same knobs, from which the former did fall. The cones are to be gathered before Winter, so foon as the leaues are gone : but after the scales are loosed and opened, the feeds drop away : the Rosine must be gathered in the Summer moneths.

The Names. This tree is called in Greeke, we in Latine also Larix, in Italian and Spanish, Laria: inhigh Durch Lerthenbaum : in low Dutch, Lozhenboom : in French, Melefe : in English, Larchtre,

The liquid Rofin is named by Galen alforent: the Latines call it Refina Larigna, or Refine Laries, Larch Rofin: the Italians, Largarthe Apothecaries, Terebimbina, or Turpentine, and it is fould and alfo mixed in medicines in flead thereof : neither is that a thing newly done; for Galen likewise in his time reporteth, that the Druggers fold the Larch Rofine in stead of Turpentine: and this may bee done without errour; for Gaten himselfe in one place vieth Larch Rosin for Turpentine, and in another, Turpentine for Larch Rofine, in his booke of medicines according to the kindes.

The Agaricke is also called in Greeke, extrus and extrust in Latine, Agaricum and Agaricu, and so likewise in shops: the Italians, Spaniards, and other nations do imitate the Greekeword; and in English we call it Agaricke.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The leaves, barke, fruit, and kernell, are of remperature like vnto the Pine, but not fo frong. The Larch Rofin is of a moister temperature than all the rest of the Rofines, and is withall without sharpenesse or biting, much like to the right Turpentine, and is fitly mixed with medicines which perfectly cure vicers and greene wounds.

All Rosins, faith Galen, that haue this kinde of moisture and clamminesse joined with them, doas as it were binde together and unite dry medicines, and because they have no cuident biring quality, they do moisten the vicers nothing at all: therefore divers have very well mixed with such conpound medicines either Turpentine Rofin, or Larch Rofin: thus far Galen. Moreouer, Larch Rofine performeth all fuch things that the Turpentine Rofindoth, vntowhich, as we have faid, it is much like in temperature, which thing likewise Galen himselse assirmeth.

Agaricke is hot in the first degree and dry in the second according to the old writers. It cutteth maketh thin, clen feth, taketh away obstructions or stoppings of the intrailes, and purgeth also by

Agaricke cureth the yellow jaundise proceeding of obstructions, and is a sure remedy for cold fhakings, which are caused of thicke and cold humors.

The same being inwardly taken and outwardly applied, is good for those that are bit of venomous beafts which hurt with their cold poison.

It prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the menses: it maketh the body well coloured, driveth G forth wormes, cureth agues, especially quotidians and wandring seauers, and others that are of long continuance, if it be mixed with fit things that serue for the disease; and these things it performes by drawing forth and purging away groffe, cold, and flegmaticke humours, which cause the dis-

From a dram weight, or a dram and a halfe, to two, it is given at once in substance or in pouder: H theweight of it in an infusion or decoction is from two drams to five.

But it purgeth flowly, and doth somewhat trouble the stomacke; and therefore it is appointed that Ginger should be mixed with it, or wilde Carrot seed, or Louage seed, or Sal gem, in Latine. Sal foßilis.

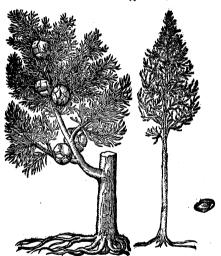
Galen, as Mesue reporteth, gaue it with wine wherein Ginger was insused: some vie to giue it with K Oxymel, otherwise called syrrup of vineger, which is the safest way of all.

Agaricke is good against the paines and swimming in the head, or the falling Euill, being taken L with fyrrup of vineger.

It is good against the shortnesse of breath, called Asthma, the inucterate cough of the lungs, the M ptylicke, confumption, and those that spet bloud : it comforteth the weake and feeble stomacke. causeth good digestion, and is good against wormes.

#### CHAP. 45. Of the Cypresse Tree.

Cupressus satina & sylnestris.
The Garden and wild Cypresse tree.



The Description.

He tame or manured Cyprefic tree hath a long thicke and straight body, whereupon many flender branches do grow, which do not fored abroad like the branches of other trees, but grow vp along it the body, yet not touching the top: they grow after the fathion of a fteeple, broad below, and narrow toward the top: the substance of the wood is hard, found, well compact, sweet of smell, and somewhat yellow, almost like the yellow Saunders, but not altogether so yellow, neither doth it rot nor wax old, nor cleaueth or choppeth it felfe. The leaues are long round like those of Tamariske, but fuller of fubfiance. The fruitor nuts do hang you the boughes, being is manner like to those of the Larch tree, but yet thicker and more closely compact: which being ripe do of themselves part in funder, and then falleth the seed, which is shaken out with the winder the of themseness part in times, and the life fame is finall, flat, very thin, of a fwart ill fauoured colour, which is pleasant to Ants or Pismires,

Of this divers make two kindes, the female and the male; the female barren, and the male fruit-Offins dides make two kinetes the male to come of the female. The Cyprefe yeelds forth a certaine liquid Rosin, like in substance to that of the Larch tree, but in taste manuel.

us marge and orthog.

The wilde Cyprefic, as Theophrassus writeth, is an high tree, and alwaies greene, so liketothe the winder Cyprefic, as 1 the proper agree winding in boughes, body, leaves, and fruit, rather than a orner Cyprent, as a recurrent control of the wood is found, of a fweet fmell, like that of the Cedar tree, which rotteth not : there is nothing fo crifped as the root, and therefore they were

‡ I know no difference between ethe wilde and tame Cypresse of our Author, but in the hand. fomenesse of their growth, which is helped somewhat by art. ‡

The Place. The tame and manured Cypreffe groweth in hot countries, as in Candy, Lycia, Rhodes, and also in the territory of Cyrene: it is reported to be likewife found on the hils belonging to mount Ida, and on the hills called Leuci, that is to fay, white, the tops whereof be alwaies coursed with flow. Bellonius denieth it to be found upon the tops of these hills, but in the bottoms on the rough parts and ridges of the hills: it groweth likewife in diuers places of England where it hath been planted, as at S100 a place neere London, fometimes a house of Nunnes it groweth also at Greenewich, and at other places, and likewife at Hampsted in the garden of M' Wade, one of the Clerkes of her Maje.

The wilde kinde of Cypreffe tree groweth hard by Ammons Temple, and in other parts of the country of Cyrene vpon the tops of mountaines, and in extreme cold countries. Bellonine affirmeth. that there is found a certainewilde Cypresseass in Candy, which is not so high as other Cypresse trees, nor groweth sharpe toward the top, but is lower, and hath his boughes spred flat, round about in compasse: he saith the body thereof is also thicke: but whether this be T by 4.0f which Theybraflus and Pliny make mention, we leave it to confideration.

The Time.

The tame Cypres tree it alwaies greene; the fruit may be gathered thrice a yeare, in lanuarie, May, and September, and therefore it is fyrnamed Trifera.

The wilde Cypres tree is late, and very long before it buddeth.

The Names. The tame Cypres is called in Greek, zurelpours, Or zurelpours in Latine, Cupressus: in shops, Cypressus: in Italian, Cypresto: in French and Spanish, Cipres: in high Dutch, Ciprestenbaum: in low Dutch, Cpprefie boom : in English, Cypres and Cypres tree.

The fruit is named in Greeke, zwipn vie mounter: in Latine, Pilula, Cuprefi, Naces Cuprefi, and Galbulis: in shops, Nuces Cyprest: in English, Cypres nuts or clogs. This tree in times pass was dedicated to Plato, and was faid to bee deadly, whereupon it is shought that the shadow thereof is unfortu-

The wilde Cypres tree is called in Greeke, we or sain, and was from this doth differ was being a name not of a plant, but of a mortar in which dry things are beaten: Thya as Pliny writeth, lib.13. cap. 16. was well knowne to Homer: he sheweth that this is burned among the sweet smells, which Circe was much delighted withall, whom hee would have to be taken for a goddeffe, to their blame that call sweet and odoriferous smells, even all of them, by that name; because hee doth especially make mention withall in one verse, of Cedrus and Thys: the copies have falfly Larix, or Larch tree, in which it is manifest that he spake onely of trees: the verse is extant in the fifth booke of odysta. where he mentioneth, that Mercurie by Inpiters commandement went to Caly find den, and that he did fmell the burnt trees Thya and Cedrus a great way off.

Theophrassus attributeth great honor to this tree, shewing that the roofs of old Temples became famous by reason of that wood, and that the timber thereof, of which the rafters are made is everlafling, and it is not hurt there by rotting, cobweb, nor any other infirmitie or corruption.

¶ The Temperature. The fruit and leaves of the Cypres are dry in the third degree, and aftringent.

e Vertues. The Cypres nuts being stamped and drunken in wine, as Dioscovides writern, stop the laske and bloudy flix, and are good against the spitting of bloud and all other issues of bloud.

They glue and heale vp great vicers in hard bodies: they fafely and without harme foke vp and B confume the hid and fecret moisture lying deepe and in the bottome of weake and moist infirmi-

The leaues and nuts are good to cure the rupture, to take away the Polypus, being an excrescence C growing in the nofe.

Some dovse the same against carbuncles and eating fores, mixing them with parched Barley D

The leaves of Cyptes boyled in sweet wine or Mede, help the strangury and difficulty of making E

It is reported that the smoke of the leaves doth drive away gnats, and that the clogs doe so like. F wife.

The shauings of the wood laid among garments preserve them from the moths: the rosin killeth G Moths, little wormes, and magors.

† Our Author in this chapter hath put together two chapters of Disdonaus; the one of Cypreffe, the other of Toya, out of Toespirafiss and others. Vid. Temps. 61

#### CHAP. 46. Of the tree of Life.

Arbor Vita. The Tree of Life. I The Description.



Het ree of Life growes to the height of a smal tree, the barke being of a dark reddish colour: the timber very hard, the branches spreading themselues abroad, hanging downe toward the ground by reason of the weakenesse of the twiggie branches furcharged with very oileous and ponderous leaues, casting, and spreading themselues like the feathers of a wing, refembling those of the Sa-uine tree, but thicker, broader, and more ful of gummie or oileous substance: which being rubbed in the hands do yeeld an aromatick, spicie, or gummy fauor, very pleafant and comfortable:among & the leaues come forth fmall yellowish flours, which in my garden fall away without any fruit : but as it hath beene reported by those that have seene the fame, there followeth a fruit in hot Regions, much like vnto the fruit of the Cypres tree, but smaller, compact of little and thinne scales closely pact one vpon another, which my felfe haue not yet feene. The branches of this tree laid downe in the earth will very eafily take root, euen like the Woodbind or some such plant, which I have often proued, and thereby have greatly multiplied thefe trees.

The Place. This tree groweth not wile in England, but it groweth in my garden very plentifully. The Time.

It endureth the cold of our Northerne clymat, yet doth it loofe his gallant greenes in the winter moneths: it floureth in my garden about May. The Names.

Theophrastus and Pliny, as some thinke, have called this sweet and aromatical tree Thuis, or Thys: fome call it Cedrus Lycia: the new writers doe terme it Arbor vitain English, the Tree of Life. I doe not meanethat whereof mention is made, Gen. 3.22.

The Temperature. Both the leaves and boughes be hot and dry

Among the plants of the New-found Land, this Tree, which Theophrastus calls Thuis, or Thua;

LIB.3.

is the most principall, and best agreeing vnto the nature of man, as an excellent cordial, and of a very pleafant fmell.

#### CHAP. 47. Of the Yen tree.

Taxen. The Yew tree.

1370



The Description.

IN stead of the description and place mentioned by our Author (which were not amisse) give me leave to present you with one much more accurate, fent mee by M. Ishn

Taxus glandifera bacciferáque. The Yew bearing Acornes and Berries

He Yew tree that beareth Acornes and berries is a great high tree remaining alwaies greene, and bath viually an huge trunke or body as big as the Oke, couered ouer with a scabbed or scaly barke, often pilling or falling off, and a yong imoorh barke appearing vnderneath; the timber hereof is somewhat red, neere as hard as Box, vniuerfally couered next the barke with a thicke white fap like that of the Oke, and hath many big limmes divided into many small spreading branches : the leaves be about an inch long, narrow like the leaves of Rolemary, but smooth and of a darker greene colour, growing all alongst the little twigs or branches close together, seldome one opposite against another, often having at the ends of the twigs little branches composed of many leaves like the former, but shorter and broader, closely compact or joyned together: amongst the leaues are to be seene at all times of the yeare, fmall flender buds formewhat long, but never any floures; which at the very beginning of the

Spring grow bigger and bigger, till they are of the fashion of little Acornes, with white kernell within: after they are of this forme, then groweth up from the bottoms of the Acomes a reddiff manger, making beautifull reddish berries more long than round, smooth on the out side, very clammie within, and of a fweet tafte, couering all the Acome, only leaning a little hole at the top, where the top of the Acome is to be feene : thele fallen, or denoused by birds, leane behinde them a little whitish huske made of a few scales: appearing like a little floure, which peraduenture may deceine forme, taking it to be so indeed: it seemes this tree, if it were not hindred by cold weather, would alwaies haue Acornes and berries on him, for hee hath alwaies little buds, which fo some as the Spring yeelds but a reasonable heate, they grow into the forme of Acornes: about the beginning of August, seldome before, you shall finde them turned into ripe berries, and from that time till Christmasse, or a little after, you may see on him both Acornes and red berries.

> Taxue tantum florens. The Yew which only floures.

The Yew which onely beareth floures and no berries, is like the other in trunke, timber, barke, and leaves; but at the beginning of November, or before, this tree doth begin to be very thicke fer or fraught on the lower fide or part of the wigs or little branches, with small round buds, very necreasibig, and of the colour of Radish feed, and doe so continue all the Winter, rill about the beginning or middle of February, when they open at the top, fending forth one small sharpe pointall, little longer than the huske, divided into many parts, or gamifhed towards the top with many

fmall dusty things like floures, of the colour of the huskes; and if you shall beate or throw stones into this tree about the end of February, or a good space after, there will proceed and fly from these floures an abundance of dusty imoke. These dusty floures continue on the trees till about haruest, and then some and some fall away, and shortly after the round buds come up as aforesaid. The Place.

These trees are both very common in England in Hampshire there is good plenty of them growing wilde on the chalkie hills, and in Church-yards where they have been planted. I The Time.

The time is expressed in their descriptions. Dec. 19.1621. Iohn Goodger, & The Names.

This tree is named by Diefeorides, THINGS by Theophraftus, WARR but Nicander in his booke of Com ternovions, Zuline: Galen doth also call it Kinne: it is named in Latine Taxus : in high Dutch, Et. benbaum ; in low Dutch, benboom : In Italian, Taffo : in Spanish, Toxo, and Taxo : in French, Tf. in English, Ewe, or Eue tree: in the vnlearned shops of Germany, if any of them remaine, it is called Tamarifeus; where in times past they were wont not without great error, to mix the barke hereof in compound medicines, in stead of the Tamariske barke. The Temperature.

The Yew tree, as Galen reporteth, is of a veno mous quality, and against mans nature. Dioscorides writeth, and generally all that heretofore have dealt in the facultie of Herbes, that the Yew tree is very venomous to be taken inwardly, and that if any doe fleepe under the shadow thereof it caufeth ficknesse and oftentimes death. Moreouer, they say that the fruit thereof being eaten is not onely dangerous and deadly vnto man, but if birds doe eat thereof it caufeth them to cast their feathers and many times to die. All which I dare boldly affirme is altogether vntrue: for when I was yong and went to schoole, divers of my schoole-fellowes and likewise my selfe did eat our fils of the berries of this tree, and have not onely slept under the shadow thereof, but among the branches alfo, without any hurt at all, and that not one time, but many times. Theophrastus faith, That were, animalia, Gaza translates them lumenta, or labouring beafts die, if they doe cate of the leaves; but fuch cattell as chew their cud receive no hurt at all thereby.

Micander in his booke of counterpoisons doth reckon the Yew tree among the venomous plants. fetting downe also a remedy, and that in these words, as Gerrane hath translated them.

> Parce Venenata Taxo, qua surgit in Octa Abietibus similis lethoque absumit acerbo Ni prater morem pleno cratere meraca Fundere vina pares, cum primum fentict ager Arctari obstructas fauces animaque canalem.

Shun th'poys'nous Yew, the which on Octa growes. Like to the Firre, it causes bitter death, Vnlesse besides they vse pure wine that flowes From empty'd cups, thou drinke, when as thy breath Begins to faile, and passage of thy life Growes Araight.

Pena and Lobel also observed that which our Author here affirmes, and dayly experience shewes it to be true, that the Yew tree in England is not poyfonous: yet divers affirme, that in Province in France, and in most hot countries, it hath such a maligne quality, that it is not safe to sleepeor long to rest under the shadow thereof. ‡

#### CHAP. 48. Of the Inniper tree.

A Mong the Iuniper trees one is leffer, another greater, being a firange and forteine tree: one of these bringeth forth a floure and no fruit; the other first and no floures.

The Deformin.

THe common Iuniper tree groweth in some parts of Kent vnto the statuse and bigness of a faite great tree, but most commonly it growes very low like vnto ground Junes; this

L 1 B. 3.

1 Iuniperus.
The luniper tree.



‡ 3 Iuniperus Alpinaminor. Small Iuniper of the Alps.



2 Inniperus maxima. The great Iuniper tree.



tree hath a thin bark or rinde, which'in horregions will chop and rend it felf into many reanies or pieces: out of which rifts; fifteeth acttaine gum or liquor much like vnto Frankincente: the leaues are very finall, narrow, and hard, and form what prickly, growing euer green along the branches, thicke together: amongft which come forth round and finall berries, greene at the first, but afterward blacke, declining to blewnesse, of a good fauor, and sweet in taste, which dowax somwhat bitter after they be dry and withered.

2 The great Iuniper tree comes now and then to the height of the Cypres tree, with a greater and harder leafe, and also with a fruit as big as Oliue berries, as Bellonius writeth, of an exceeding faire blew colour, and of an excellent sweet fauour.

† 3 This exceeds not the height of a cubit, but growes low, and as it were creeps you the ground, and confifts of fundry thicker and shorter branches than the common kind, ough alfo, writhen, and hard to breake; three leaves alwaies growing at equall diffances, as in the common, but yet broader, shorter, and thicker, neither lesse pricking than they; of a whitish greene colour on the inside, and green without incompassive this figure and history, observed not the shoure, but the fruie is like that of the ordinate of the fourth of the shoure, but the fruie is like that of the ordinate of the ordinate of the shoure, but the fruie is like that of the ordinate of the ordinate of the shoure, but the fruie is like that of the ordinate of the ordi

nary, but yet somewhat longer; it growes voon the Austrian Alps, and ripens the fruit in August and September. . . #

The Place.

The common Juniper is found in very many places, especially in the South parts of Eugland. Bellonius reporteth, That the greater groweth vpon mount Taurus. Alofius Anguillara wittes, that it is found on the shores of the Ligurian and Adriaticke sea, and in Illyrium, bringing forth great berries and others say it groweth in Provence of France: it comes up for the most part in rough places and neere to the sea, as, The special writeth.

The Iuniper tree floureth in May; the flourewhereof is nothing elfe but as it were a little vellowish dust or pouder strewed your the boughes. The fruit is ripe in September, and is feldome found either winter or summer without ripe and varipe berries, and all at one time.

The Names.

The Iuniper tree is called in Greeke of wars: the Apothecaries keepe the Latine name Iuniperus: the Arabians call it Archona, and Archencas: the Italians, Ginepo: in high-Durch, two the Italians, Ginepo: in high-Durch, two the Italians, Ginepo: in English, luniper tree.

The lefter is named in Greeke, \*\*paksn: in Latine Inniperus: the great Iuniper tree is called as fome thinke in Greeke, \*\*maksn: in Latine by Lobel, Iuniperus maximus: Illyricus carulea bacca, by reason of the colour of the berries; and may be called in English, blew Iuniper.

The betries are called Grant limiteri: in Greeke, Amiss, although the tree it felfe is oftentimes called also by the fame name analysis: it is termed in high-Dutch, \*\*Exametheer, \*\*Deckholierbeer: in low-Dutch, \*\*Genethebethen: in Spanish, Neurings: in English, luniper berries.

The gum of the Iuniper tree is vitually called of the Apothecaries Vernix: in Latine, Lachrima Luniperi, Serapio nameth it Sandarax, and Sandaracha: but there is another Sandaracha among if the Grecians, being a kinde of Orpment, which growes in the same minerals wherein Orpment doth, and this doth sar differ from Vernix or the luniper gum. Pliny, lib. 11. cap. 7. makes mention also of another Sandaracha, which is called Brithrace, and Cerinthus; this is the meat of Bees whiless they be about their worke.

I the Temperature.

I the Temperature is not and dry in the third degree, as Galon teacheth: the berries are also hot, but not altogether for dry: the gum is hor and dry in the first degree, as the Arabians write.

The Vertues.

The fruit of the Iuniper tree doth clenfe the liner and kidnies, as Galen tellifieth: it also makes A thin elammy and groffe humons. It is vied in countrepoisons and other wholsome medicines. Being oner largely taken it causeth gripings and gnawings in the stomack, and maketh the head hot; it neither bindeth nor looseth the belly it promoketh wine.

Disserides reporteth, That this being drunke is a remedie against the infirmities of the chest b' coughs, windinesse, and poilons, and that the same is good for those that be troubled with cramps, burstings, and with the disease called the Mother.

It is most certain. That the decoction of these berries is singular good against an old cough, and C against that with which children are now and then extremely troubled, called the Chin-cough, in which they vie to raise up raw sough and clammy humors that have many times bloud mixed with them.

Diuers in Bohemia do take in stead of other drinke the water wherein those berries have beene D'steeped, who liue in wonderfull good health,

This is also drunke against positions and pestilent severs, and it is not unpleasant in the drinking: E when the first water is almost spent, the vessell is again filled up with fresh.

The smoke of the leaves and wood drives away serpents and all insection and corruption of the F aire, which bring the plague or such like contagious diseases: the juice of the leaves is laid on with wine, and also drunke against the bitings of the viper.

The afthes of the burned barke being applied with water take away scurfe and filth of the skin. G. The pouder of the wood being inwardly taken is pernitious and deadly, as Dieser burney in vulgar H.

copies do affirme; but the true copies do vtterly deny it, ueither do any of the old writers affirm it.

The fume and imoke of the gum doth flay flegmaticke humors that diffill out of the head, and of the rheume: the gum doth flay raw and flegmaticke humors that flick in the stomacke and guts, if it be inwardly taken and also drunke.

and gurs, it it be inwardly taken and alto drunke.

If killeth all manner of wormes in the belly, it flayeth the medies and hemorphoids: it is come in mended also against spiriting of bloud, it drieth hollow vicers and filleth them with flesh; if it be east thereon: being mixed with oile of Roses it healeth chops in the hands and feet.

Zzzz

There

There is made of this and oile of Linefeed mixt together, a liquor called Vernifh, which is vide to beautifie pictures and painted tables with and to make iron gliffer, and to defend it from ruft.

#### CHAP. 49. Of the prickly Cedar, or Cedar Iuniper:

The Rinder.

The prickely Cedar tree is like to Iuniper, and is called the finall or little Cedar, for difference from the great and tall Cedar which bringeth Cones: and of this there are two kinds as The. phrastus and Pliny do testifie, that is to say, one of Lycia, and another crimson,

#### The Description.

He crimfon or prickly cedar feems to be very like the Juniper tree in body & bought, which are writhed knotty, and parted into very many wings: the substance of the wood is red, and fives to finel like that of the Cypreffe: the tree is couered ouer with anged barke; the leaues be narrow and fharp pointed harder than thole of luniper, fharper and more pricking, and flanding thinner upon the branches: the fruit or berry is formtimes as big as a shafell nut, or as Theophrastus faith, of the bignesse of Myrtle beries, and being ripe it is of a reddish yellow or crimion colour, fweet of finell, and so pleasant in taste, that the countreymen now and thendoe

2 Oxycedrus L

1 Oxycedrus Phanicia. Crimfon prickly Cedar.



2 The other low Cedar which growes in Lycia is not fo high as the former, having likewift wrythed body as big as a mans arme, full of boughes: the barke is rough, yellowish without, and red within : the leaves stand thicker, like at the first to those of Iuniper, but yet somewhat those cer, and in the third or fourth yeare thicker, long and round withall, comming neare to the leases

‡ 3 Cedrus Lycia altera. The other Lycian Cedar.

L 1 B. 3.



of the Cypreffe tree, or of the fecond Sauine, that is, blunt and not pricking at all, which being brui-fed betwixt the fingers, doth yeeld a very pleafant fmell: fo doth one and the felfe fame plant bring forth below sharp & prickly leaves, & aboue thick and blunt ones, as that notable learned Herbarisk Clusius hath most diligently observed: the fruit or berry is round like that of Juniper, of color yellow when it is ripe, inclining to a red, in taft fomewhat bitter, but fweet of fmell.

‡ 3 This also hath Cypresse-like leaues, not valike those of the last described, yet somewhat thicker and broader: the fruit is also much larger, being as big as Hasell nuts, and of a red or scarlet colour ; whence Lobel calleth it Cedrus Phanicia al-

The Place.

The prickely Cedar with the Crimfon colour comes up higher and greater in certaine places of Italy, Spain, and Afia, than in other countries. For that which grows on mount Gatgarus in Apulia is much higher and broader than those that grow elswhere, and bringeth forth greater beries of the bignes of an hafell nut, and sweeter, as that most diligent writer Bellonius reporteth; Clusius shewes, that the prickely Cedar and the Iuniper tree be of so great a growth in divers places of Spaine, that the body of them is as thicke as a man.

The Lycian Cedar is found in Province of France, not far from Massilia, and growes in a great part of Greece, in Illyricum and Epyrum.

¶ The Time.

Both of them are alwaies green, and in Winter also full of fruit, by reason that they continually bring forth berties, as when the old do fall new come in their places: in the fpring grow vp new buds and beginnings of berries: in Autumne they wax ripe the second yeare, as do the berries of Iuniper.

The Names.

They are called in Latine Minores, and Humiles Cedri, Little and low Cedars, for difference from the tall and great Cedar which beareth Cones.

The former is named in Greeke, Ozoneou, and xieos ponne : in Latine, Oxycedrus, and Cedrus Punica : in English, prickly Cedar, and Crimson Cedar : Pliny syrnameth it Phanicea, of the crimson color of the fruit: the Spaniards cal this also Enebro, as Clusius testifies, even by the same name they give the Iuniper; wherein likewise they are thought to imitate divers of the old writers, who have nor by names diftinguished the luniper from the Cedar, but have, as Theophrassu noteth, called them Cadros, Cedar trees, yet with an addition of toutes, or prickly Cedars.

The other with the blant lease is named of Theophrassus, was then: Of Fliny also Lycia Cedrus: in

Province of France, Mornein : divers name this Sabina, and vie it in stead of Savin, which they want: as the apothecaries of Epidaurus, and in divers cities of Greece, and also in Illyricum & Epyrom. as Bellonius testifieth. Some would have it to be w., Thya: but Thya, according to Theophrastus, is like not only in body, leaves, and boughes, but in fruit alfo, to the Cypreffe tree : but the fruit of this is nothing like to the Cypresse cones.

The fruit of this Cedar is named by Theophrastus, New, Cedris : notwithstanding Cedrus, as hee himselsedoth also testifie (Gaza nameth it Cedrula) is a certain little shrub which never grows to a

The gum or liquor which issues from the prickly Cedar is also called Vernix, and is fold insted thereof.

The Nature and Vertues.

The little Cedar, as Galen writeth, is hot and dry in a manner in the third degree : the matter or A substance thereof is sweet of smell like that of Juniper, and is yied for persumes and odoriserous fmels together with the leaves,

The berries or fruit of the low Cedar haue their faculties not fo strong, as the same Author testifieth, insomuch as that they may also be eaten, yet if they bee taken too plentifully they can head-ache, and breed heate and gnawings in the stomacke. Yet there is a difference between these two Cedar berries; for the crimson ones are not so hot and dry, by reason they are sweeter & pleatner to the taste, and therefore they are better to be eaten, and do also yeeld vato the body a kind of nourishment: but the berries of that of Lycia are bitting, hotter and drier also than those of luniper, from which they differ especially in the bitting quality, they bring no nourishment at all, and though a man eat neuer so sew of them, hee shall feele gnawings in his stomacke, and paine in his

The Peafants doe feed thereon rather to fatisfie their hunger, than for any delight they have in the tafte, or the physicall vertues thereof; albeit they be good against the strangurie, and prouose vrine.

#### CHAP. 5. Of Savin.

¶ The Kindes

There be two kinds of Savin, one like in leafe to Tamarisk, the other to the Cypres tree, where of the one beareth berries, the other is barren.

I Sabina sterilis. Barren Savin. 2 Sabina baccifera. Savin bearing berries.





The Description.

The first Savin, which is the common kind, and best of all known in this country groweth in manner of a low shrub or tree, the stem or trunke whereof is sometimes as big as a mans arm, dividing it selfe into many branches set full of small leaves like Cyptester Tamariske, but thicker, and more sharp and prickly, remaining green winter and summer, in small ranks or very strong, barren both of source and strukt. ‡ 3 Sabina baccata altera.
The lesser berry-bearing Savin.



2 The other Savin is an high tree, as Bellonium faith, as tall as the Almond tree, and much like to the tame Cypresse tree: the body is wrythed, thick, and somtimes of so great a compasse as that it cannot be fathomed; the substance of the wood is red within, as is that of luniper and of the prickly Ce. dat : the barke is not very thicke, and it is of a vellowish red : the leaves are of a maruellous gallant greene colour, like to those of the Cypres tree, yet thicker or more in number; in taffe bitter, of a spicie smell, and like Rosin: the boughes are broader. and thick fet as it were with wings, like those of the Pitch tree and of the Yew tree: on which grow a great number of beries very round like those of the little Cedars, which at the first are green, but when they be sipe they are of a blackish blew. Out of the root hereof issueth oft times a Rosin, which being hard is like to that of the Junioer tree, and dothalfo crumble in the chewing.

‡ 3 There is another which differs from the last described, onely in that the leaves are smaller and lest pricking than those of the former, as also the branches sessient. Lobel cals this Savinabaccata alternative.

The Place.

Both of them grow upon hils, in woods & otherlike untoiled places, as in Candy, Myfia, and elfowhere. P. Bellonius reporteth, that he found them both upon the tops of the mountains Taurus, Amanus, and Olympus.

The firft is planted in our English gardens almost euerie where. The second is planted both by the seed and by the slip: the slips must be set in a ground that is meanly moist and shadowie, till they have taken root: the shrubs which grow of these decline toward the one side, retaining still the nature of the bough; but that Savin which is planted by the seed growest more veright; this in continuance of time bringeth forth seeds, and the other for the most part remaines barren. Both these grow in my garden.

The Time.

They both continue alwaies greene: The one is found to be laden with ripe fruit commonly in Winter; but it hath fruit at all times, for before the old berries fall, new are come vp.

The Names.

Savin is called in Greeke Bolon, or selso : in Latine, Sabina.

The first is commonly called in the Apothecaries shops by the name savina: of divers, Savinara: the Italians and Spaniards keepe the Latine name: it is called in high-Dutch, Savinain low-Dutch, Savina to the International Savina in English, common Savin, or garden Savin. Some name the other Capressus Critica, or Cypres of Candy, as Pliny faith, the 12 sap. 17 making

Some name the other Capress of Capres of Candy, as Pliny faith, 18.1.2.49, 17. making mention of a tree casled Brita. Some there are that take this to be diteras shima, or the second Savin, and to be read. Brita for was. Bratha, by altering the vowels: for Pliny describes it, 18.1.2.49, 17. to be like the Cypres tree, in these words; They seek in the mountain Elimai the tree Brita, beeing like to the broad Cypres tree, having white boughes, yeelding a sweet smell when it is set on fire; whereof mention is made with a mitacle, in the stories of Chaudius Casar. It is reported, That the Parthians doe vie the leanes in drinkes; that the smell is very like to that of Cypresses, that the smell of other woods. It growes beyond Pisstigris, neere to the towne Sittaca, or mount Zagrus. Thus sar Pliny.

The mountaines Elimai are described by Strabi in the country of the Assyrians, next after the

The mountaines Elimet are described by Strabo in the country of the Allyrians, next after the mountain Sagarns aboue the Babylonians; by Piolomanus, not far from the Persian gulfetherefore it is hard to fagethat Bruit is Sabina alters or the second Savine, seeing that so great a distance of the place may indoubtedly cause a difference, and that it is not largely, but briefely described. It seement that Thy a mentioned by Theophrass us is more like vnto Savin; but yet for assume as Thy a like instruit to the Cypres tree, and not to the fruit or bernies of the little Cedars, it is also very

Zzzzz 3

madileti

manifest, that the second Sauin is not Thys, neither Vita arbor, so called of the later Herbarists: it is maniferiting the record Saum as not a product for a trocardea, that is, the true Saume that bears ber

The Temperature. .

The leaues of Sauine, which are most vied in medicine, are hot and dry in the third degree, and of fubtill parts, as Galen faith.

The Vertues.

The leaves of Sauine boyled in Wine and drunke prouoke vrine bring downe the menturin force, draw away the after birth, expell the dead childe, and kill the quicke; it hath the like vetue

The leanes stamped with honey and applied, cure vicers, stay spreading and creeping vices, fcoure and take away all spots and freekles from the face or body of man or woman,

The leaves boiled in oile Oliue, and kept therein, kill the worms in children, if you anount their bellies therewith: and the leaves poudered and given in milke or Muscadell doe the same.

The leaves dried and beat into fine pouder, and strewed upon those kindes of excrescences is pr aputio, called Caroles, and fuch like, gotten by dealing with vnclearl women, take them sway perfectly, curing and healing them: but if they be inucterate and old, and have been much tampeted withall, it shall be necessarie to adde into the same a small quantity of Auripigmentum in sine pouder, and vie it with discretion, because the force of the medicine is greatly increased thereby and

#### CHAP. 51. Of Tamariske.

I Tamarifcus Narbonensis. French Tamariske.

2 Tamarifeus Germanica. Germane Tamariske.





## The Description.

THe first kinde of Tamariske groweth like a small hedge, couered with a reddish barke, having many branches fet and bedeckt with leaves much like to Heath:among which come forth small mossie white sloures declining to purple, which turn into a pappous or downy feed that flieth away with the winde, as that of Willow doth: the root is woody, as the roots of other (hrubs be, and groweth diners waies.

2 The German Tamariske hath many wooddy branches and shoots rising from the root, with a white barke, having his leaves thicker and groffer than the former, and not so finely jagged or cut. The flours are reddiff, and larger than the former growing not upon footstalks many thick clustering together, as those of the former, but each a pretty distance from another, on the tops of the branches spike-fashion, and begin to flour below: which turn into feed, that is likewise caried away with the winde.

m The Place.

Tamariske groweth by running streams, and many times by rivers that break forth, and not feldomeabout fenny grounds, commonly in a grauelly foile, for it best prospereth in moist and stony places : it is found in Germany, Vindelicia, Italy, Spain, and also in Greece.

The Tamarisks do also grow in Egypt and Syria, as Dioscorides writeth; and likewise in Tylus an Isle in Arabia, as Theophy, noteth, the woodwhereof, saith he, is not weake, as with vs in Greece, but ftrong, like one or timber, or any other ftrong thing : this Tamariske Diofeorides cals wer, that is to fay tame or planted; and faith that it bringeth forth fruit very like to Galls, in taste rough and binding.

Petrus Bellonius in his fecond booke of Singularities reporteth, That he faw in Egypt very high Tamarisks and great like other trees, and that sometimes in moist places by rivers sides, and many times also in dry & grauelly grounds where no other trees did grow, which now and then did beare hanging on the boughes such a multitude of Galls, that the inhabitants call Chermasel, as beeing ouerladen they are ready to breake. Both these grow and prosper well in gardens with vs heere in

The Time.

These trees or shrubs flowe in May, and in the later end of August: their seed is carried away with the winde.

The Names.

They are called in Greeke person, and in Latine also Myrica and Tamarix: in shops, Tamariscus: of Octavius Horatianus, Murica: Dioscorides makes that which growes in Italy and Greece to be some orwild Tamarisk : it is named in high Dutch, Camarifchenholk, & 2018 in low Dutch, Thens boom. Clamarichboom: in Italian, Tamarigio; in Spanish, Tamarguira, and Tamariz; in French. Tamaris: in English, Tamariske,

The Temperature and Vertues,

Tamariske hath a clenfing and cutting facultie, with a manifest drying : it is also somewhat A astringent or binding, and by reason of these qualities it is very good for an hard spleen, being boiled with vineger and wine, either the root, leaves, or tender branches, as Galen writeth.

Moreover, Dioferides teacheth, That the decoction of the leaves made with wine doth wast the fpleen, and that the same is good against the tooth ache, if the mouth be washed therewith that it bringeth down the menses, if the patient sit therein, that it killeth lice and nits, if the parts be bathed therewith.

The affect of burnt Tamariske have a drying facultie, and greatly fcouring withall, and a little C

The floures and downy feed of the greater Tamariske do greatly binde, infomuch as they come D very neere to the Gall named Galla omphacitis, but that the roughnesse of taste is more enident in the gall: the which floures are of an vnequal temper, for there is joined to the patture therof a great thinnesse of parts, and clenning facultie, which the Gall hath not, as Galen writeth.

Thefe floures we fitly vie (faith Diofcor.) in flead of Gall, in medicines for the cies and mouth. It is good to flanch bloud, and to flay the laske and womens whites, it helpeth the yellow jaundice, and also cureth those that are bit of the venomous spider called Phalangium : the bark serueth

for the same purposes.

The leaves and wood of Tamariske have great power and vertue against the hardnesse and stop- G ping of the spleen, especially the leaves being boiled in water, and the decoction drunke, or elle infused in a small vessell of ale or beere, and continually drunke; and if it be drunk forth of a cupor dish made of the wood or timber of Tamariske, is of greater efficacie.

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# CHAP. 52. Of Heath, Hather, or Linge.

¶ The Kindes.

There be divers forts of Heath, some greater, some leffer, some with broad leaves, and some narrower; some bringing forth berries, and others nothing but floures.

#### The Description.

THe common Heath is a low plant, but yet wooddy and thrubby, fcarce a cubit higher brings forth many branches, whereupon doe grow fundry little leaues fomewhat had and rough, very like to those of Tamariske or the Cypres tree: the floures are orderly placed alongit the branches, small, soft, and of a light red colour tending to purple: the root is also wooddy, and creepeth vnder the ypper crust of the earth and this is the Heath which the Anteus tooke to be the right and true Heath.

† 1 Erica vulgaris, sive Pumila. Common ordwarfe Heath.

† 2 Erica vulgaris hirfuta. Rough leafed Heath.





There is another Heath which differest not from the precedent, saving that this plant bringeth forth floures as white as show, wherein consistent the difference: wherefore we may cal it Eriape.

mila alba, Dwarfe Heath with white floures.

2 The great Heath (which Cluffus at his being in England found in the barren grounds about. Windfor, which in his Spanish trauels he maketh the first kinde) groweth to the height of two-cubits, seldome higher, full of branches, coursed with a blackish barke: whereon are set invery good inclose the little twiggy branches round about at certaine distances, from the lower part to the top-fashioned like little boxtles, confishing of foure parts, of a shining purple colour, very beautiful to behold and the rather to be esteemed because it flourest twice in the yeare. The root is likewise wooddy.

‡ 3 This

† 3 Ericamaior flore albo Clussi. The great Heath with white floures.

L 1 B. 3.



f 5 Erica cruciala. Croffed Heath.



4 Ericamajor flore purpures. Great Heath with purple floures.



6 Erica Pyramidalis. Steeple Heath.



‡ 3 This, faith Cluffus, which is the largest that I have seen, sometimes exceeds the height of ‡ 3 This, faith Cinitius, which is the imagent that a many temperatures exercise the neight of a many very thrubby, having a hard and black ith ted wood: the leaves are finall and thort, growing a many very thrubby, having a hard and black ith ted wood: the leaves are finall and thort, growing a man, very firmibby, having a hard and diackith red wood; the leades are imaliand thort, growing about the branches by foures, of a very aftringent rafte; it hath plentifull flore of floures growing all along it the branches, for that formetimes the larger branches have floures for a foot long. This all along it the branches, to that iometimes the larger orange is a nour a root long. This floure is hollow and long if h, well finelling, white and beautifull. It growes betwix L isbon and the Vniuerfitie of Conimbrica in Portugal, where it floures in Nouember, December, and Langary, the properties of the properties

nuteritie of Commorica in Portugativine to House's in Common, and Landary, ‡

4 Of this kind there is another fort with whitish purple floures, more frequently found than † 4 Of this kind there is another fort with which floures are formewhat greater than the former, but in forme like, and flouring the other fort; which floures are formewhat greater than the former, but in forme like, and flouring the other fort; which noures are somewhat greater than the former, but in some like, and nouring at the same time. ‡ The leaves also are hairy, and grow commonly by soures: the bollow soures grow clustering together at the very tops of the branches, and are to be found in Iuly and August.

It growes on divers heathy places of this kingdome. #

Crossed Heath growes to the height of a cubit and a halfe, full of branches, commonly ly. ing along vpon the ground, of a dark fwart colour : whereon grow fmall leaves fet at certain faces ing atong you true ground, or a data twait colour. While toning another, even as do the least of two you one fide, and two on the other, opposite, one answering another, even as do the least of Crossewort. The floures in like manner stand along the branches crosse-tashion, of a dark ourseon greenish colour. The root is likewise wooddy, as is all the rest of the plant.

6 This steeple Heath hath likewise many wooddy branches garnished with small leanes that afily fall off from the dried stalks, among which come forth divers little mossing greenish some of fmall moment. The whole bush for the most part groweth round together like a little cock of hay, broad at the lower part and sharp aboue like a pyramide or steeple, whereof it tookehin name.

7 Ericatenuifelia. Small leafed Heath.

8 Erica tenuifolia caliculata. Chalice Heath.





This finall or thinne leafed Heath is also a low and hale shrub, having many small and see der shoots comming from the root, of a reddish browne colour; whereupon doe grow very many fmall leaves not valike to them of common Tyme, but much smaller and tendererathe flours grow in sufts at certaine spaces, of a purple colour. The root is long, and of a wooddy substance. ‡ The branches of this are commonly whitifn the leaves very green; the flours are smallest at both ends and biggeft in the middeft, hollow, and of a faire purple colour, which doth not eafily decay. It Houses most part of Summer, and growes in many heathy grounds. #

8 Chalice heath hath also many wooddy branches growing from the roots, slender, of a reddish brown colour, a foot and half high, garnished with very little leaves lesser than those of Time: the flours grow on the tops and upper parts of the branches, and be in number five, fix, or more, hanging downward, in fashion long, hollow within like a little tunnel or open cup or chalice. of a light purplish colour: the root creepeth and putteth forth in divers places new springs or shoots.

The Heath that bringeth forth berries hath many weake and flender branches of a reddiffi colour, which trailing upon the ground do take hold thereof in fundry places, whereby it mightily increaseth: the leaves are somewhat broad of a thicke and fleshy substance, in taste somthing drying at the first, but afterwards somewhat sharpe and biting the tongue: among which come forth small floures of an herby colour: which being vaded there succeed small round berries that at the first are green, and afterward blacke, being as big as those of Iuniper, wherein is contained purple juice like that of the Mulbery within those berries are contained also small three cornered grains: the root is hard, and of a woody substance. ‡ I found this growing in great plenty in Yorkshire on the tops of the hills of Gisbrough, betwixt it and Rosemary-topin (a round hill so called) & some of the people thereabouts told me they called the fruit Crake-berries. This is the fame that Masthiolus calls Erica baccifera : and it is the Erica Coris folio 11. of Clusius. 1

1 9 Ericabaccifera procumbens. Heath bearing berries.

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10 Ericabacciferatenuifolia. Small leafed Heath with berries.





t 10 This which our Authour figured as you fee in the tenth place (putting the description of the former thereto) harth brittle branches growing some cubit high coursed with a bark blacker than the reft: the leaues are like those of the former, but blacker and smaller, growing about the stalks by threes, of a hottish taste with some astriction : in September and October it caries a fruit on the tops of the branches different from the rest, for it is very beautiful, white, transfearent, resembling dusky and vneuen pearles in forme and colour, fucculental fo and of an acide taft, commonly containing three little feeds in each berrie: in November this fruit becomes dry, and fals away of it selfe. Clusius only observed this in Portugal and at the first sight afar off took the white berties to have been graines of Manna. He calls it Erica Ceris felie 10. It I remember (faith Dodnem) that I observed another Heath which grew low, yet lent forth

‡ II Ericapumil. 3. Dod. Dodonaus his dwarfe Heath.



13 Erica peregrina Lobelij. Lobels strange Heath.



Heath with three branches at a joint



‡ 14 Erica Ceris folio 7. Classi. Creeping Dutch Heath.



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many wooddy and twiggy branches having your them little narrow and longish leaves; on these stalkes spike fashion to the tops of them, yet but on one fide, grow elegant redde floures, pointed with blacke. This growes in that track of Ger-many which leads from Bohemia to Noremberg on dry and untilled places, and neere woods. It floures in Aprill.

12 This shrubby Heath is commonly some cubit high, having slender branches which come out of the maine stemmes commonly three together; and the leanes also grow in the same order, the tops of the branches are adorned with many floures of a darke purple colour, hollow, round, biggeft below, and flanding vpon long footflaks. Clusing found this growing in the vntilled places of Portingale aboue Lisbone, where it floured in December ; he calls it Erica Coris folio, 5.

13 Besides all these (saith Lobel, having first treated of divers plants of this kinde) there is a certain rater species growing like the ref after the manner of a shrub in pots, in the Garden of M' lohn Brancion: the lease is long, and the purple floures, which as far as I remember confifted of four elittle leaues apiece, grow on the tops of the branches. I know not whence it was brought, and therfore for the rarity I call it Erica peregrina, that

is, Strange or Forreine Heath.

14 This hath many round blackifh purple branches some soot or cubit high, lying oft times along ypon the ground: these are befet with ma-

ny narrow little leaues, almost like those of the third described, yet somewhat longer, commonly growing source, yet sometimes fine together, of an aftringent tafte; the little floures grow on the top of the branches, longish, hollow, and of a light purple colour, comming out of fourelittle leaves almost of the same colour; when these are ripe and dried they containe a blackish and small seed; the root is hard, wooddy, and runnes divers waies; the weake branches also that lie vpon the ground now and then take root againe, Clusius found this growing plentifully in divers mountanous places of Germany, where it floured in Iune and Iuly.

15 The weake stalkes of this are some soot high, which are set with many small greene leaues growing commonly together by threes, the tops of the branches are decktwith little hollow and longish floures divided at their ends into foure parts, of a flesh colour, together with the foure littel leaues out of which they grow, having eight blackish little threds in them, with a purplish pointail in the middle. The seed is blacke and small, the root wooddy as in other plants of this kinde. Clussus found this in some mountainous woods of Austria, where it floured in Aprill and May. ‡

The Place.

Heath groweth vpon dry mountaines which are hungry and barren, as vpon Hampsteed Heath neere London, where all the forts do grow, except that with the white floures, and that which beareth berries. ‡ There are not about three or foure forts that I could ever observe to grow there. ‡

Heath with the white floures groweth you the downes neere wite Grandfaid.

Heath which beareth berries groweth in the North parts of England, pamely, at a place called Crosby Lauenswaith, and in Cragge close also in the same country; from whence I have received the red berries by the gift of a learned Gentleman called M' I ames Thwaits.

The Time. These kindes or forts of Heath do for the most past floure all the Summer, even vntill the last of September.

The Names. Heath is called in Greeke, is in Latine also Ericar divers do falsly name it Agrica: in high and low Dutch, Defiten : in Italian, Erica: in Spanish, Brefe Quirre in French, Brugre : in English, Heath, Hather and Linge.

¶ The Temperature.

Heath hath, as Galen faith, a digesting faculty, confuming by vapors: the floures and leaues are to be viced.

The tender tops and floures, faith Discorides, are good to be laid upon the bitings and flingings of any venomous beaft : of these floures the Bees do gather bad hony.

Of any venomous beaut : Or these houres the nees of gather oad nony.

The barke and leaues of Heath may be vied for, and in the fame causes that Tamariske is vied.

The form which our Anthoneum in the airth clean the new officers of the cause of the ca

† The figure which our Anthor gaue in the ninch place by the name of fries becoffer lengths I take to be the First 1644, 1. of (Infine (which you find the hist) due place) and in first director I have gurn you our ordinary berry-bearing Heath.

# CHAP. 53. Of Heath of Iericho.

I Rosa Hiericontea major. The Heath Rose of Ierico.

The Description.

His kinde of Heath which of the la. ter writers hath beene called by the name Rosa Hiericontea; the coiner spoiled the name in the mint, for of all plants that have bin written of there is not any more valike vatothe Rose, or any kinde thereof than this plant what moued them thereto I know not but thus much of my owne knowledge, it hath neither shape, nature, nor facultie agreeing with any Role; the which doubtleffe is a kind of Heath, as the barren soile, and that among Heath, doth euidently shew, as also the Heathie matter wherewith the whole plant is possessed agreeing with the kindes of Heath in very notable points. It rifeth vp out of the ground, of the height of four inches, or an hand breadth, compact or made of fundry hard flickes, (which are the flalkes) clasping or shutting it selfe together into a round forme, intricately wearing it selfe one flick ouerthwart another, like a little net: vpon which wooddy flicks do grow lesus not valike to those of the Olive tree, which maketh the whole plant of a round forme, and hollow within; among the leaves on the infide grow small mossie floures, of a whitish herby colour, which



2 Rosa Hiericontea siccata. The Heath Rose of Ierico dried.



LIB. 3. Of the Historie of Plants.

turne into little feed, like the feed of Rocket, but leffer the whole plant is of the substance of heath, and wooddy.

2 The fecond figure fetteth forth the dried plant, as it is brought vnto vs from beyond the feas, which being fet into a difh of warme water, for halfe an houre, openeth it felfe in forme, as when it did grow, and taken forth vntill it be dry, returneth shut againe as before.

The Place.

It groweth in the barren grounds of France, and other hot regions, among the Heath and fuch like plants: it is a firanger in England, yet dried we haue them in great plenty. ‡ I haue not read nor heard that this growes wilde in France; but Bellonius faith it growes in Arabia deferta: Baubine faith it eafly grew and flourished many yeares in his garden at Bassill. ‡

The Time.

The feed being fowne in our cold climate, is fowne in Aprill; it perisheth when it is sprung vp, and bringeth neither floures nor feed.

This kind of Heath is called Rofa Hiericontes, or de Hiericho, the Rose of Ierico: of some, the Rose of Ierusalem, and also Rosa Maria: in English, the Heath Rose.

The Temperature and Vertues.

There is not any of the antient nor later writers that have fet downe any certainty of this plant as touching the temperature and faculties, but onely a bare picture with a flender description.

#### CHAP. 54. Of the Chafte tree.

1 Vitex, fine Agnus castus. The Chaste tree. ‡ 2 Vitex latiore ferrato folio. Chaste tree with cut leaves.





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#### The Description.

I View, or the Chafte tree, groweth after the manner of a bushie shrub or hedge tree, he using many twiggie branches, very plant and easie to be bent without breaking, like to the Willow: the leaues are for the most part divided into sine or seums fections or divisions, much like the leaues of Hemp, whereof each part is long and narrow, very like wnto the will low lease, but smaller: the floures do grow at the vppermost parts of the branches, like wnto spikie eares, clustering together about the branches, of a light purple or blew colour, and very sweet mell; the fruit is small and round, like wnto the graines or cornes of pepper.

† 2 Lobel mentions another variety hereof that differs from the former onely in that ithath broader leaues, and these also snipt about the edges. ‡

¶ The Place.

Fitex growth naturally in Italy, and other hot regions, by water courses and running streams; I haue it growing in my garden.

¶ The Time.

Vitex beginneth to recouer his loft leaues in May, and the floures come forth in August.

¶ The Names.

† The Grecians call this (hrub som, and work Agnosti.) Cassum, Chaste: because saith Pliny in its 24.booke, 9. chapter, the Athenian Matrons in their feast called The special dedicated to the honour of Ceres, destrous to keepe themselues chaste, doe lay the leaves in their beds under them: the Latines name it Vitex, and of divers it is termed, as wee finde among the bastard and counterfor names, some in Latine, Salix marina, or Salix Amerina, and Piper Serse: in high Dutch, Sednas mulle keulthbaum: in low Dutch, and also of the Apothecaries, Agnus Cassum: the Italian Vitic, Agnos cassos in Spanish, Gattileasto: in English, Chaste tree, Hempe tree, and of divers, Agnus ushum. The name Agnus Cassum cas

The leaves and fruit of Agnus cafess are not and dry in the third degree: they are of very thinge parts, and walte or confurme winde.

The Pertue:

Withflandeth all vncleannes, or defire to the fleth, confurning and drying up the feed of generation, in what fort foeuer it bee taken, whether in pouder onely, or the decockion drunke, or whether the leaves be carried about the body; for which cause it was called Castu; that is to say, chaste, cleane, and pure.

The feed of Agnus Caffus drunken, driveth away, and diffolueth all windinesse of the stomacke, openeth and cureth the stoppings of the liver and spleen; and in the beginning of dropsies, it is good to be drunke in wine to the quantity of a dram.

The leaues flamped with butter, dissolue and asswage the swelling of the genitories and cods; being applied thereto.

The decoction of the herbe and feed is good against paine and inflammation about the mattis; if women be caused to fit and bathe their privile parts therein: the feed being dranke with Pennyroiall bringeth downe the menses, as it doth allo both in a sume and in a pessarie in a pultis it cureth the head-ache, the Phrenticke, and those that have the Lethargie are wone to be bathed herewith, oile and vineger being added therero.

The leaves vied in a fume, and also strowed, drive away serpents; and being laid on documentarings,

The feed laied on with water doth heale the clifts or rifts of the fundament, with the leases, it is a remedy for lims out of joynt, and for wounds.

It is reported that if such as journeyor trauell do carry with them a branch or rod of Agam Gaflus in their hand, it will keepe them from Merry-galls, and wearintesse: Dissertes.

# CHAP. 55. Of the Willow Tree.

The Description

The common Willow is an high tree, with a body of a meane thicknesse, and riseth up as high as other trees doe if it be not copped in the beginning, soone after it is planted, the harte

barke thereof is fmooth, rough, and flexible: the wood is white, tough, and hard to be broken: the leanes are long, leffer and narrower than those of the Peach tree, somewhat greene on the vpper side and slipperic, and on the nether side softer and whiter: the boughes be coursed either with a purple, or else with a white barke: the catkins which grow on the toppes of the branches come first of all forth, being long and mossie, and quickly turne into white and soft downe, that is carried away with the winde.

r Salix.
The common Willow.

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2 Salix aquatica. The Oziar or water VVillow.



2 The leffer bringeth forth of the head, which standeth somewhat out, slender wands or twigs, with a reddish or greene barke, good to make baskets and such like workes of: it is planted by the wigs or cods being thrust into the earth, the vpper part whereof when they are growne up, is cut off, so that which is called the head increaseth under them, from whence the slender twigs doe grow, which being oftentimes cut, the head waxeth greater: many times also the long rods or wands of the higher Withy trees be lopped off and thrust into the ground for plants, but deeper, and about mans height: of which do grow great rods, profitable for many things, and commonly for bands, wherewith tubs and casks are bound.

3 The Sallow tree or Goats Willow, groweth to a tree of a meane bigneffe: the trunke or body is foft and hollow timber, couered with a whitilh rough barke: the branches are fet with leaues formewhat rough, greene aboue, and hoarie vnderneath: among which come forth round catkins, or aglets that turne into downe, which is carried away with the winde.

4. This other Sallow tree differents not from the precedent, but in this one point, that is to fay, the leaves are greater and longer, and every part of the tree larger, wherein is the difference, ‡ Both those last described hath little roundish leaves like little cares growing at the bottoms of the footfalkes of the bigger leaves, whereby they may bee distinguished from all other Plnats of this kinde. ‡

The Rose Willow groweth vp likewise to the height and bignesse of a shrubby tree; the body whereof is courted with a scabby rough barke: the branches are many, whereupon do grow very many trigs of a reddish colour, gainished with small long leaues, somewhat whits its amongst which come forth little sources, or rather a multiplication of leaues, joyned together in sorte of a positive of the source of a positive production of leaues, and the source of a positive production of leaues, and the source of a positive production of leaues, and the source of a positive production of leaues, and the source of the source

Salix Caprearotundifolia. The Goat round leafed Willow.



5 Salix Rosea Anglica. The English Rose Willow.





Rose, of a greenish white colour, which doe not only make a gallant shew, but also yeeld a most cooling aire in the heat of Summer, being set vp in houses, for the decking of the fame.

the fame.

6 The low or base Willow growes but low, and leaneth weakely vpon the ground, hauing many small and narrow leaves, set vpon limber and pliant branches, of a darke or blackish greene colour: amongst which come forth long slender stems full of Mosse should be succeeded by the state of the same with the winde.

7 The dwarfe Willow hath very small and slender branches, seldome times about a duskie barke, with very little and narrow leaves, of a greene colour abone and on the

leaves, of a greene colour abone, and on the vpper fide, but vnderneath of a hory or ouer worne greenish colour, in bignesse and fa-shion of the leaues of garden Flax: among which come forth little duskish somes, which doe turne into downe that is carried away with the winde : the root is small and threddy, of the bigneffe of a finger, and of a blackifh colour.

8 There is another kinde of willow like to the former, and differeth from it in that, the leaves of this kinde are smaller and narrower, as big as the leaves of Myrtle, having fmall knobby floures of a duskish colour,

6 Salix humilis. The low Willow.

L1 B. 3.



‡ 8 Salix humilic repens. Creeping dwarfe Willow.



7 Chamaitea, fine Salix pumila.
The dwarfe Willow.



which turne into downe that flyeth away with the winde: the root is small and limber, not growing deepe, but running along voon the vpper crust of the earth.

¶ The Place.

The Place.

The Edwillowes grow in diuers places of England: the Rofe-Willow groweth plentifully in Cambridge shire, by the fruers and dicthes there in Cambridge towne they grow abundantly about the places called Paradife and Hell-mouth, in the way from Cambridge to Grandchester: I found the dwarfe Willowes growing neer to a bog or marish ground at the further end of Hampsted heath upon the declining of the hill, in the dirch that incloseth a small Cottage there, not halfe a surlons from the faid bouse there, not halfe a furlong from the faid house or cottage.

The Willowes doe floure at the beginning of the Spring.

The Wanes.
The Willow tree is called in Greeke 'Inte.
in Latine, Salix: in high Dutch, meeples: in low Dutch, mothers in Italian, Salice, Salcio: in French, Saux: in Spanish, Salgueiro, Salzer, and SauZ: in English, Sallow, Withie, and Willow.

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The greater is called in Latine Salix perticalis, common Withy, Willow, and Sallow, especial. The greater is called in Latine and polymers, common the damany boughes: the kinde hereo with that which being often lopped fendeth out from one head many boughes: the kinde hereo with the white white allowed by the collection. ly that which being often topped tendent out from one flections, white: Pliny callet the blacke the red barke is called of Theophrass uplacke Withy; and the other white: Pliny callet the blacke the rea Darke is called of 1 propring my manufacture of the Greeke Withy) faith he, is easie to be cleft, and the

Theophrass writeth, That the Arcadians doe call the lesser have not the Pliny also nameth this Theophragian writtern, a nature recognized the state of t Hence: both of them doe make this to be barren in all a Callica Salix; and by Columella, Salina which likewife called in Latine, Salix pumila, Salix viminalis, Gallica Salix; and by Columella, Salina which likewise cassed in Latine, January Junitia, and Durch, Riegn seepben; in low Dutch, Binner: he faith that many doe terme America: in high Durch, Riegn seepben; in low Dutch, Binner: in English, Osier, small Withy, Twig Withy: Petrus Crescentine nameth it Vincus. The Temperature.

The leaves, floures, feed, and barke of Willowes are cold and dry in the fecond degree, and aftringent.

The leaves and barke of Withy or Willowes do stay the spitting of bloud, and all other suzes The Vertues. of bloud what foeuer in man or woman, if the faid leaves and barke be boyled in wine and drunke,

The greene boughes with the leaues may very well be brought into chambers and fer about the beds of those that be sicke of seuers, for they doe mightily coole the heate of the aire, which thing is a wonderfull refreshing to the sicke Patients.

The barke hath like vertues: Dioferrides writeth, That this being burnt to afhes, and fleeped in vineger, takes away comes and other like rifings in the feet and toes; divers, faith Galen, doe flit the variety the Withyis in flouring, and gather a certain juyce with which they vie to take away things that hinder the fight, and this is when they are constrained to vie a clensing medicine of thin

## CHAP. 56. Of the Olive tree.

1 Olea fatina: The manured Olive tree.







THe tame or manured Oliue tree groweth high and great with many branches, full of long narrow leaves not much valike the leaves of Willowes, but narrower and smaller: the floures be white and very small, growing vpon clusters or bunches: the fruit is long and round. wherein is an hard stone : from which fruit is pressed that liquor which we call oyle Oliue. 2 The wilde Oliue is like vnto the tame or garden Oliue tree, fauing that the leaues are something smaller: among which sometimes doe grow many prickly thornes: the fruit hereof is lesser than of the former, and moe in number, which do feldome come to maturity or ripenes in fo much that the oile which is made of those berries, continueth euer greene, and is called oile Omphacine, or oile of vnripe Oliues.

of The Description.

The Place. Both the tame and the wilde Olive trees grow invery many places of Italy, France, and Spaine, and also in the Islands adjoyning: they are reported to love the sea coasts; for most doe thinke, as Columella writeth, that aboue fixty miles from the fea they either die, or else bring forth no fruit: but the best, and they that doe yeeld the most pleasant oile are those that grow in the Island called

The Time. All the Olive trees floure in the moneth of lune: the fruit is gathered in November of Decembet; when they be a little dried and begin to wrinkle they are put into the presse, and out of them is squeezed oyle, with water added in the pressing: the Olives which are to bee preserved in salt and pickle must be gathered before they be ripe, and whilest they are greene.

The Names. The tame or garden Olive tree is called in Greeke Exci, and Exaltange in Latine, Olea fatina, and Vrbana: in high Dutch, Delbaum ; in low Dutch Dliftoome ; in Italian, Olino domeftico: in French, Olimer: in Spanish, Olino, and Olinera: in English, Oline tree.

The berry is called Olina: in Greeke also Brada: in Spanish, Alestuna: in French, Dutch, and Eng-

Oliues preserved in brine or pickle are called Colymbades.

The wilde Olive tree is named in Greeke, Apunda: in Latine, Olea fyluestris, Oleaster, Cotinus, Olea Athiopica : in Dutch, Wald Delbaum ; in Italian, Olino (aluatico : in Spanish, Azebuche, Azambul. begre : in French, Olivier faunage : in English, wilde Olive tree.

The Temperature and Vertues. The Olives which be for ipe as that either they fall of themselves, or be ready to fall, which are A named in Greeke, Apparation, be moderately hot and moist, yet being eaten they yeeld to the body little

The vnripe Olives are dry and binding. Those that are preserved in pickle, called Colymbader, doe dry vp the overmuch moisture of the flomacke, they remove the loathing of meate flirrevp an appetite; but there is no nourishment at all that is to be looked for in them, much leffe good nourishment.

The branches, leaves, and tender buds of the Olive tree doe coole, dry, and binde, and especially of the wild Olive; for they be of greater force than those of the tame : therefore by reason they be milder they are better for eye medicines, which have need of binding things to be mixed with

The same do stay S. Anthonies fire, the shingles, epiny ctides, night wheales, carbuncles, and ca- B ting vicers : being laid on with honey they take away eschares, clense foule and filthy vicers, and quench the heate of hot swellings, and be good for kernels in the flanke: they heale and skin wounds

in the head, and being chewed they are a remedy for vicers in the mouth. The juyce and decoction also are of the same effect: moreouer the juyce doth stay all manner of F

bleedings, and also the whites. The juyce is pressed forth of the stamped leaves, with Wine added thereto (which is better) or G with water, and being dried in the Sun it is made up into little cakes like perfumes. The fweat or oyle which issueth forth of the wood whilest it is burning healeth tetters, scurfs H

and scabs, if they be announted therewith. The same which is pressed forth of the varipe Oliues is as cold as it is binding.

The old oile which is made of sweet and ripe Oliues, being kept long, doth with all become hister, and is of greater force to digeft or waste away; and that oile which was made of the variety liue, being old, doth as yet retaine some part of his former astriction and is of a mixt faculty, that is to fay, partly binding, and partly digefting, for it hath got this digefting or confirming faculty by age, and the other property of binding of his owne nature.

The oile of ripe Oliues mollifieth and affwageth paine, diffolueth tumors or fwellings, is good L The oile of ripe Oliues mollifieth and affwageth paine, diffolueth tumors or fwellings, is good for the fiffenefic of the joynts, and against cramps, especially being mingled according to art, with good and wholesome herbes appropriate vino those discases and griefes, as Hyperican, Cammonill, Dill, Lillies, Roses, and many others, which do fortifie and increase his vertues.

M The oile of vintipe Oliues, called Omphasimum Oleum, doth stay, repress, and drive away the beginning of tumors and inflammations, cooling the heate of burning vicers and exulcerations.

# CHAP. 57. Of Prinet or Prim Print.

Ligustrum. Prinet, or Prim Print.

The Description.



Riuet is a firub growing like a hedge tree, the branches and twigs bereof be flaight, and couered with fost glistring leaues of a deepe green colour, like those of Peruincle, but yet longer, greater also than the leaues of the Oline tree: the floures be white, sweet of smell, very little, growing in clusters; which being vaded there succeed clusters of berries, at the first greene, and when they be ripe blackelikes little cluster of grapes, which yeeld a purple juyce: the root groweth enery way aflope.

The Place.

The common Prince groweth naturally in euery wood, and in the hedge rowes of our London gardens: it is not found in the countrey of Polonia and other parts adjacent.

The Time.

It floureth in the end of May, or in Iune: the berries are ripe in Autumne or about Winter, which now and then continue all the Winter long; but in the meane time the leanes fall away, and in the Spring new come vp in their places.

¶ The Names. It is called in Latine, Ligustrum: in Italian at this day, Guistrico, by a corrupt word drawne from Ligustrum: it is the Grecians and in no wife ween for Cypres is a shrub that grow-

West. They be very like one vnto another, as the descriptions doe declare; but yet in this they differ, as witnesseth Bellonius, because the leaves of Prinet do fall away in Winter, and the leaves of Cyprus are alwaies greene: Moreouer, the leaues of Cyprus doe make the haire red, as Disfernits Cyprus are alwayes greene: Moreouer, the leaues of Cyprus doe make the naure real as Deplayment faith, and (as Bellionius reporteth) doe give a yellow colour: but the leaues of Prinet have no weat felie fame tree which Cyprus is in the Eaft: which thing norwith thanding he did not write as he is a colour to the contract of the colour tree which Cyprus is in the Eaft: which thing norwith thanding he did not write as he called the colour tree which Cyprus is in the Eaft: which thing norwith thanding he did not write as he called the colour tree which Cyprus is in the Eaft: which thing norwith thanding he did not write as he called the colour tree which Cyprus is in the Eaft: which thing norwith than the called tree which called the called the called the called tree which called the called the called the called tree which called the calle himfelfe thought, but as other men suppose; for sib. 12.649. 14, he written thus, Some (saith he) affirme this, o/z. Cyprus, to be that tree which is called in Italy, Ligustrum; and that Ligustrum or Prinet is that plant which the Grecians call southers the description doth declare.

Phyliria, faith Dioscorides, is a tree like in bignesse to Cyprus, with leaves blacker and broader than those of the Oline tree: it hath fruit like to that of the Mastick tree, blacke, something sweet, flanding in clusters, and such a tree for all the world is Princt, as we have before declared.

Strapio the Arabian cop 44. doth call Prince Mahaleb. There is also another Mahaleb, which is a graine or feed of which Makes maketh mention cop 478, that it doth by his warme and comfortable heater diffolue and affiwage paine. Strapio feemeth to intreate of them both, and to coptained the Mahaleb under the title of one chapter: it is named in high Dutch Membalishes. Dimbtholte Abein ober Schulweiden: in low Durch, Beeleeure, Ponthout : in French 79fue: in English, Prinet, Primprint, and Print. i macle (a)

LIB. 3. Some there be that would have the berries to be called Vaccinia, and Vaccinium to be that of

which Vitravius hath made mention in his feuenth booke of Architecture or the art of building. chap. 14. of purple colours: after the same manner, saith hee, they temper Vaccinium, and putting milke vnto it doe make a gallant purple: in such breuitie of the old Writers what can be certainly

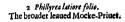
The Temperature.

The leaves and fruit of Privet are cold, dry, and aftringent. The Vertues.

The leaves of Privet doe cure the swellings, apostumations, and vicers of the mouth or throat, A being gargarifed with the juyce or decoction thereof, and therefore they be excellent good to be put into lotions, to wash the secret parts, and the scaldings with women, cankers and sores in childrens mouthes.

## CHAP. 58. Of Mocke-Prinet.

I Phillyrea angustifolia. Narrow leaved Mocke-Princt.







The Description.

Yprus is a kinde of Priuet, and is called Phillyrea, which name all the forts or kindes thereof doe retaine, though for diftinction fake they passe vnder sundry titles. This plant groweth like an hedge tree, formetimes as big as a Pomegranate tree, belet with flender twiggy boughes which are garnifhed with leaues growing by couples, very like the leaues of the Olive tree, but broader, fofter, and of a green colour: from the bosomes of these leaves come forth great bunches of small white floures, of a pleasant sweet smell which being vaded, there succeed clusters of blacke berries very like the berries of the Alder tree.

2 The fecond Cyprus, called also Phillyrea latifolia, is very like the former in body, branches,

Phillyrea ferrata 2.Clufij. The second toothed Privet of Clusius.



leaves, floures, and fruit; and the difference is this, that the leaves of this plant are broader, but in faculty they are like.

but in tacuity tney are like.

3 This kinde of Prinet rifeth wp like an hedge buth, of the height of fue or fix cubin; the branches are long, fragile or brittle, concred with a whitish barke, whereon are fet leanes. red with a writtin banker dieters are it leaves fomewhat broad, jagged on the edge like the teeth of a faw, and of a deepe greene colour; among which come forth the flours, which reither my Author nor my felfe haue feene; the berries grow vpon small foot stalkes, for the most part three together, being round, and of the bigneffe of pepper graines, or Myrtleberries, of a blacke colour when they be ripe,

¶ The Place.

These plants do grow in Syria neere thecity Ascalon, and were found by our industrious Pena in the mountaines neere Narbone and Montpelier in France: the which I planted in the garden at Barne-Elmes neere London be. longing to the right Honourable the Earle of Effex: I have them growing in my gardenlike-

¶ The Time.

The leaves shoot forth in the first of the Spring: the floures show themselues in May and Iune: the fruit is ripe in September.

¶ The Names.
This Prince is called in Greeke, wee, and in

Latine also Cyprus: they may be named in Eng-for their Author, do thinke that it is Ligasfrum, or our Western Prinet, as we have showed in the former chapter, it is the Arabians Aleanna, or Henne: and it is also called of the Turkes Henne com

The Temperature.

The leaves of these kindes of Privet have a binding quality as Dieserides writeth. The Vertues.

A Being chewed in the mouth they heale the vicers thereof, and are a remedy against inflammati-

The decoction thereof is good against burnings and scaldings. The same being stamped and steeped in the juyce of Mullen and laid on, do make the haire red, as Dioscorides noteth. Bellonius writeth, that not onely the haire, but also the nether parts of mans body and nailes likewife are coloured and died berewith, which is counted an ornament among the

The floures being moistned in vineger and applied to the temples affire head-ache.

There is also made of these an oile called *Oleum Cyprinum*, sweet of small, and good to heate and fupple the finewes.

# CHAP. 59. Of bastard Prinet.

This shrubby tree, called Macaleb, or Mabaleb, is also one of the Primets : it rifeth up like vitto a final hedge tree, not white vitto the Damfon of Bulleffe tree, having many vitto a final hedge tree, not white vitto the Damfon of Bulleffe tree, having many vitto and preading branches: whereon do grow leaves not valike to those of the Philippens of the P of an description : amongst which come forth mossis floures or a white colour, and of a persect

fweet smell, growing in clusters, many hanging upon one stem, which the Grauer hath omitted: af-ter which come the berries, green at the first, and blacke when they be ripe, with a little hard stone within in which lies a kernell.

2 Gesner and Matthiolus have set forth another Macaleb, being also another bastard Privet. It groweth to a small hedge tree, having many green branches fet with round leaves like those of the Elme tree, some hat snipt about the edges; the flours are like those of the precedent, the fruit, or rather the kernell thereof, is as hard as a bead of Corall, some hat round, and of a shining blacke colour, which the cunning French perfumers do bore thorow, making thereof bracelets, chaines, and fuch like trifling toyes, which they fend into England, smeared ouer with some odde sweet Compound or other, and they are here fold vnto our curious ladies and gentlewomen for rare & strange Pomanders, for great fummes of mony.

1 Phillyria arbor, verior Macaleb. Bastard Privet.

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The Place. These trees grow in divers places of France, as about Tholouse and fundry other places. They are strangers in England.

The Time.

The floures bud forth in the Spring: the fruit is ripe in November and December. The Names.

This bastard Privet is that tree which divers suspect to be that Mahaleb or Machaleb of which Avices writeth, cap. 478. and which also Serapio speaketh of out of Messe: but it is an hard thing to affirme any certaintie thereby, seeing that Avicen hath described it without marks. Notwithstanding this is taken to be the same of most writers, and those of the best. We may call it in English, Bastard Privet, or Corall, or Pomander Privet, being without doubt a kinde thereof.

The Nature and Vertues. Concerning this bastard Privet we have learned as yet no vie thereof in physicke. The kernels A that are found in the stones or fruit, as they be like intaste to those of Cherries, so be they also anfwerable to them in temperature; for they are of a temperat heate, and gently prouoke vrine, and be therefore good for the stone : more wee haue not to write than hath been spoken in the descrip-

Bbbbbb

CH AP.

# CHAP. 60. Of the fruitlesse Privet.

¶ The Description.

His shrubby bush, called of Pliny and Clusius, Alasernus, growes up to a small hedge tree, in forme like vnto a bastard Priver, but the leaves are more like those of Mex or French Oke, yet fiffer and rounder than those of Macaleb, among which come forth hits of ORC, yet timer and rounder than those of the among which come forming of greenish yellow floures like those of the Lentisk tree and among the leaves come forth the berries, like those of Laurus Tinus, in which are contained two kernels like the acines or stone of

> I Alaternus Plinii. Fruitleffe Priver

2 Alaternus bumiliar The lower fruitleffe Privet.





2 The second kinde of Alastraus is likewise a fruitlesse kinde of Privet, having narrow leaves formwhat snipt about the edges; from the bosoms whereof come forth small herby colored flours, which being valed, the fruit succeedeth, whereof Avicen speaketh, calling it Fagaras, being a fruit in bignesse & form like those in shops called Cocculus Indi, and may be the same, for any thing that hath bin written to the contrary. This fruit hangs as it were in a darke ash coloured skin or huske, which incloses ha stender stiffe shell like the shell of a nut, couered with a thin or black filme, whe ther it be the fruit of this plant it is not cenfured; notwithstanding you shall find the figure bereof among the Indian fruits, by the name Faguras.

‡ This hath (horter branches and rounder leaves than the former: the floures are larger, and greener, to which fucceed fruit clustering together, first green, then red, and afterwards blacke, and confifting of three kernels. It floures in February and the beginning of March, and growes in fundry places of Spain. The fruit of this is not the Fagaras, neither doth the Fagaras mentioned by our Author any way agree with the Cocculus Indi of the shops, as shal be shewed hereafter in their

These Plants grow in the shadowy woods of France, and are strangers in England. The Place.

Of the Historie of Plants.

The Time.

The Time answereth the rest of the Privets. The Names.

Alaternus of pling is the same phillyrea which Theophrastus hath written of by the name Philyca: and Bellonius also, lib. 1. cap. 42. of his Singularities, and the people of Candy call it Elaprinon: the Portugals, Casca: in French, Dalader, and Sangin blane: in English, barren or fruitiesse Privet: notwithstanding some have thought it to beare fruit, which at this day is called Fagaras with vs, Cocculus Indi, as we have faid. I can by no meanes approve of the English name here given by our Author; but judge the name of Euer-green Privet (given it by M' parkinson) to be much more fitting to the thing. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

Whether the plant be vied in medicine I cannot as yet learn : the fishermen of Portugall vie A to feethe the barke thereof in water, with the which decoction they colour their nets of a reddish colour, being very fit for that purpose: the wood also is vsed by Dyers to dye a dark black withall,

#### CHAP. 61. Of the white and blew Pipe Prinet.

1 Syringa alba. White Pipe.

L 1 B. 3.



2 Syringa cœrulea. Blew Pipe.



The Defeription.

"He white Pipe groweth like an hedge tree or bushy shrub; from the root wherof arise many shoots which in short time grow to be equall with the old stocke, whereby in a little time it increaseth to infinit numbers, like the common English Prim or Privet. whereof doubtleffe it is a kinde, if wee confider every circumstance. The branches are covered with a rugged gray barke: the timber is white, with some pith or spongie matter in the middest like Elder, but lesse in quantitie. These little branches are garnished with small crumpled leaves of the shape and bignesse of the Peare tree leaves, and very like in form: among which come forth Bbbbbb 2

‡ 3 Syringa Arabica. Arabian Pipe.



4 Balanus Myrepsica, sive Glans unquentaria. The oily Acorne.



the flours, growing in tufts, compact of four fmall leaues of a white colour, and of a plea. fant sweet smell; but in my judgment they are too fweet, troubling and molesting the head in very strange manner. I once gathered the floures and layed them in my chamber window, which smelled more strongly after they had lien together a few houres, with fuch an vnacquainted fauor that they awaked me out of sleepe, so that I could not reft till I had cast them out of my chamber. The floures being vaded, the fruit follows, which is small, curled, and as it were compact of many little folds, broad towards the upper part, and narrow toward the stalke, and black when it is ripe, wherein is contained aftender long feed. The root hereof fpreadethit felfe abroad in the ground after the manner of the roots of fuch thrubby trees, 2 The blew Pipe groweth likewise in

manner of a small hedge tree, with many shoots rising from the root like the former, as our common Privet doth, whereof it is a kind. The branches haue a finall quantity of pith in the middle of the wood, and are coucred with a darke blacke greenish barke or rinde. The leaves are exceeding greene, and crumpled or turned vp like the brimmes of a hat, in shape very like vnto the leaues of the Poplar tree : among which come the flours, of an exceeding faire blew colour, compact of many smal floures in the form of abunch of grapes : each floure is in thew like those of Valerianarubra Dodonas, confishing of four parts like a little star, of an exceeding sweet fauour or finell, but not fo ftrong as the former. When these floures begon there succeed flat cods, and somwhat long, which being ripe are of a light colour, with a thinne membrane or filme in the middest, wherein are feeds almost foure square, narrow, and

‡ 3 This (which Clusius fetteth forth by the name of Issminum Arabicum, or Syringa Arabica) groweth some two or three cubits high, divided into many slender branches, whereon by couples at each joint stand leaues like those of the first described, but thinner, and not fnipt about the edges. On the tops of the branches grow the floures, wholly white, confifting of nine, tenne, or twelue leaues fet in two ranks : these floures are fweet, having a fent as it were compoun-

ded of the Spanish I asmine and Orenge flours. It is a tender plant, and may be graffed on the conmon lafmine, whereon it thriues well, and floures most part of the Summer. It groweth plentifully in Egypt, and Profeer Alpinus is thought to mention this by the name of Sambac Arabum, five Gelseminum Arabicum. ±

4 Glass onguentaria, or the oily Acorne, is the fruit of a tree like Tamariske, of the bigueffe of an Hafell nut; out of the kernell whereof, no otherwise than out of bitter Almonds, is present an oily juyce, which is vied in pretious Oyntments, as Die Corrides affirmeth. Neither is it in our timewholly rejected; for the oile of this Fruit mixed with sweete Odours serueth to persune

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gloues and divers other things, and is vulgarly known by the name of oile of Ben.

The Place.

1 2 These trees grow not wild in England, but I have them growing in my garden in very great

¶ The Time.

They floure in Aprill and May, but as yet they have not borne any fruit in my garden, though in Italy and Spain their fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

The later Physitians call the first Syringa, or rather 2000, that is to say, a Pipe, because the stalkes and branches therof when the pith is taken out are hollow like a Pipe: it is also many times fyrnamed Candida or white, or Spring a Candida flore, or Pipe with a white floure, because it should differ from Lillach, which is somtimes named Syringa carulea, or blew Pipe: in English, white Pipe.

Blew Pipe the later physitians, as we have said, do name Lillach or Lilach: of some, Syringa carulea, or blew Pipe : most do expound the word Lillach, and call it Ben : Serapio's and the Arabians Ben is Glass Vnquentaria, which the Grecians name Bianes Mapphal : from which Lillach doth very much differ: amongst other differences it is very apparant that Lillach bringeth forth no nut, how foeuer Matthiolus doth falfly picture it with one; for it hath only a little cod, the feed whereof hath in it no oile at all. The figure of the Balanus Myrepfica we have thought good to infert in this Chapter, for want of a more convenient roome.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues. Concerning the vie and faculties of these herbs neither we our selues have found out any thing. nor learned ought of others.

‡ Balanus Myrepsica taken in the quantity of a dram causeth vomit; drunk with Hydromel it purgeth by the stoole, and is hurtfull to the stomacke.

The oile pressed out of this fruit, which is vsually termed oile of Ben, as it hath no good or plea- B fing fmell, so hath it no ill sent, neither doth it become rancide by age, which is the reason that it is much vfed by Perfumers.

The oile smoothes the skin, softens and dissolues hardnesse, and conduces to the cure of all cold C affects of the finues: and it is good for the pain and noise in the ears, being mixt with goose greafe. and fo dropped in warme in a finall quantitie. ‡

# CHAP. 62. Of Widow-waile or Spurge Olive.

The Description.

7 Idow-waile is a small shrub about two cubits high. The stalke is of a woody substance? branched with many small twigs full of little leaues like Privet, but smaller and blacker: on the ends whereof grow small pale yellow floures; whith being past, these succedeth a three cornered berry like the Tithymales, for which cause it was called Tricoscos, that is, three berried Chamalea. These berries are green at the first red afterward, and brown when they be withered, and contain in them an oily satnesse like that of the Oliue, being of an hot biting tast, and burning the mouth as do both the leaves and rinde. The root is hard and wooddy.

The Place. It is found in most vntilled grounds in Italy and Languedoc in France, in rough and defart places. I haue it growing in my garden.

The Time. It is alwaies green: the feed is ripe in Autumne.

The Names. The Grecians call it and have, as though they should say low or short Olive tree: the Latines, ole-470,& Oleastellus, and likewise Citocacium: it is also named of divers, Olivella, as Matthiolus Sylvaticus faith: it is called in English, Widow-waile, quia facit viduas.

The fruit is named of divers, there with : in Latine, Coccus enidius : but he is deceived, faith Die-Scorides, that nameth the fruit of Spurge Olive, Coccus enidius. Avicen and Serapio call Chamales OF Spurge Olive, Mezereon; under which name notwithftanding they have also contained both the Chamæleons or Carlines, and so have they confounded Chamalea or Spurge Olive with the Carlines, and likewise Thymalea or Spurge flax.

Bobbbb 3

Chamalea Arabum Tricoccos. Widow-waile.



Chamalea Germanica, sive Mezereon. Spurge Flax, or the dwarfe Bay.



¶ The Temperature.

Both the leaves and fruit of Spurge olive, as we have faid, are of a burning and extreme hot temperature.

The Vertues.

The leaves, faith Dioscorides, purge both flegme and choler, especially taken in pils, so that two parts of Wormwood be mixed with one of Spurge Olive, and made vp into pills with Mede or honied water: they melt not in the belly, but as many as be taken are voided

Mesue also hath a description of pils of the leaues of MeZercon, that is, Chamalea or spurge Olive (yet Sylvius expounds it Thymales, or Spurge flax)but in flead of wormwood he taketh the outward fubstance of the yellow Mirobalans and Cepula Mirebalans, and maketh them vp with Tereniabin, that is, with Manna and foure Dates, which they call Tamarinds. dissolued in Endive water; & appointeth the fame leaves to be first tempered with very strong vineger, and to be dried.

These pills are commended against the dropfie, for they expell waterie humours, but are violent to nature; therefore wee must vie them as little as may be. Further Diofcorides addeth, that the leaves of Spurge olive beaten with hony do clense filthy or crusted vicers.

## CHAP. 63. Of Germane Olive Spurge.

The Description.

The dwarfe Bay tree, called of Dunchand Mezereon, is a small shrub two cubits high the branches be tough, limber, and easie to bend, very fost to be cut: whereon grow long leaves like those of Privet, but thicker & farter: the floures appeare before the leaues, oft times in Ianuarie, clustering together about the stalks at certain distances, of awhitish colour tending to purple, and of a fragtant pleafant sweet smell:after come the small betries, green at the first, but beeing ripe of a shining red, and after of a darke blacke colour, of a very hot and burning taft, inflaming the mouth and throat, with danger of choking. The root is wooddy.

¶ The Place and Time.

This plant growes naturally in moist and shadowy woods of most of the East countries especially about Melvin in Poland, from whence I have had great plenty for my Gatden, where they flour in the first of the spring, and ripen their fruit in August,

The Names. It is viually called in high-Dutch, Zellant, Zeidelbaft, Lenfakraut, and killerbalg:the

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Aporhecaries of our countrey call it Mezereon, but wee had rather name it Chamelea Germanicanor Dutch Mezercon, or it may be called Germane Olive Spurge. We have heard that divers Italians do name the fruit thereof Piper montanum, or Mountain Pepper. Some say that Laureola or Spurge Laurell is this plant; but there is another Laureola, of which we will hereafter treat but by what name it is called of the antient writers, & whether they knew it or no, it is hard to tel. It is thought to be Cneoron album Theophrasti, but by reason of his breuitie we can affirme no certaintie.

There is, faith he, two kindes of Cneoron, the white and the blacke, the white hath a long leaf like in forme to Spurge Olive, the blacke is full of substance like Myrtle; the low one is more white, the fame is with smell, and the blacke without smell. The root of both, which groweth deepe, is great: the branches be many, thicke, wooddy, immediatly growing out of the earth, or little aboue the earth, tough , wherefore they vie these to bind with, as with Oziars. They bud and flourewhen the Autumne Equinoctial is past, and a long time after. Thus much Theophrastus.

The Germane Spurge Olive is not much valike to the Olive tree in leafe: the floure is sweet of smell, the buds whereof, as we have written, come forth after Autumne: the branches are wooddy and pliable, the root long, growing deep: all which shew that it hath great likenesse and affinitie with Cneeron, if it be not the very same.

The Temperature.

This plant is likewise in all parts extreme hot; the fruit, leaves, and rinde are very sharpe and biting; they bite the tongue, and fet the throat on fire.

The Vertues.

The leaves of Mezereon do purge downeward, flegme, choler, and waterish humours, with great A violence.

Alfo if a drunkard doe eat one graine or berry of this plant, hee cannot be allured to drinke any B drinke at that time, such will be the heate in his mouth and choking in the throat.

This plant is very dangerous to be taken into the body, and in nature like to the fea Tithymale, C leauing (if it be chewed) fuch an heate and burning in the throat, that it is hard to be quenched.

The shops of Germany and the Low-countries do when need requires vie the leaves hereof in D flead of Spurge Olive; which may be done without error, for this Germane Spurge Olive is like in vertue and operation to the other therefore it may be vied in stead therof, and prepared after the selfe same manner.

CHAP. 64. Of Spurge Flax.

Thymalea:

Sourge Flax, or mountaine Widow-waile.

The Description.

Spurge Flax bringeth forth many flender branched fprigs aboue a cubit high, couered round with long and narrow leaves like those of Flax, narrower and lesser than the leaves of Spurge Olive. The flours are white, fmal, standing on the vpper parts of the sprigs: the fruit is round, greene at the first, but red when it is ripe, like almost to the round berries of the Hawthorne: in which is a white kernell couered with a blacke skin, very hot, and burning the mouth like Mezereon. The root is hard and wooddy.

The Place.

It growes in rough mountaines and vntoiled places in hot regions. It groweth in my garden.

I The Time.

It is green at any time of the yeare, but the fruit is perfected in Autumne.

The Names.

The Grecians cal it status the Syrians, as Dioscorides witnesseth, Apolinon : Diuers also Chamalea, but vnproperly, Diescorides faith the leafe is properly called Cneron, and the fruit Coccos Cnidios: notwithfladding those which Theophrasi in calls Cnero deeme codiffer from Thymales, or Spurge flas, vinefic Nigram Cneo-

L 1 B. 3.

rothe Thymales: for Theophrastus faith that there be two kindes of Cnerron, the one white, the other rome Thymeles: for Theophrasius 14111 that there be two Annesses of the small one white the other blacke. This may be called in English, Spurge flax, or mountain Widow-waile. The feed of Thy.

¶ The Temperature. Spurge Flax is naturally both in leaves and fruit extreme hot, biting, and of a burning qualitic,

A The graines or betries, as Dioscorides faith, purge by fiege choler, flegme, and water, if 20 graines The graines or betries, as Disploriacs latti, purge by negection, siegme, and water, it 20 graines of the inner part be drunke; but it burneth the mouth and throat: wherefore it is to be given with of the inner part of ordine; jour a connect the mount of the floure of Barly meale, or in Raifins, or couered with clarified hony, that it may be swallowed. The same being stamped with Niter and vineger serueth to anoint those with which can hadly

veat. The leaues must be gathered about haruest, and being dried in the shade, they are to be layd up

and referued.

They that would give them must beat them and take forth the strings: the quantity of two out. ces and two drammes put into Wine tempered with water, purgeth and draweth forth water hamors: but they purge more gently if they be boiled with Lentils, and mixed with pot-herbs chop.

The fame leaves beaten to pouder and made vp into trochiskes or flat cakes with the luyee of foure grapes, are referred for vie.

The herb is an enemie to the stomacke, which also destroyeth the birth if it be applied.

† Out Amber founcily following Libert, gauctwo figures and deferiptions in this Chap, but being both of one thing, I omitted the worfer figure and deferiptions.

## CHAP. 65. Of Spurge Laurel.

Laureola florens. Laurel or Spurge Laurell flouring.

Laureola cum fructu. Laurel with his fruit.





The Description.

Spurge Laurell is a shrub of a cubit high, oftentimes also of two, and spreadeth with many little boughes which are tough and lithy, and couered with a thicker inde : the leaves be long, broad, groffe, smooth, blackish green, shining like the leaves of Laurell, but leffer, thicker, and without fmell, very many at the top clustering together. The floures bee long, hollow, of a whitift greene, hanging beneath and among the leaues: the berries when they be ripe are blacke, with a hard kernally within, which is a little longer than the feed of Hemp: the pulpe or inner fubfiance is white: the root wooddy, tough, long, and diuerfly parted, growing deep: the leaues, fruit, and bark, as well of the root as of the little boughes, do with their fharpnesse and burning qualitie bite and inflame the tongue and throat.

The Place.

It is found on mountaines in vntilled rough shadowy and wooddy places, as by the lake of Lozanna in Geneva, and in many places neere the river of Rhene and of the Maze. # It growes abundantly also in the woods in most parts of England. ‡

The floures bud very foon, a little after the Autumne Æquinoctial: they are full blown in winter or in the first Spring : the fruit is ripe in May and Iune ; the plant is alwaies greene, and endureth the cold ftormes of winter.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke assessive, of the likenesse it hath with the leaves of the Laurel or Bay trees in Latine likewise Daphnoides: the later Latines for the same cause name it Laureola, as though they should say Minor Laurus or little Laurel. It is called anywher, and minus : notwithstanding there is another Chamadaphne and another Peplion. This shrub is commonly called in English, Spurge Laurell; of divers, Lawrell or Lowry.

Some fay that the Italians name the berties thereof Piper montanum, or mountain Pepper, as alfo the berries of Dutch Mezereon : others affirme them to be called in high-Dutch also Zeilant. It may be Theophrastus his Cneoron; for it is very like the Myrtle in leafe, it is also a branched

plant, tough and pliable, having a deep root without smell, with a blacke fruit.

The Temperature.

It is like in temperature and facultie to the German Spurge Oliue, throughout the whole fub. stance biting and extreme hot.

The Vertues.

The dry or green leaves of Spurge Laurel, faith Disserides, purgeth by siege slegmatick humors, A it prouoketh vomit and bringeth downe the menses, and being chewed it draweth water out of the

It likewise eauseth neesing. Moreouer, fifteen grains of the seed thereof drunk are a purgation, B

## CHAP. 66. Of Rose-Bay or Oleander.

The Description.

Ofe bay is a smal shrub of a gallant shew like the Bay tree, bearing leaves thicker, grea-R ter, longer, and rougher than the leaves of the Almond tree : the flours be of a fair red colour, divided into five leaves, not much valike a little Rofe: the cod or fruit is long like Afelepias or Vincetoxicum, and full of fuch white down, among which the feed lieth hidden: the root is long, fmooth, and wooddy.

2 The second kinde of Rose Bay is like the first, and differs in that, that this plant bath white floures; but in other respects it is very like.

I Nerium, live Oleander. The Rose Bay.



2 Nerium flore albo. The Rose Bay with white flours.



The Place.

These grow in Italy and other hot regions by rluers and the sea side: I haue them growing in my

In my garden they floure in July and August: the cods be ripe afterwards.

This plant is named in Greeke Niem, by Nicander, Niew: in Latine likewise Nerion and also Rhode. dendron, and Rhododaphne, that is to say, Rosea arbor, or Rosea Laurus: in shops, Oleander: in Italian, Oleandro : in Spanish, Adelfa, Eloendro, and Alendro : in French, Rosagine : in English, Rose tree, Rose-Bay, Rose Bay tree, and Oleander.

The Temperature and Vertues.

This tree being outwardly applied as Galen faith, hath a digesting facultie but if it be inwardly taken it is deadly and poisonsome, not only to men, but also to most kindes of beasts.

The flours and leaves kill dogs, affes, mules, and very many other foure footed beafts; but if men drinke them in wine they are a remedy against the bitings of Screents, and the rather if Ruebe ad-

The weaker fort of Cattell, as sheep and goats, if they drinke the water wherein the leaves have been steeped, are fure to die.

# CHAP. 67. Of dwarfe Rose Bay.

The Description.

Warfe Nerum or Rofe Bay hath leaues which for the most part are alwaies green, rough, and finall, of a pale yellow colour like Box, sar lesser than Oleander: the whole plant is of a shubband of the base of the same of the by stature, leaning this way and that way, as not able to stand vpright without help, his branches are couered and fet full of small floures, of a shining skarlet or erimson colour, growing you

Chamarhodendros Alpigena. Dwarfe Rose Bav.

LIB. 3.



The Bay tree.



the hills as you goe from Trent to Verona, which in Iune and Iuly are as it were couered with a scarlet colored carpet, of an odoriferous fauor and delectable afpect : which being fallen, there commeth feed and faire berries like Afparagus.

The Place.

The place and time are expressed in the description.

The Names.

This may be called in English, dwarf rose Bay of the Alps. I find nothing extant of the vertues, but am constrained to leave the rest vnto your owne discretion.

† The other plant of our Author, formerly deferibed in this Chapter in the feet and place, by the name of financeofedendess mentans, I haw here mutted because the feet it forth before by the name of if fills Lettern stiffer enoughing two figures and one defeription, in the 11 and 12 places of the 8 Chaptoft this 3 Booke.

CHAP. 68. Of the Bay or Lawrel Tree.

The Description.

THe Bay or Laurell tree commeth oftentimes to the height of a tree of a mean bigneffe : it is full of boughes, couered with a green barke : the leaves thereof are long broad hard, of colour green, fweetly fmelling and in taste somewhat bitter. The flours along it the boughes and leaves are of a green colour; the beries are more long than round, and be couered with a blacke rinde or pill: the kernell within is clouen into two parts like that of the Peach and almond, and other fuch, of a brown yellowish color, sweet of smell, in taste somewhat bitter, with a little sharp or biting qualitie.

2 There is also a certaine other kinde hereof more like a thrub, fending forth out of the roots many off-springs; which notwithstanding growes not so high as the former, and the barkes of the boughes be fomewhat red; the leaves be also tenderer, & not fo hard; in other things not vnlike.

Thefe two Bay trees Dioscorides was not ignorant of; for he faith that the one is narrow leafed, and the other broader or rather harder leafed which is more like.

The Place. The Laurell or Bay tree groweth natural ly in Spaine and fuch hot regions: we plant and fet it in gardens, defending it from cold at the be-

nning of March especially. I haue not feen any one tree thereof growing in Denmarke, Suevia, Poland, Livonia, or Ruffia<sub>or</sub> in any of those cold countries where I have travelled.

The Place.

The Bay tree groweth green winter and fummer: it floureth in the fpring, and the black fruit is ripe in October.

This tree is called in Greeke aim in Latine, Laurus in Italian, Lauro: in high Dutch, 100000 beerbaum: in low-Dutch, Laurus boom: in French, Laurier: in Spanish, Laurel, Lorel, and Laurie.

The fruit is named in Greeke amen: in Latine, Lauri bacca : in high Dutch, Loverbetten; in low-Dutch, Bakeleer : in Spanish, Vayas : in English, Bay berries.

### The Temperature and Vertues.

The berries and leaves of the Bay tree, faith Galen, are hot and very dry, and yet the berries more

namene reacts.

The barke is not biting and hot, but more bitter, and it hathalfo a certain aftrictive or binding The berries with Hony or Cute are good in a licking medicine, faith Diofeorides; against the

Ptyficke or confumption of the lungs, difficultie of breathing, and all kindes of fluxes or theumes Bay berries taken in wine are good against the bitings and stingings of any venomous beast, and against all venom and poison: they clenic away the morphew: the juice pressed out hereof is a remedic for pain in the cares, and deafnesse, if it be dropped in with old wine and oile of Roses. This is also mixed with ointments that are good against wearisomnesse, and that heate and discusse or waste away humors.

Bay berries are put into Mithridate, Treacle, and such like medicines that are made to refresh fuch people as are growne fluggiffi and dull by means of taking opiate medicines, or fuch as have

any venomous or poisonous qualitie in them.

They are good also against cramps and drawing together of sinues.

We in our time do not vie the beries for the infirmities of the lungs or cheft, but minister them against the diseases of the stomacke, liver, spleen, and bladder: they warme a cold stomacke, cause concoction of raw humours, sirrevp a decayed appetite, take away the loathing of meat, open the Ropping of the liuer and spleene, prouoke vin, bring downe the menses, and drive forth the secon-

The oile pressed out of these, or drawne forth by decoction, doth in short time takeaway scabs and such like filth of the skin.

It cureth them that are beaten blacke and blew, and that be bruifed by fquats and falls: it remoueth blacke and blew spots and congealed bloud, and digesteth and wasteth away the humours ga-

Dissorides saith that the leaves are good for the diseases of the mother and bladder, if a bathbe made thereof to bathe and fit in: that the greene leaves doe gently binde, that being applied they are good against the stingings of wasps and Bees: that with barley meale parched and bread they affwage all kinde of inflammations: and that being taken in drinke they mitigate the paine of the

The berries of the Bay tree stamped with a little Scammonic and faffron, and labored in a mortar with vineger and oile of Roses to the forme of a liniment, and applied to the temples and forepart of the head, do greatly cease the pain of the megrim.

M It is reported that common drunkards were accustomed to eat in the morning sasting two leaves

The later Physitions do often vie to boile the leaves of Laurell with divers meats, especially fishes, and by so doing there hapneth no desire of vomiting, but the meat scasoned herewith becommeth more sauorie and better for the stomacke.

The barke of the root of the Bay tree, as Galen writeth, drunken in wine prouoketh vrine, breakes the stone and driveth forth gravell; it openeth the stoppings of the liver, the spleene, and all other Roppings of the inward parts: which thing also Disserted affirmeth adding, That it kils the child in the mothers wombe.

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It helpeth the dropfie and the jaundife, and procureth vnto women their defired fickeneffe.

† Our Author here also grue the two figures of Tobersampstones; the felt by the name of Laurso mas, or the male Bay taes, and the other by the name in the female Bay the difference in the figures was hittle or none, wherefore I have made one force.

## CHAP. 69. Of the Wilde Bay tree.

#### The Description.

Aurus Tinns, or the wilde Bay tree, groweth like a shrub or hedge bush, having many tough and pliant branches, set full of leaves very like to the Bay leaves, but smaller and more crumpled, of a deepe and thining greene colour : among which come forth tufts of whitish floures, turning at the edges into a light purple : after which follow small berries of a blew colour, containing a few graines or seeds like the stones or seeds of grapes: the leaues and all the parts of the plantare altogether without fmell or favour.

I Laures Tinus. The wilde Bay tree?

2 Laurus Tinus Lufitanica. The Portingale wilde Ba / tree.





2 Timus Lustranica groweth very like to Cornus Famina, or the Dog berry tree, but the branches be thicker, and more stiffe, couered with a reddish barke mixed with greene: the leaves are like, the former, but larger, having many finewes or veines running through the same like as in the leaves of Sage: the floures hereof grow in tusts like the precedent, but they are of a colour more declining to purple: the small branches are likewise of a purple colour: the leaves have no smell at all, either good or bad : the berries are smaller than the former, of a blew colour declining to blackness. The Place.

The wilde Bay groweth plentifull in enery field of Italy, Spaine, and other regions, which differ according to the nature and scituation of those countries; they grow in my garden and prospervery well.

The Time.

The wilde Laurell is cuer greene, and may oftentimes be seene most part of the Winter, and the beginning of the Spring, with the floures and ripe berries growing both at one feafon. The Names.

It is called in Latine Time, and Lauren Gluestris in Greeke, other specific Cate nameth it Lauren Glus-

The Temperature and Vertues. Pliny nor any other of the Antients haue touched the faculties of this wilde Bay, neither haue we any vnderstanding thereof by the later Writers, or by our owne experience.

## CHAP. 70. Of the Box Tree.

Buxus. The Box tree.

1410



The great Box is a faire tree bearing a great body or trunke: the wood or timber is yellow and very hard, and fit for fundry workes, hauing many boughes and hard branches, befet with fundry small hard greene leaues, both Winter and Summer like the Bay tree: the floures are very little, growing among the leaues, of a greene colour: which being vaded there succeed small blacke shining berries, of bignesse of the seeds of Corianders, which are inclosed in round greenish huskes, having three feet or legs like a braffe or boyling por the root is likewife yellow, and harder than the timber, but of geeater beauty, and more fit for dagger hafts,boxes, and fuch like vses, whereto the trunke or body ferueth, than to make medicines; though foolish emperickes and Women leaches, doe minister it against the Apoplexie, and fuch diseases: Turners and Cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, doe call this wood Dudgeon, wherewith they make Dudgeon hafted daggers.

There is also a certaine other kinde hereof, growing low, and not about halfe a yard high, but it spreadeth all abroad : the branches hereof are many and very slender: the leaves bee round, and of a light greene.

The Place.

Buxm, or the Box tree groweth vpon fundry waste and barren hils in England, and in disers gar-

¶ The Time. The Box tree groweth greene Winter and Summer: it floureth in February and March, and the feed is ripe in September.

The Names. The Grecians call it with in Latine, Buxus: in high Dutch, 28uch baum: in low Dutch, 28utboom : in Italian, Boffo : in English, Box tree.

The leffer may be called workers and in Latine, Humi Buxus, or Humilu Buxus : in English, dwarfe Box, or ground Box, and it is commonly called Dutch Box.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The leaves of the Box tree aree hot, dry, and aftringent, of an euill and lotatome smell, not vied in medicine, but onely as I faid before in the description.

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### CHAP. 71. Of the Myrtle tree.

I The Description.

He first and greatest Myrim is a small tree, growing to the height of a man, having many faire and pliant branches, covered with a browne barke, and set still of leaves much like vnto the Laurell or Bay leafe, but thinner and smaller, somewhat resembling the leaues of Peruincle, which being bruised do yeeld forth a most fragrant smell, not much inseriour unto the smell of Cloues, as all the rest of the kinds do: among these leaves come forth small white floures, in shape like the flours of the Cherry tree, but much smaller, and of a pleasant sauour, which do turne into small berries, greene at the first, and afterwards blacke.

I Myrtus Laurea maxima. The Myrtle tree.







There is also another kinde of Myrtus called Myrtus Baticalatifolia, according to Cluftus, Myrtus Laurea, that hath Icaues also like Bay leaues, growing by couples vpon his pleasant green bran-ches, in a double row on both sides of the stalkes, of a light greene colour, and somewhat thicker than the former, in fent and smell sweet; the floures and fruit are not much differing from the first

3 There is likewise another kinde of Myrtus called Exotica, that is strange and not common : it groweth vpright vnto the height of a man like vnto the last before mentioned, but that it is replénished with greater plenty of leaues, which do fold in themselues hollow and almost double, broader pointed, and keeping no order in their growing, but one thrusting within another, and as it were croffing one another confusedly; in all other points agreeing with the precedent.

4 There is another fort like vnto the former in floures and branches, but the leaves are smooth, flat and plaine, and not crumpled or folded at all, they are also much smaller than any of the former. The fruit is in shape like the other, but that it is of a white colour, wheras the fruit of the other

5 There is also another kinde of Myrtle, called Myrtus minor, or noble Myrtle, as being the Cccccc 2

L 1 B. 3.

‡ 3 Myrtus exotica. Strange Myrtle.



‡ 5 Myrtus minor. The little Myrtle.



‡ 4 Myrtus fruitu albo. Myrtlewithwhite berries.



‡ 6 Myrtus Beticasyluestrist Wilde Spanish Myrtle.



chiefe of all the rest) although most common and best knowne) and it groweth like a little shrub of hedge bush, very like vnto the former, but much smaller; the leaves are small and narrow, very much in shape resembling the leaves of Masticke Time called Marum, but of a fiesher greene colour; the stoures be white, nothing differing from the former saving in greatnesse, and that sometimes they are more double.

† 6 This growes not very high, neither is it fo shrubby as the former: the branches ate small and brittle: the leaues are of a middle bignesse, sharpe pointed, standing by couples in two rowes, feldome in source as the former, they are blackish also and well smelling, the stource is like that of the rest: the fruit is sound, growing upon long stalkes out of the bosomes of the leaues, sints greene, then whittish, lastly blacke, of a winy and pleasant taste with some astriction. This growes wilde indiuers places of Portugall, where cluster found it slouring in October: he calls it Myrum Batica files it states.

#### The Place.

These kindes of Myrtles grow naturally upon the wooddy hills and fertill fields of Italy and Spaine, ‡ The two last are nourished in the garden of Mistrisse Tuggie in Westminster, and in some other gardens. ‡

#### ¶ The Time.

Where they joy to grow of themselues they floure when the Roses doe: the sruit is ripe in Autumne: in England they neuer beare any fruit.

#### The Names.

It is called in Greeke wirns. in Latine, Myrtu: in the Arabicke tongue, Alas: in Italian, Myrto: in Spanish, Arrayhan: in the Portugale language, Murta, and Murtella: other Nations doe almost keepe the Latine name, as in English it is called Myrtle, or Myrtle tree.

Among the Myrtles that which hath the fine little leafe is furnamed of Pliny, Tarentina; and that which is to thicke and full of leaves is Exotica, strange or forreine. Nigra Myrtu is that which hath the blacke berries: Candida, which hath the white berries, and the leaves of this also are of a lighter greene: Satina, or the tame planted one is cherished in gardens and orchards: Syluesfria, or the wilde Myrtle is that which groweth of it selfe; the berries of this are offentimes lesses, and of the other, greater, Pliny doth also set does not entered the strain of ones they are he doth not declare: he also placeth among the Myrtles, Oxymersine, or Kneeholm, which notwithstanding is none of Myrtles, but a thorny shrub.

Pluy in his 14, booke, 16. chap. faith, that the wine which is made of the wild Myrtle tree is called Apyridanum, if the copy be true. For Dissorides and likewise Sosion in his Geoponikes report, that wine is made of Myrtle berries when they be thorow ripe, but this is called Pinup Marteum, or Myrtles, Myrtlewine.

Moreouer, there is also a wine made of the berries and leaues of Myrtle stamped and steeped in Must, or wine new pressed from the grape, which is called, as Dioscorides saith, Myrsinite vinum, or wine of Myrtles.

The Myreletree was in times past consecrated to Venus. Pliny in his 15. booke, 29. chapter, faith thus, There was an old Alter belonging to Venus, which they now call Murtia.

#### The Temperature and Vertues.

The Myrtle confifteth of contrary fubfiances, a cold earthinesse bearing the preheminence; it As hath also a certaine subtill heate, therefore, as Galen faith, it drieth notably.

\*\*The leaves, frutr, buds, and juyee do binde, both ontwardly applied and inwardly taken: they flap B the spitting of bloud, and all other issues thereof: they stop both the whites and reds in women, it they sit in a bath made therewith after which manner and by sometting also they stay the superstands of the hemorrhoides.

They are a remedy for laskes, and for the bloudy flix, they quench the fiery heate of the cies, if C they be laid on with parched Barly meale.

They be allowith good fucceffe outwardly applied to all inflammations newly beginning, and D allo to new paine vpon forme fall, stroke of straine.

They are whole some for a moist and watery stomacke: the fruit and leaves dried prouoke vrine: Be for the greene leaves containe in them a certaine superfluous and hurtfull moisture.

It is good with the decoction hereof made with wine, to bathe lims that are out of joint, and bur- If flings that are hard to be cuted, and vicers also of the outward parts: it helpeth spreading tetters, scotten away the dandriffe and sores of the head, maketh the haires blacke, and keepeth them.

rom (hedding, with standing drunkennesse, if it be taken fasting, and prevaileth against poison, and

There is drawne out of the green berries thereof a juyce, which is dried and referred for the forefaid vies.

There is likewife preffed out of the leaues a juyce, by adding vnto them either old wine or raine water, which must be vsed when it is new made, for being once dry it putrifieth, and as Dissinide

## CHAP. 72. Of freet Willow or Gaule.

Myrtus Brabantica, fine Elasgnus Cordi. Gaule, sweet willow, or Dutch Myrtle tree.



Aule is a low and little shrub or wooddy I plant, having many browne & hard branches:whereupon doe grow leaues fomewhat long, hard, thicke, and oileous, of an hot fauour or fmell fomewhat like Myrtus: among the branches come forth other little ones, wherupon do grow many spoky cares or tufts. full of small floures, and after them succeed great flore of square feeds clustering together, of a strong and bitter taste. The root is hard. and of a wooddy fubstance.

The Place.

This Gaule groweth plentifully infundry places of England, as in the Ile of Ely, & in the Fenny countries thereabouts, whereof there is fuch ftore in that countrey, that they make fagots of it and sheaues, which they call Gaule sheaues, to burn and heat their ouens, It growethalfoby Colebrooke, and in fundry other

The Time. The Gaule floureth in May and June, and the feed is ripe in Agust.

The Names.

This tree is called of divers in Latine, Myrtus Brabantica, and Pseudomyr fine; and Cordus calleth it Eleagnus, Chamaleagnus, and Myrtus Bra-bantica. Eleagnus is described by Theophrassus

to be a shrubby plant like vnto the Chaste tree, with a fost and downy lease, and with the source of the Poplar tree; and that which we have described is no such plant. It hath no name among the old writers for ought we know, vnleffe it be Bhu flueft in Pling, or Pling his wilde Sumach, of which be hath written in his 24.booke, 11.chap. [There is, faith be, a wilde herbe with (hort flalkes, which is an enemy to poison, and a killer of mothes.] it is called in low Dutch, @age!; in English, Gaule.

The Temperature. Gaule or the wilde Myrtle, especially the seed, is hot and dry in the third degree: the leases be hot and dry, but not fo much.

The fruit is troublesome to the brain, being put into beere or ale whilest it is in boyling (which many vie to do) it maketh the same heady, fit to make a man quickely drunke.

Thewhole shrubbe, fruit and all, being laied among clothes, keepeth them from mothes and

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CHAP. 73. Of Worts or Wortle berries.

The Kindes.

Accinia, or Worts, of which we treat in this place, differ from Violets, neither are they effecmed for their floures but berries : of these Worrs there be divers forts found out by the later Writers.

1 Vaccinianiora. Blacke Worts or Wortle berries.

2 Vaccinia rubra. Red Worts or Wortle berries.





I The Description.

7 Accinia nigra, the blacke Wortle or Hurtle, is a bale and low thrub of wooddy plant. bringing forth many branches of a cubit high, let full of small leaves of a darke greene colour, not much whilke the leaves of Box or the Myrtle tree: among twhich come forth little hollow floures turning into small berries, greene at the first, afterward red, and at the last of a blacke colour, and full of a pleasant and sweet juyce: in which doe lie divers little thinne whitish feeds : these berries do colour the mouth and lips of those that eat them, with a blacke colour: the root is wooddy, flender, and now and then creeping.

2 Paccinia rubra, or ted Wortle, is like the former in the manner of growing, but that the leaves are greater and harder, almost like the leaves of the Box tree, abiding greene of the Winter long: among which come forth small carnation floures, long and round, growing in clusters at the top of the branches : after which fucceed fmall berries in thew and bigneffe like the former but that they are of an excellent red colour and full of juyce, of fo orient and beautifull a purple to limme withall, that Indian Lacca is not to be compared thereunto, especially when this juyce is prepared and dreffed with Allom according to art, as my felfe haue proued by experience; the tafte is rough and astringent: the root is of a wooddy substance.

3 Vaccinia alba, or the white Wortle, is like vnto the former, both in stalkes and leaves, burthe berries are of a white colour, wherein confifteth the difference.

‡ The figure which our Author here gives in the third place hath need of the tree description,

L 1 B. 3.

3 Vaccinia alba.
The white Worts or Wortle berries.



5 Vaccinia Vrsi, siuc Vua Vrsi apud Clusium. Beare Wortle berries.



4 Vaccinia Pannonica, fine Vitis Idea. Hungarie Wortle berries.



† 6 Vitis Idaa folijs subrotundis major. Great round leaued Wortle berries.



for the difference is not onely in the colour of the berries. This differs from the former in forme and bigneffe; for it fends forth many stalks from the root, and these three, foure, or sue cubits high, thicke, and duided into fundry branches, couered for the most part with a blackish barke: at the beginning of the Spring from the buds at the sides of the branches it fends forth leaues all horie and hairy underneath, and greene aboue; from the midst of these vom little foot-stalkes stand clustering together many little shortes; consisting of sine white leaues apiece without simell; and then the leaues by little and little unfold themselues and cast off their downinesse, and become snipt about the edges. The fruit that succeeds the shoures is round, blacke, somewhat like, but bigger than a Haw, full of juyce of a very sweet taste; wherein lies ten or more longish smooth blackish seeds. It growes upon the Austrian and Stirian Alps, where the fruit is ripe in August. Clussum calls it Vitis Idaa 3. Pena and Lobel, Amel. where : Gesser by divers names, as Myrtomalus, Petromelis, Pyrus ceruinm, 50°C. ‡

A Carolus Clussus in his Pannonicke Observations hath set downe another of the Wortle berries, where the name of Fries Ideas, which different from the other Wortle berries, not onely in stature, but in leauers and frius Idea. The leauers are long, narrow, sharpe pointed, full of veines, a little hairy, and lightly sinpt about the edges, greener about than below: the fruit growes from the tops of the branches of the former yeare, hanging yoon long foot. stalkes, and being as big as little Cherries, first greene, then red, and lastly blacke, full of juyce, and that of no upleas that stake, containing no kernels, but stake white seeds commonly sie upon the ground: clussus in the stake are weake, and commonly levpon the ground: clussus sound in the stake are weake, and commonly sie on the ground: clussus sie on the Austrian mountain Snealben, with the fruit partity or in August. It is his Vivis Ideas 1. ‡

5 The same Author also fetteth forth another of the Wortle berries, under the title of  $V_{MA}$   $V_{ph}$ , which is likewise a strubby plant, hauing many feeble branches, whereon grow long leaues blunt at the points, and of an outerworne greene colour among which, at the tops of the stalks come forth clusters of bottle-like floures of an herby colour: the struit followeth, growing likewise in clusters, green at the first, and blackewhen they be riperthe root is of a wooddy substance. ‡ This is alwaics greene, and the floures are of a whittis purple colour. ‡

‡ 6 This differs from the fecond, in that the leaves are thinner, more full of veines, and whiter vaderneath the floure is like the common kind, whitifh, purple, hollow, and divided into flue parts: the fruit also is blacke, and like that of the first described. This growes on divers mountainous places of Germany, where Cluffun observed it, who made it his Pitis Idea 2. ‡

The Place.

These plants prosper best in a leane barren soile, and in vntoiled wooddy places: they are now and then sound on high hills subject to the winde, and your mountaines: they grow plentifully in both the Germanies, Bohemia, and in diuers places of France and England; namely in Middleiex on Hampsted heath, and in the woods thereto adjoyning, and also you the hills in Cheshire called Broxen hills, neere Beeston castle, seuen miles from the Nantwich; and in the wood by Highgate called Finchley wood, and in divers other places.

The red Wortle berry groweth in Westmerland at a place called Crosby Rauenswaith, where also doth grow the Wortle with the white berry, and in Lancashire also your Pendle hills.

† I have feene none of these but onely the first described, growing your Hampsted heath. The white formerly mentioned in the third description, and here againe in the place, seems only a varietie of the second having white berries, as far as I can gather by our Author; for it is most certaine, that it is not that which he figured, and I have described in the third place. ‡

I The Time.

The Wortle berries do floure in May, and their fruit is ripe in Iune.

The Names.

Wortle berries is called in high Dutch, Depocherent in low Dutch, Craketellen, because they make a certaine cracke whilest they be broken betweene the teeth 10f divers, Hauetbesten: the Frenchmen, Airelle, or Aurelle, as Johanness de Choul writesth: and we in England, Worts, Whotle betries, Blacke berries, Bill berries, and Bull berries, and in some places Win berries.

Most of the shops of Germany do call them Aprilli, but properly Asyrilli are the fusit of the Myrtle tree, as the Apothecaries name them at this day. This plant that no name for ought we can learne, either among the Greekes or antient Latines; for whereas most doe take it to be Filis, Idea, or the Corinth tree, which Fliny surnameth Alexandrina, it is vntrue; for Filis Idea is not one-till like to the common Vine, but is also a kinde of Vine; and Theophrass who hath made mention hereof doth call it, without an Epethete, Armin, simply, as a little after we will declare; which without doubt he would not have done if hee had found it to differ from the common Vine; For what things socuet receive a name of some plant, the same are expressed with some Epethic added to be known to differ from others; as Laurus Alexandrina, Vitia nigra, Vitia splantrin, and such like,

Moreouer, those things which have borrowed a name from some plant are like thereinto, if not wholly,

wholly, yet either in lease or fruit, or in some other thing, Fitis alba & nigra, that is, thewhite and wholly, yet either in leafe of fruit, of in foline other things, "" where of the common Vine, and clyme also after blacke Bryonies, have leaves and classing tendrels as bath the common Vine, and clyme also after the same manner: Vitis files fire, or the wilde Vine, bath such like stalkes as the Vine bath, and brinthe same manner: vib junepris, on the winde vine, nathrough the same dapline, and also Daphneides, geth forth fruit like to the little Grapes. Laurus Alexandrina, and Chamedaphne, and also Daphneides, geth forth neitrice to the laurell tree: Sycomorus is like in fruit to the Fig tree, and in leaves to the Mulberry tree: Chamadrys hath the leafe of an Oke, Peucedanus of the Pine tree: fo of others which Mulberty tree: comment) have the reale of an One; comment of like the Vineeither in any part, have taken their names from fome other; but this low shrub is not like the Vineeither in any part,

This Vitis I dea groweth not on the vppermost and snowie parts of Mount Ida (as some would haue it) but about Ida, even the hill Ida, not of Candy, but of Tross in the leffer Afia, which Pta. lamie in his fifth booke of Geographie, chap. 3. doth call Alexandri Trom, or Alexander his Troy. whereupon it is also aduisedly named of Pliny, lib. 14, cap. 3. Vitis Alexandrina, no otherwise than whereupon it is ano aumeory managed to grow there: Laurus, fyrnamed Alexandrina, and Ficu quedam, or a certaine Fig tree, and some, that is to fay, the Vine, are reported, faith he, to grow proguatam, or a certaine rig tree, and some that is to lay, the first in the life of Apollonia reported perly about Ida. Like vnto this Vinc are those which Philoseraus in the life of Apollonia reported reported to grow in Maonia, and Lydia, scittated not far from Troy, comparing them to those Vines which grow in India beyond Caucasus: The Vines there, saith he, be very small, like as be those that doe grow in Maonia and Lydia, yet is the wine which is pressed out of them of a maruellous pleasant

This Vine which growes neere to mount Ida is reported to be like a furub, with little twigs and branches of the length of a cubit, about which are grapes growing allope, blacke, of the bigueffe of bankings of the length of a countainout within a certaine winie fubstance, fost: the lease of this is round, vicur and

This is described by Pliny, lib. 14. cap. 3. almost in the selfe same words: it is called, saith he, A. lexandrina vitis, and groweth neere ento Phalacra: it is short with branches a cubit long, with a blacke grape of the bignesse of the Latines Beane, with a soft pulpe and very little, with very sweet clusters growing aslope, and a little round lease without cuts.

And with this description the little shrub which the Apothecaries of Germany do call Myril. Lus doth nothing at all agree, as it is very manifest, for it is low, scarce a cubit high, with a few short branches not growing to a cubit in length: it doth not bring forth clusters or bunches, nor yet fruit like unto grapes, but berries like those of the Yew tree, not sweet, but somewhat source and aftringent; in which also there are many little white flat seeds: the leafe is not round, but more long than round, not like to that of the Vine but of the Box tree. Moreouer, it is thought that this is not found in Italy, Greece, or in the leffer Afia, for that Matthiolus affirmeth the same to grow no where but in Germany and Bohemia; fo far is it from being called or accounted to be Vitis Idea or Alex.

The fruit of this may be thought not without cause to be named Vaccinia, sith they are benies; for they may be termed of Bacca, berries, Vaccinia, as though they should be called Baccinia, Yet this letteth not that there may be also other Vaccinia's: for Vaccinia is miraque dictio, or aword of divers fignifications. Firgil in the first booke of his Bucolicks, Edog. 10. Affirmeth that the written Hyaeinth is named of the Latines, Faccinium, translating into Latine Theoritus his versewhich is taken

Kan रा कि मार्थिक होते हो व अवसीवहेंबेस क्षित : Et nigra Viola, sunt & Vaccinianigra.

Vitruvius, lib. 7. of his Architecture dothalfo diftinguish Vaccinium from the Violet, and show eth, that of ir is made a gallant purple , which feeing that the written Hyacinth cannot do, it must needs be that this Vaccinium is another thing than the Hyacinth is, because it serves to give a pur-

Pliny al. 0,16.16.cap. 18. hath made mention of Vaccinia, which are vsed to dye bond-flaues garments with, and to give them a purple colour.

But whether these be our Vaccinia or Whortle betries it is hard to affirme, especially seeing that Pliny reckoneth vp Vaccinia among a those plants which grow in watery places; but ours grow on high places vpon mountaines subject towindes, neither is it certainely knowne to grow in Italy. Howfoener it is, the fe our Whortles may be called Vaccinia, and do agree with Plinies and Vitravius his Vaccinia, because garments and linnen cloath may take from these a purple die.

The red Whortleberries haue their name from the blacke Whortles, to which they be in form very like, and are called in Latine, Vaccinia rubra: in High Dutch, Booter Dethelbert: in Low Dutch, 13000t Crakebeston; the French-men, Aurelles Ronges; they be named in English,

Red Worts, or red Wortle berries. Conradus Gesneras hath called this plant Vitis Idea rubris acinis: but the growing of the berries doth show, that this doth farre leffe agree with Vitis Idea, than the blacke; for they do not hang upon the fides of the branches as do the black (which deceived them that thought it to be Vitia Idea) but from the tops of the fprings in clusters.

As concerning the names of the other they are touched in their feuerall descriptions.

The Temperature. These Paccinia or Wortle berries are cold even in the later end of the second degree, and dry als

fo.with a manifest astriction or binding quality. Red Wortle berries are cold and dry, and also binding.

LIB. 3.

The Vertues

The juyce of the blacke Wortle berries is boyled till it become thicke, and is prepared or kept A by adding hony and fugar vnto it: the Apothecaries call it Rob, which is preferred in all things before the raw berries themselves, for many times whilest they be eaten or taken raw they are offenfive to a weake and cold fromacke, and fo far are they from binding the belly, or staying the laske. as that they also trouble the same through their cold and raw quality, which thing the boyled juyce called Rob doth not any whit at all.

They be good for an hot stomacke, they quench thirst, they mitigate and allay the beate of hot B burning agues, they stop the belly, stay vomiting, cure the bloudy flix proceeding of choler, and helpe the felonie, or the purging of choler vpwards and downewards.

The people of Cheshire do eat the blacke Wortles in creame and milke, as in these South parts C we cate Strawberries, which stop and binde the belly, putting away all the defire to vomit.

The Red Wortle is not of fuch a pleasant taste as the blacke, and therfore not so much vsed to be D eaten: but (as I faid before) they make the fairest carnation colour in the World.

### CHAP. 74. Of the Marish Worts, or Fenne-Berries.

Vaccinia palustria. Marish Worts.



The Description.

The Marish Wortle berries grow vpon the bogs in marish or moorish grounds, cree-ping thereupon like vnto wilde Time, hauing many fmall limmer and tender stalkes laid almost flat upon the ground, befet with smal narrow leaves fashioned almost like the leaves of Thyme, but leffer: among which come forth little berries like vnto the common blacke Wortle berrie in shape, but somewhat longer, fometimes all red, and fometimes spotted or specked with red spots of a deeper colour: in tafte, rough and aftringent.

The Place. The Marish Wortle growes your bogs and fuch like waterish and fenny places, especially in Cheshire and Staffordshire, where I have found it in great plenty.

The Berries are ripe about the end of Iuly, and in August.

The Names. They are called in high Dutch, Molyberren, Weenbellen; that is to fay, Fen-Grapes, or Fen-Berries, and Marith-worts, or Marith Berries. Valerius Cordus nameth them Oxycoccon : we have called them Vaccinia palufria, or Marish Wortle-berries, of the likenesse they have to the other berries: somealfo call them Mosse-Berries, or Moore-berries.

The Temperature. These Wortle berries are cold and dry, having withall a certain thinnesse of parts and substance, with a certaine binding quality joyned.

The Vertues.

They take away the heate of burning agues, and also the drought, they quench the surious heate They take away the neate of outling agrees, and another the was loft by reason of choler, they stay vomiting, restore an appetite to meate which was lost by reason of cholericke and corrupt humors, and are good against the pestilent diseases.

nd corrupt numers, and are good against the personnel of the process of these also is boyled till it be thicke, with suger added that it may be kept, which is good for all things that the berries are, yea, and far better.

† I have brought this thispeer and the next following from the place they formerly hald, and fested them here among it the refl of their kindred.

## CHAP. 75. Of Cloud-berry:

Vaccinia Nubis. Cloud-berries.

The Description.



"He Cloud-berry hath many small threddy roots, creeping farre abroad vnder the vpper crust of the earth. and also the mosse, like vnto Couch-grasse, of an ouerworn reddish colour, set here and there with small tufts of hairy strings: from which rife vp two fmall stalks, hard, tough, and of a wooddy fub stance (neuer more nor lesse) on which doe stand the leaves like those of the wilde Mallow, and of the same colour, full of small nerues or sinewes running in each part of the same: between the leaues commeth vp a stalke likewise of a wooddy substance, whereon doth grow a fmall floure confishing of fine leaves, of an

herby or yellowish green colour like those of the wilde Auens. After commeth the fruit, greene at the first, after yellow, and the sides next the Sunted when they be ripe; in forme almost like vnto a little heart, made as it were of two, but is no more but one, open aboue, and closed together in the bottom, of a harsh or sharpe taste, wherein is contontained three or foure little white feeds.

This plant groweth naturally vpon the tops of two high mountaines (among the moffie places) one in Yorkeshire called Ingleborough the other in Lancashire called Pendle, two of the highest mountaines in all England, where the cloudes are lower than the tops of the same all Winter long, whereupon the people of the countrey have called them Cloud-betries, found there by a curious gentleman in the knowledge of plants, called Mr. Hesketh, often remembred.

The leaves spring up in May, at which time it floureth: the fruit is ripe in July. I The Time. The Temperature.

The fruit is cold and dry and very aftringent.

The fruit quencheth thirst, cooleth the stomacke, and allayeth instammations, being eaten as Worts are, or the decoction made and drunke.

† My friend M. Pintic of Maribone received a plant hereof on of Lancashire; and by the shape of the lease I could not indge it to differ from the formenty described, pag. 1973 actions do the descriptions much differ in any materiall point; the figures differ more 3 but I in dge this avery imperfield one.

## CHAP. 76. Of Shrub Heart-wort of Æthiopia.

The Description.

His kind of Sefely, being the Æthiopian Sefely, hath blackish stalkes of a wooddy substance: this plant divideth it selfe into fundry other arms or branches, which are beset with thicked fat and oileous leaues, fashioned somewhat like the Wood-binde leaues, but thicker, and

Of the Historic of Plants. '.IB. 3. ن**ا** 

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Sefeli Athiopicum frutex. Shrub Sefely, or Hart-wort of Ethiopia.



more gummy, approching very neere vnto the leaues of Oleander both in shape and substance. being of a deepe or darke greene colour, and of a very good fauor and fmell, and continueth green in my garden both winter and fummer, like the Bay or Laurell. The floures grow at the tops of the branches, in yellow rundles like the flours of Dill: which being past, there succeedeth a darke or dusky feed refembling the feed of Fennel, and of a bitter tafte. The root is thicke, and of a woody fubstance.

¶ The Place.
It is found in frony places and on the fea coast not far from Marsilles, and likewise in other places of Languedoc: it also groweth in Ethyopia in the darke and defart woods. It groweth in my

The Time. It flourisheth, floureth, and seedeth in July and August. ¶ The Names.

The Grecians call it A tomanin oforth : the Latines likewise Athiopicum Sefeli : the Egyptians , wiese spins, that is, Dogs Horror: in English, Sesely of Ethiopia, or Ethiopian Hart-wort.

The Temperature and Vertues. Sefely of Ethiopia is thought to have the fame faculties that the Sefely of Marfilles hath, whereunto I refer it.

## CHAP. 77. Of the Elder Tree:

The Kindes.

Here be divers forts of Elders, fome of the land, and fome of the water or marish grounds; Therebe divers forts of Elders, 10me or the lain, and only fome with very jagged leaves, and others with double floures, as shall be declared.

The Description.

I He common Elder groweth vp now and then to the bigneffe of a mean tree, casting his boughes all about, and oftentimes remaineth a fhrub : the body is almost all wooddy, hauing very little pith within; but the boughs, and especially the yong ones, which be jointed, are full of pith within, and hauebut little wood without; the body and great armes is rough and full of chinks, and of an ilfauored wan colour like after: that of the boughs is nor very smooth, but in colour almost like; and that is the outward barke; for there is another vnder it meerer to the wood, of colour green: the substance of the wood is sound, somwhat yellow, and that may be easily cleft: the leaves confist of five or fix particular ones fastned to one ribbe, like those of the Walnut tree, but every particular one is lester, nicked in the edges, and of a ranke and stinking smell. The floures grow on spoky rundles, which be thin and scattered, of a white colour and sweet smell; after them grow vp little berries, green at the first after made blacke, whereour is pressed a purple suice, which being boiled with Allom and such like thing, doth serue very well for the Palners vic. as allo to colour vineger: the feeds in thefe are a light c flat and forms hat long. There groweth oftentimes upon the bodies of those old trees or shrubs a certaine excrescence called duricula ludger lewes eare, which is foft, blackish, couered with a skin, somewhat like now and then to a mans care, which being plucked off and dried, shrinketh together and becommeth hard. This Elder groweth every where, and is the common Elder.

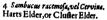
L 1 B. 3.

I Sambucus. The common Elder tree. ‡ 2 Sambucus frustu albo. Elder with white berries.



3 Sambucus laciniatis folis. The jagged Elder tree.







There is another also which is rare and strange, for the berries of it are not black, but white: this is like in leaues to the former.

3 The jagged Elder tree growes like the common Elder in body, branches, shoots, pith, flours, fruit, and stinking smell, and differs onely in the fashion of the leaves, which do so much disguire the tree, and put it out of knowledge, that no man would take it for a kinde of Elder, vntill hee nath smelt thereunto, which will quickely shew from whence he is descended; for these strange Elder leaues are very much jagged, rent or cut euen vnto the middle rib. From the trunke of this tree, as from others of the same kinde, proceedeth a certain fleshy excrescence like to the eare of a mangespecially from those trees that are very old.

4 This kinde of Elder hath white floures, but red berries, and both are not contained in fooky rundles, but in clusters, and grow after the manner of a cluster of grapes : in leaves and other things

it resembleth the common Elder, saue that now and then it groweth higher.

The Place.

The common Elder groweth enery where: it is planted about Cony-boroughs for the shadow of the Conies; but that with the white berries is rare: the other kindes grow in like places; but that with the clustered fruit groweth vpon mountains. That with the jagged leaves growes in my

I The Time.

These kindes of Elders floure in Aprill and May, and their fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke, Ann: in Latine and of the Apothecaries, Sambucus: of Gulielmus Salicetus, Beza . in high Dutch, Dolumber, Dolber : in low-Dutch, Wifet : in Italian, Sambuco : in French, H.m., and Sum : in Spanish, Sauce, Sauch, Sambaguerro : in English, Elder, and Elder tree: that with the white betries divers would have to be called Sambucus filvefris, or wild Elder; but Matthiolus calls it Montana, or mountain Elder.

#### The Temperature and Vertues.

Galis attributeth the like facultie to Elder that he doth to Danewoort, and faith that it is of a Adrying qualitie, gluing, and moderatly digesting: and it hath not onely these faculties, but others also, for the barke, leaves, first buds, stoures, and fruit of Elder, doe not only dry, but also heate, and

haue withall a purging qualitie, but not without trouble and hurt to the stomacke.

The leaues and tender crops of common Elder taken in some broth or pottage open the belly, B purging both slimy slegme and cholerick humors : the middle bark is of the same nature, but stron-

ger, and purgeth the faid humors more violently.

The feeds contained within the berries dried are good for fuch as haue the Dropfie, and fuch as C are too fat and would faine be leaner, if they be taken in a morning to the quantitie of a dram with

wine for a certain space.

The leaves of Elder boiled in water untill they be very soft, and when they are almost boiled e- D nough a little oile of sweet Almonds added thereto, or a little Lineseed oile, then taken forth, and haid you a red cloath or a piece of skarler, and applied to the hemmorrhoids or Piles as hot as can be fuffered, and so left remaining you the part affected vntill it be somewhat cold, having the like in a readineffe, applying one after another you the diseased part by the space of an houre or more, and in the end some bound to the place, and the patient put warme a bed, it hath not as yet failed at the first dressing to cure the said disease; but if the Patient be dressed twice it must need shelp,

The green leaves pouned with Decres fuet or Bulls tallow, are good to be laid to hot swellings E and tumors, and doe affwage the pain of the gout.

The inner and green bark doth more forcibly purge; it draweth forth choler and waterish humors, for which cause it is good for those that have the dropsie, beeing stamped, and the liquour preffed out and drunke with wine or whay.

Of like operation are also the fresh floures mixed with some kind of meat, as fried with egges; G they likewife trouble the belly and moue to the stoole being dried they lose as wel their purging qualitie as their moissure, and retain the digesting and attenuating qualitie.

The vineger in which the dried floures are fleeped is wholefome for the flomacke. Being vied H with meas it flireth up an appetite, it cutteth and attenuanted or maketh thin groffs and saw bu-

The facultic of the feed is found hat gentler than that of the other parts, it also mouse the belly,

They take away the heate of burning agues, and also the drought, they quench the furious heate of choler, they flay vomiting, reflore an appetite to meate which was loft by reason of cholericke and corrupt humors, and are good against the pestilent diseases.

The iuvee of these also is boyled till it be thicke, with suger added that it may be kept, which is

good for all things that the berries are, yea, and far better.

† I have brought this chapter and the next following from the place they formerly held, and leated them here among the reft of their kindred.

## CHAP. 75. Of Cloud-berry:

Vaccinia Nubis. Cloud-berries.





He Cloud-berry hath many fmall threddy roots, creeping farre abroad vnder the vpper crust of the earth. and also the mosse, like vnto Couch-grasse, of an ouerworn reddifh colour, fet here and there with small tufts of hairy strings: from which rife vp two fmall stalks, hard, tough, and of a wooddy fubstance (neuer more nor lesse) on which doe stand the leaves like those of the wilde Mallow, and of the same colour, full of small nerues or sinewes running in each part of the same: between the leaues commeth vp a stalke likewise of a wooddy fubstance, whereon doth grow a fmall floure confifting of fine leaves, of an

herby or yellowish green colour like those of the wilde Auens. After commeth the fruit, greene at the first, after yellow, and the sides next the Sun red when they be ripe; in forme almost like vnto a little heart, made as it were of two, but is no more but one, open aboue, and closed together in the bottom, of a harsh or sharpe taste, wherein is contontained three or foure little white feeds.

This plant groweth naturally vpon the tops of two high mountaines (among the moffic places) one in Yorkeshire called Ingleborough the other in Lancashire called Pendle, two of the highest mountaines in all England, where the cloudes are lower than the tops of the same all Winter long, whereupon the people of the countrey have called them Cloud-berries, found there by a curious gentleman in the knowledge of plants, called M. Hesketh, often remembred,

The Time. The leaves foring up in May, at which time it floureth: the fruit is ripe in Iuly.

The Temperature. The fruit is cold and dry and very aftringent.

The Vertues. The fruit quencheth thirst, cooleth the stomacke, and allayeth inflammations, being eaten as Worts are, or the decoction made and drunke.

† My frieud M. Pinsite of Marihone receited a plant hereof one of Lancathire : and by the flaspe of the leafe I could not indep it to differ from the changes in the formethy defended, 1945, 2973 accident do the delemptons much differ in any materiall point : the figures differ more 3 but I indep this avery imperied one.

## CHAP. 76. Of Shrub Heart-wort of Æthiopia.

The Description.

His kind of Sefely, being the Æthiopian Sefely, hath blackish stalkes of a wooddy substances this plant divideth it selfe into fundry other arms or branches, which are beset with thicke fat and oileous leaues, fashioned somewhat like the Wood-binde leaues, but thicker, and La 1B. 3.5

### Of the Hiftorie of Plants.

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Sefeli Asthiopicum frutex. Shrub Sefely, or Hart-wort of Ethiopia.



more gummy, approching very neere vnto the leaues of Oleander both in shape and substance, being of a deepe or darke greene colour, and of a very good fauor and fmell, and continueth green in my garden both winter and fummer, like the Bay or Laurell. The floures grow at the tops of the branches, in yellow rundles like the flours of Dill: which being past, there succeedeth a darke or dusky feed refembling the feed of Fennel and of a bitter tafte. The root is thicke, and of a woody fubstance.

The Place.

It is found in frony places and on the fea coaft not far from Marfilles, and likewise in other places of Languedoc: it also groweth in Ethyopia in the darke and defart woods. It groweth in my garden.

The Time.

It flourisheth, floureth, and seedeth in July and August.

The Names.

The Grecians call it Automato oforas : the Latines likewise Athiopicum Sefeli : the Egyptians , woos that is, Dogs Horror: in English, Sefely of Ethiopia, or Ethiopian Hart-wort.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Sefely of Ethiopia is thought to have the fame faculties that the Sefely of Marfilles hath, whereunto I refer it.

## CHAP. 77. Of the Elder Tree:

The Kindes.

There be divers forts of Elders, some of the land, and some of the water or marish grounds; fome with very jagged leaves, and others with double floures, as shall be declared.

M The Description.

THe common Elder groweth up now and then to the bignesse of a mean tree, casting his boughes all about, and oftentimes remaineth a fhrub: the body is almost all wooddy, hauing very little pith within; but the boughs, and especially the yong ones, which be jointed, are full of pith within, and haue but little wood without: the barke of the body and great armes is rough and full of chinks, and of an ilfauored wan colour like ashes: that of the boughs is nor very smooth, but in colour almost like; and that is the outward barke; for there is another vnder it meerer to the wood, of colour green: the substance of the wood is found, somwhat yellow, and that may be easily cleft: the leaves consist of five or fix particular ones fastned to one ribbe, like those of the Walnut tree, but every particular one is leffer, nicked in the edges, and of a ranke and thole of the Venult tree-out every particular one is energinesce in the edges, and or a ranke and finking finell. The floures grow on fooky rundles, which be thin and fastered, of a white colour and fiveer finell; after them grow vp little berries, green at the first, afterway as blacke, whereour is preffed a purple juice, which being boiled with Allom and fuch like thing?, doth ferue very well for the parties of the first of the led Auricula Iuda or Iewes eare, which is foft, blackifh, couered with a skin, somewhat like now and then to a mans eare, which being plucked off and dried, shrinketh together and becommeth hard. This Elder groweth every where, and is the common Elder.

I Sambucus. The common Elder tree.







3 Sambucus laciniatis folijs. The jagged Elder tree.

4. Sambucus racemofa, vel Cervina. Harts Elder, or Clufter Elder.





There is another also which is rare and ftrange, for the berries of it are not black, but white: this is like in leaues to the former.

3 The jagged Elder tree growes like the common Elder in body, branches, shoots, pith, floure, fruit, and stinking smell, and differs onely in the fashion of the leaves, which do so much disguite the tree, and put it out of knowledge, that no man would take it for a kinde of Elder, vntill hee hath smelt thereunto, which will quickely shew from whence he is descended; for these strange Elder leaues are very much jagged, rent or cut euen vnto the middle rib. From the trunke of this tree, as from others of the same kinde, proceedeth a certain fleshy excrescence like to the eare of a man,efoecially from those trees that are very old.

This kinde of Elder hath white floures, but red berries, and both are not contained in fooky rundles, but in clusters, and grow after the manner of a cluster of grapes: in leaves and other things

it resembleth the common Elder, saue that now and then it groweth higher.

The Place.

The common Elder groweth euery where: it is planted about Cony-boroughs for the shadow of the Conies; but that with the white berries is rare: the other kindes grow in like places; but that with the clustered fruit groweth upon mountains. That with the jagged leaves growes in my

The Time.

These kindes of Elders sloure in April! and May, and their fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke, & in Latine and of the Apothecaries, Sambucas: of Gulielmus Salicetus, BeZa: in high Dutch, **Bolumber, Bolber**: in low-Dutch, **Ulier**: in Italian, Sambuco: in French, Hus, and Sum: in Spanish, Sanco, Sauch, Sambugueyro: in English, Elder, and Elder tree: that with the white berries divers would have to be called Sambutus fylvestri, or wild Elder; but Matthiolus calls it Montana, or mountain Elder,

### The Temperature and Vertues.

Gales attributeth the like facultie to Elder that he doth to Danewoort, and faith that it is of a A drying qualitie, gluing, and moderatly digesting : and it hath not onely these faculties, but others alfo; for the barke, leaues, first buds, floures, and fruit of Elder, doe not only dry, but also heate, and hauewithall a purging qualitie, but not without trouble and hurt to the stomacke.

The leaues and tender crops of common Elder taken in some broth or pottage open the belly, B

purging both slimy slegme and cholerick humors : the middle bark is of the same nature, but stronger, and purgeth the faid humors more violently.

The feeds contained within the berries dried are good for fuch as have the Dropfie, and fuch as C are too fat and would faine be leaner, if they be taken in a morning to the quantitie of a dram with wine for a certain space.

L 1 B. 3.

The leaves of Elder boiled in water untill they be very foft, and when they are almost boiled e- D nough a little oile of sweet Almonds added thereto, or a little Lineseed oile, then taken forth, and laid upon a red cloath or a piece of skarlet, and applied to the hemmorrhoids or Piles as hot as can be suffered, and so left remaining youn the part affected untill it be somewhat cold, having the like in a readinesse, applying one after another upon the diseased part by the space of an houre or more, and in the end some bound to the place, and the patient put warme a bed; it hath not as yet failed at the first dressing to cure the said disease: but if the Patient be dressed twice it must needs help. if the first faile.

The green leaves pouned with Decres fuet or Bulls tallow, are good to be laid to hot swellings E and tumors, and doe affwage the pain of the gout.

The inner and green bark doth more forcibly purge; it draweth forth choler and waterish hu- F mors, for which cause it is good for those that have the dropsie, beeing stamped, and the liquous pressed out and drunke with wine or whay.

Of like operation are also the fresh floures mixed with some kind of meat, as fried with egges; G they likewise trouble the belly and moue to the stoole; being dried they lose as wel their purging qualitie as their moisture, and retain the digesting and attenuating qualitie.

The vineger in which the dried floures are steeped is wholesome for the stomacke. Being vsed H with meat it stirrethyp an appetite, it cutteth and attenuateth or maketh thin groffe and raw hu-

The facultie of the feed is somewhat gentler than that of the other parts, it also moves the belly,

and draweth forth watery humors, being beaten to pouder, and given to a dram weight; being new gathered, steeped in vineger, and afterward dried, it is taken and that effectually in the like weight of the dried lees of wine, and with a few Anise seeds, for so it workerh without any maner of trouble, and helpeth those that have the dropsie : but it must be given for certain dayes together in a little wine to those that have need thereof.

The gelly of the Elder, otherwise called Iewes care, hath a binding and drying qualitie: the infusion thereof, in which it hath bin steeped a few houres, taketh away inflammations of the mouth and almonds of the throat in the beginning, if the mouth and throat be washed therewith, and doth

in like manner help the uvula.

Dioscorides faith, that the tender green leaves of the Elder tree with parched Barly meale do remoue hot swellings, and are good for those that are burnt or scalded, and for such as he bitten with a mad dog, and that they glew and heale up hollow vicers.

The pith of the yong boughes is without qualitie: which being dried, and somewhat pressed or quashed together, is good to lay open the narrow orifices or holes of fistula's and iffues, if it be put

### CHAP. 78. Of Marishor Water Elder.

I Sambucus aquatilis, sive palustris. Marish or water Elder.

2 Sambucus Rolea. The Rose Elder.





The Description.

Arith Elder is not like to the common Elder in leaues, but in boughes. It groweth after the manner of a little tree; the boughes are covered with a barke of an ill fauoured Ash colour, as be those of the common Elder: they are set with ioynts by certain distances, & haue in them great plenty of white pith, therfore they haue lesse wood, which is white and brittle: the leaues be broad cornered, like almost to Vine leaues, but lesser and softer: among which come forth spoked rundles which bring forth little floures, the vttermost whereof alongst the borders be greater, of a gallant white colour, every little one consisting of five leaves; the other in the midft and within the borders be smaller, and it floures by degrees, and the whole tust is of a most sweet smell: after which come the fruit or beries, that are round like those of the common Elder, but greater, and of a thining red colour, and blacke when they be withered.

2 Sambucus Rosa or the Elder Rose groweth like an hedge tree, having many knotty branches or shoots comming from the root, full of pith like the common Elder: the leaves are like the vine leaues, among which come forth goodly floures of a white colour, sprinkled and dashed heere and there with a light and thin carnation colour, and do grow thicke and closely compact together, in quantitie and bulke of a mans hand, or rather bigger, of great beauty, and fauoring like the floures of the Hawthorne: but in my garden there groweth notany fruit voon this tree, nor in any other

place, for ought that I can understand.

L 1B. 3.

3 This kinde is likewise an hedge tree, very like vnto the former in stalks and branches, which are jointed and knotted by distances, and it is full of white pith: the leaves be likewise cornered. The flours hereof grow not out of spoky rundles, but stand in a round thick and globed tust, in bignesseass and fashion like to the former, saving that they tend to a deeper purple colout, wherein only the difference confifts.

The Place.

Sambucus palustris or water Elder growes by running streames and water courses, and in hedges by moist dirch sides.

The Rose Elder groweth in gardens, and the floures are there doubled by art, as it is supposed. The Time.

These kindes of Elders floure in Aprill and May, and the fruit of the water Elder is ripe in Sep-

The water Elder is called in Latine, Sambucus aquatica, and Sambucus palustris: it is called Opulus and Platanus, and also Chamaplatanus or the dwarfe Plane tree, but unproperly. Valerius Cordus maketh it to be Lycostaphylos: the Saxons, faith Gesner, doe call it Yva supina; from whence Cordus inuented the name Annu aphin : it is named in high. Dutch, walt holder, and Hirich holder ; in Low-Dutch, Swelchen and Swelckenhout ; of certaine French men, obiere : in English, Marish Elder, Whitten tree, Oppel tree, and dwarfe Plane tree.

The Rose Elder is called in Latine, Sambucus Rosea, and Sambucus aquatica, being doubtles a kind of the former water Elder, the floures being doubtled by art, as we have said. It is called in Dutch,

Thelderiche Roofe ; in English, Gelders Rose, and Rose Elder.

¶ The Nature and Vertues.

Concerning the faculties of these Elders, and the berries of the Water Elder, there is nothing found in any Writer, neither can we fet downe any thing hereof of our owne knowledge.

## CHAP. 79. Of Dane-wort, Wall-wort, or dwarfe Elder.

M The Description.

Anewort, as it is not a shrub, neither is it altogether an herby plant, but as it were a plant participating of both, being doubtlesse one of the Elders, as may appeare both by the leaves, floures, and fruit, as also by the smell and taste.

Wall-wort is very like vnto Elder in leaues, spoky tufts, and fruit, but it hath not a woody stalk. it bringeth forth only green stalks, which wither away in winter: these are edged and ful of joints like to the yong branches and shoots of Elder, the leaves grow by couples with distances, wide, and confift of many fmall leaues which stand upon a thicke ribbed stalke, of which every one is long, broad, and cut in the edges like a faw, wider and greater than the leaves of the common Elder tree : at the top of the stalks theregrow tusts of white sloures tipt with red , with five little chives in them pointed with blacke, which turne into blacke berries like the Elder, in which be little long feed: the root is tough, and of a good and reasonable length, better for physicks vse than the Elder leaves.

Ebulus, five Sambucus humilis, Dane-wort, or dwarfe Elder.



The Place.

Dane-wort growes in vntoiled places neere to commonwayes, and in the borders of fields. It groweth plentifully in the lane at Kilbury Abby by London: also in a field by S. Ioans neer Dartford in Kent; and in the highway at old Branford townes end next London, and in many other pla-

The Time.

The floures are perfected in Summer, and the berries in Autumne.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke soughten, that is, Humilis Sambucus, or low Elder: in Latine, Ebulus, and Ebulum . in high-Dutch , attich : in low-Dutch, Dadich : in Italian, Ebulo : in French, Hieble : in Spanish, Tezgos : in English, Wall-wort, Danewort, and dwarfe Elder.

The Temperature.

Wall-woort is of temperature hot and dry in the third degree, and Galen doth attribute a fingular qualitie vnto it to waste and consume. It hath also a strange and speciall facultie to purge by the stoole: the roots be of greatest force; the leaues have chiefest strength to digest and confume.

The Vertues.

The roots of Wall-woort boiled in wine and drunken are good against the dropsie, for they rurge downwards watery humors.

The leaves confume and wafte way hard fwel-

lings, if they be applied pultiswife, or in a fomentation or bath.

Dioscorides saith, that the roots of Wall-woort doe soften and open the matrix, and also correct the infirmities thereof, if they be boiled in a bath to fit in ; and diffolue the swellings and pains of

The juice of the root of Danewort maketh the haire blacke.

The yong and tender leafe quencheth hot inflammations, applied with Barley meale. It is with good fuccesse laid upon burnings, scaldings, and the bitings of mad dogs; and with Buls tallow or Goats fuet it is a remedie for the gout.

The feed of Wall-wort drunke in the quantitie of a dram is the most excellent purger of waterie humors in the world, and therefore most singular against the dropsie.

If one scruple of the seed be bruised and taken with syrup of Roses and a little Secke, it cureth the dropsie and easeth the gout, mightily purging downwards watery humors, being taken once a

## CHAP. 80. Of Beane Trefoile.

The Description.

THe first kinde of Anagyris or Laburnum groweth like vnto a small tree, garnished with many small branches like the shoots of Oziars, set full of pale greene leaues, alwayes three together, like the Lotus or medow Trefoil, or rather like the leaues of Fitex or the Cytifus bush; among which come forth many tusts of floures of a yellow colour, not much valike the flours of Broom when these floures be gon there succeed small flat cods, wherein are contained seeds like Galega or the Cytifus bush. The whole plant hath little or no fauor at all. The root is foft and gentle, yet of a wooddy substance.

2 Stinking

2 Stinking Trefoile is a shrub like to a little tree, rising up to the height of fix or eight cubits or fomtimes higher; it fendeth forth of the stalks very many slender branches, the barke whereof is of a deepe greene colour: the leaves stand alwayes three together, like those of Lotus or medow Trefoile, yet of a lighter green on the voper fide: the floures be long as yellow as gold, very like to those of Broom, two or three also joined together: after them come vp the cods, wherein lie hard fruit like Kidny beans, but leffer, at the first white, afterwards tending to a purple, and last of all of a blackish blew. The leaves and floures have a filthy smell like those of stinking Gladdon, and so ranke withall as even the paffers by are anoved therewith.

i Anagyris. Bean Trefoile.

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‡ Of Anagyris there are four kinds, two with stinking leaves; the one with longish leaves, the other with rounder.

Two other whose leaves do not stink; the one of these hath somtimes source or five leaves upon one stalke, and the leaves are long and large. The other hath them leffer and narrower. ‡ The Place.

These grow of themselves in most places of Languedoc and Spain, and in other countries also by high-waies, as in the Isle of Candy, as Bellonius writeth. The first I have in my garden; the other is a stranger in England. \$ M' Tradescant hath two forts hereof in his garden. \$

The Time.

They floure in Iune, and the feed is ripe in September. The Names.

The Bean Trefoile is called in Greeke Angles, which name remaineth vacorrupt in Candy even to this day : in Latine also Anagyris, and Laburnum of the people of Anagni in Italy, Behelo, which is referred vnto Laburnum, wherof Pliny writeth, lib. 16. cap. 18. in English, Bean Trefoile, or the pefcod tree.

The Temperature.

Bean Trefoile, as Galen writeth, hath an hot and digefting facultie.

The Vertues.

The tender leaves, faith Diefeorides, being stamped and laid vpon cold swellings, doe waste away

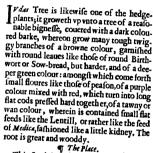
They are drunke in Cute to the weight of a dram against the stuffing of the lungs, and do bring downe the menfes, the birth, and the after-birth.

They cure the head-ache being drunke with wine; the juice of the root digesteth and ripeneth; if the feed be taken it procureth womit, which thing, faith Mathiolus, the feed not only of flinking Bean Trefoile doth effect, but that also of the other.

## CHAP. 81. Of Indas Tree.

Arbor Inda. Iudas Tree.

The Description.



This shrub is found in divers provinces of Spain, in hedges, & among briers and brambles: the mountaines of Italy and the fields of Languedoc are not without this shrub: it growes in my garden.

The Time. The floures come forth in the Spring, and before the leaves: the fruit or cods be ripe in

The Names. It is commonly named in Latine, Arber Inda: fome have named it Sycomorus or Syco-

more tree, and that because the flours and cods hang down from the bigger branches; but the right Sycomore tree is like the fig tree in fruit, and in leaues to the Mulberry tree, whereupon it is fonamed. Others take it to be xous, of which Theophrastus writeth thus; Cereis bringeth forth fruit in a cod : Which words are all fo few, as that of this no certaintie can be gathered, for there be more shrubs that bring forth fruit in cods. The French men call it Guainier, as though they should say, Vaginula or a little (heath: most of the Spaniards name it Algorovo loco, that is, Siliqua [slvesfrin, or fatua, wild or foolish Cod: others, Arbaid amor, for the braueneffe fake: it may be called in English, Indes tree, for that it is thought to be that whereon Indes hanged himselfe, and not vpon the Elder

The Temperature and Vertues. The temperature and vertues of this shrub are vnknowne; for whereas Matthiolas makes this to be Acacia, by adding falfly thornes vnto it, it is but a furmife.

CHAP. 82. Of the Carob tree or S. Iohns Bread.

T. The Description.

He Carob tree is also one of those that beare cods, it is a tree of a middle bignesse, very ful of boughs, the leaves long, and confift of many fet together vpon one middle rib, like those of the Ash, but every particular one of them is broader, harder, and rounder : the fruit or long cods in some places are a foot in length, in other places shorter by halfe, an inch broad, smooth and thicke, in which lie flat and broad feeds: the cods themselves are of a sweet taste, and are eaten of divers, but not before they be gathered and dried; for being green, though ripe, they are vnpleafant to be eaten, by reason of their bad taste.

Ceratia siliqua, sive Ceratonia. The Carob tree.

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The Place.

This groweth in Apulia a Prouince of the kingdome of Naples, and also in divers vntoiled places in Spain: it is likewise found in India & other countries I astward, where the cods are so full of sweet juice as that it is vsed to preserve Ginger, as Matthiolus Theweth. Strabo, lib . 15. faith, That Ariftobulus reporterh how there is a tree in India of no great bigneffe having great cods tenne inches long, full of hony, Quas qui ederent non facile servare which thing peraduenture is only to be understood of the green cods, and those that are not yet dry. It is very well known in the coasts of Nices and Liguria in Italy, as also in all the tracts and coasts of the West Indies and Virginea. It groweth also in fundry places of Palestine, where there is such plenty of it, that it is left vnto fwine and other wilde beafts to feed vpon, as our Acorns and Beech mast. Moreover, both yong and old feed thereon for pleafure, and fome have eaten thereof to supply and help the necessarie nourishment of their bodies. This of some is called Saint Johns bread, and thought to be that which is translated Locusts, whereon S. John did feed when he was in the wildernesse, besides the wilde Honey whereof hee did also eat : but there is small certainty of this: but it is most certain, that the people of that country doe feed on thefe cods, called in Greeke with in Latine Siliqua: but Saint Iohns food is called in Greek which word is often vsed in the Reue-

lation written by Saint John, and translated Locults. Now we must also remember that this Greek word hath two feuerall interpretations or fignifications; for taken in the good part it fignifieth a kinde of creeping creature or fly, which hoppeth or skippeth vp and downe as doth the Grashopper; of which kinde of creatures it was lawfull to eat, Levit, 22. and Matth. 3. 4. It fignifieth alfo those Locusts which came forth of the Bottomlesse pit, mentioned, Appe. 9. v. 3,4. &cc. which were like vnto horses prepared for battell. The Hebrew word which the English Translators have turned Grashoppers, Tremelius dares not give the name Locust vnto it, but calleth it by the Hebrew name Arbis, after the letters and Hebrew name; faying thus in the note vpon the 22 verse of theeleventh chapter of Levit. These kindes of creeping things neither the Hebrews nor the Historiographers, nor our selues do know what they mean; wherefore we still retain the Hebrew words for all the foure kindes thereof. But it is certaine that the East countrey Grashoppers and Locusts were fometimes vied in meat; as Matth. 2. 4. and Marc. 1. 6. Plin. Lib. 11. Natur. Hift. ca. 26. 6 29.

Thus far Tremelius and Innius. By that which hath been faid it appeareth what S. Iohn Baptist fed of onder the title Locusts, and that it is nothing like vnto this fruit Ceratia slique. I rather take the husks or fiels of the fruit of this tree to bethe cods or husks whereof the Prodigall childe would haue fed, but none gaue them vnto him, though the fwine had their fill thereof. These cods being dry are very like Bean cods, as I have often feen. I have fowne the feeds in my garden, where they haue prospered exceeding well.

† There is no doubt but the weem or Silique mentioned in S. Lukes Gospell, Cap. 15. v. 16. were the cods or fruit of this tree. I cannot beleeue that either the fruit of this or the Locusts were the in the mentioned by S. Mathen gap. 3. v. 4. But I am of the opinion of the Greeke Father Ifolder Pela-ficial, who, lib. 1. Epiff. 132. hath the fe words 3 No equite, as I maken Figure, in Cole large for man form in facility, consider your fices, wanted to a supplier of 2 a course control or creas 3 and a superior of the supplier of the supplier of the superior bearing the superior bearing the superior bearing the superior of the superior bearing the superior bearing the superior of the su Acrides which Iohn fed upon are not living creatures like to Beetles, as form which remaining think; but they are the tender buds of herbs and plants or trees. Neither on the other fide is the Meli agrica any herb to called, but mountain hony gathered by wilde Bees, &c. ‡

The Time.

The Carob tree bringeth forth fruit in the beginning of the Spring, which is not ripe till Au-

I The Names.

The Carob tree is called Magness: in Latine likewife Ceratonia: in Spanish, Garovo: in English, Carob tree, and of some, Bean tree, and S. Johns Bread. The fruit or cod is named Menus: in Latine, Siliqua, or Siliqua dalcis: in divers shops, Xglocaratta: in other shops of Italy, Carobe, or Carobole: of the Apothecaries of Apulia, Salequa : it is called in Spanish, Alfaretas, or Algarovas; and without an article, Garovas in high Dutch, \$ , Tobang boot, that is to fay, Santis Ichan, panic, or Saint Ichas bread; neither is it knowne by any other name in the Low-Countries. Some call it in English.

The Temperature.

The Carob tree is dry and aftringent, as is also the fruit, and containeth in it a certain sweetnes,

The Vertues.

The fruit of the Carob tree being eat when it is green doth gently loofe the belly; but beeing dry it is hard of digestion and stoppeth the belly, it prouoketh vrine, is good for the stomacke, and nourisheth well, and much better than when it is green and fresh.

## CHAP. 83. Of Cassia fistula or Pudding Pipe.

I The Description.

Aßia pargatrix or Casia fifula groweth vp to be a faire tree, with a tough barke like leather, of the colour of Box, whereupon fome have supposed it to take the Greeke name were in Latine, Coriaceus: the arms and branches of this are small and limber, beset with many goodly leaves like those of the Walnut tree : among which come forth small flours of a yellow colour, compact or confishing of six little leaves like the floures of Chelidonium minus or Pilewort. After these bevaded, there fucceed goodly blacke round long cods, whereof fome are two foot long, and of a woody fubstance: in these cods are contained a blacke pulp very sweet and soft, of a pleasant taste, and seruing to many vies in phylicke; in which pulp lieth the feeds couched in little cels or partitions: the feed is flat and brownish, not vnlike the feed of Ceratia siligua, and in other respects very like vn-

The Place. This tree groweth much in Egypt, especially about Memphis and Alexandria, and most parts of Barbary, and is a stranger in these parts of Europe.

The Time. The Cassia tree groweth greene winter and summer, it sheds his old leaves when new are come, by means whereof it is neuer void of leaues : it floureth early in the fpring, and the fruit is ripe in Autumne.

Casia fiftula. Pudding Pipe tree.

L1B.3.



The Names.

This tree was vnknown to the old writers, or fo little accounted of , as that they have made no mention of it at all: the Arabians were the first that esteemed of it, by reason they knew the vie of the pulp which is found in the pipes: and after them the later Grecians, as Actuarius and others of his time, by whom it was named word man, that is to fay in Latine. Calia niora: the fruit thereof, faith Attuarius, lib. 5. is like a long pipe, having within it a thicke humour or moi-fture, which is not congealed all alike through the Pipe, but is separated and divided with many partitions, being thin woody strings. The apothecaries call it Casia fistula, and with a double ff, Casia fistula. It is called in English after ble j, Gapria pipula. 113 Canto in England the Apothecaries word, Caffia fiftula, and may also be Englished Pudding Pipe, because the cod or pipe is like a pudding. But the old Caffia fia fistula or west in Greeke, is that sweet and odoriferous barke that is rolled together after the manner of a long and round pipe, now named of the Apothecaries Callia lignea, which is a kinde of Cinamon.

The Temperature. The pulp of this Pipe, which is chiefely in request, is moist in the later end of the first degree, and little more than temperatly hot.

The pulp of Cassa fistula extracted with violet water is a most sweet and pleasant medicine, and A may be given without danger to all weak people, of what age and fex focuer they be yeart may be ministred to women with childe, for it gently purgeth cholerick humors and slimy slegme, if it be taken in the weight of an ounce.

Caffia is good for such as be vexed with hot agues, pleurifies, jaundice, or any other inflammarion of the liver, being taken as afore is shewed.

Caffia is good for the reins and kidnies, driveth forth gravell and the stone, especially if it bee C. mingled with the decoction of Parily and Fennell roots and drunke. It purgeth and purifieth the bloud, making it more clean than before, breaking therewith the a- D

crimonic and that pneffe of the mixture of bloud and choler together.

It diffolueth all phlegmons and inflamations of the breft, lungs, and the rough artery called Tra- E

chea arteria, easing those parts exceeding well.

Cassia abateth the vehemencie of thirst in agues, or any hor disease what soener, especially if it F be taken with the luyce of Intybum, Cichereum, or Solanum, deputed according to Art. It abateth alfo the intemperat heat of the reins, if it be received with divretick medicines, or with the decoction of Licorice only, and will not fuffer the stone to grow in such persons as do receive and vse this

The best Cassia for your vie is to be taken our of the most full, heavy, and fairest cods or canes, G and those which shine without, and are full of soft pulpe within : that pulpe which is newly taken forth is better than that which is kept in boxes, by what art soeuer.

Cassia being outwardly applied taketh away the roughnesse of the skin, and being laid upon hot H swellings it bringeth them to suppuration.

Many fingular compound medicines are made with this Cassia, which here to recite belongs not to my purpole or historie.

Снар. 84.

## Of the Lentuke or Masticke tree.

Lentifcus. The Masticke tree.





He Masticke tree groweth commonly like a fhrub, without any great body, rifing vp with many fprings and shoots like the Hafell, and oftentimes it is of the height and bignes of a mean tree: the boughes thereof are tough and flexible: the barke is of a yellowish red colour, pliable likewife and hard to be broken. There stand upon one rib for the most part eight leaves, fet vpon a middle ribbe, much like to the leaves of Licorice, but harder, of a deep green colour, and oftentimes fomwhat red in the brims, as also having divers veines running along, of a red colour, and formwhat strong of finel : the floures be moffie, and grow in clusters vpon long stems: after them come up the beries, of the bignesse of Vetches, green at the first, afterward of a purple colour, and last of all blacke, fat, & oily, with an hard blacke from within, the kernel whereof is white, of which also is made oile, as Diescerides witneffeth: it bringeth forth likewise codsbesides the fruit (which may be rather termed an excrefcence than a cod) wrythed like an horne; in which lieth at the first a liquor, and afterwards when this waxeth stale, little liuing things like vnto gnats, as in the Turpentine hornes, and in the folded leanes of the Elme tree. There comes forth of the maftick tree a rofin, but dry, called Masticke.

The Place. The Mastick tree groweth in many regions, as in Syria, Candy, Italy, Languedock, and in most Prouinces of Spaine; but the chiefest is in Chios an

Isle in Greece, in which it is diligently and specially looked vnto, and that for the Mastick sake, which is there gathered every yeare most carefully from the husbanded Mastick trees, and fent into all parts of the world.

I The Time.

The floures be in their pride in the fpring time, and the berries in Autumne. The Mastick must be gathered about the time that Grapes be.

The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke 26 in Latine, Lentifeus : in Italian, Lentifque : in Spanish, Mata, and Arcogra: in English, Mastick tree, and of some Lentiske tree.

The Rofin is called in Greeke, with senter and Marie : in Latine, Lentifeina Refina, and likewife Maftiche: in shops, Mastix: in Italian, Mastice: in high and low Dutch and Frenchiasto, Mastis: in Spanifn, Abmafiga, Maftech, and Almeeega: in English, Maftick. Clusius writeth, That the Spaniards call the oile that is pressed out of the beries, Azegte de Masa.

¶ The Temperature.

The feaues, barke, and gum of the Mastick tree are of a meane and temperat heate, dry in the second degree, and formwhat ftringent.

The Vertues. The leaves and baske of the Masticke tree stop the laske, the bloudy slix, spitting of bloud, the piffing of bloud, and all other fluxes of bloud: they are also good against the falling sickenesse, the falling downe of the mother, and comming forth of the fundament.

The gum Masticke hath the same vertue, if it be relented in wine and given to be drunke. Masticke chewed in the mouth is good for the stomacke, staieth vomiting, increaseth appetite, C comforteth the braines, staieth the falling downe of the rheumes and watery humors, and maketh a tweet breath.

The same insused in Rosewater is excellent towash the mouth withall, to fasten loose teeth, D and to comfort the jawes.

The same spred upon a piece of leather or veluet, and laid plaisterwise upon the temples, staieth E the rheume from falling into the jawes and teeth, and easeth the paines thereof.

It preuaileth much against vicers and wounds, being put into digestiues and healing vinguents.

It draweth flegme forth of the head gently and without trouble. It is also vsed in waters which serve to clense and make faire the face with.

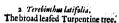
The decoction of this filleth vp hollow vlcers with flesh if they be bathed therewith.

It knitteth broken bones, staieth eating vicers, and prouoketh vrine.

## CHAP. 85. Of the Turpentine Tree.

I Terebinthus. The Turpentine tree.

L 1 B. 3.







The Description.

He first Turpentine Tree groweth to the height of a tall and faire tree, having many long boughes or branches, dispersed abroad, beset with long leaves, consisting of sundry other small leaues, each whereof resembleth the Bay lease, growing one against another vpon a little stem or middle rib, like vnto the leaues of the Ash tree: the floures be small and reddish, growing vpon clusters or bunches that turne into round berries, which at their beginning are greene, afterwards reddish; but beeing ripe wax blacke, or of a darke blew colour, clammie, full of fat Eccec

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and oilous in substance, and of a pleasant sauour: this plant beareth an empty cod, or crooked home fomewhat reddifh, wherein are found small slies, wormes or gnats, bred and ingendred of a certaine humorous matter, which cleaueth to the inner fides of the faid cods or hornes, which wormes haue no physicall vie at all. The right Turpentine iffueth out of the branches of these trees, if you doe cut or wound them, the which is faire and cleere, and better than that which is gathered from the

2 The second kinde of Turpentine tree is very like vnto the former, but that it groweth not fo great: yet the leaves are greater and broader, and of the same fashion, but very like to the leaves of the Pistacia tree. The berries are first of a scarlet colour, and when they be ripe of a skie colour. The great horned cods are sharpe pointed, and somewhat cornered, consisting as it were of the substance of griffles. And out of those bladders being broken, do creepe and come small flies or gnats, bred of a fuliginous excrement, and ingendred in those bladders. The tree doth also yeeld his Turpentine by dropping like the former.

The Place.

These trees grow, as Dioscorides faith, in Turie, Syria, Cyprus, Africke, and in the Islands called Cyclader, Bellonius reporteth that there are found great store of them in Syria, and Cilicia, and are brought from thence to Damascus to be sould. Clustus faith, That it growes of it selfe in Languedocke, and in very many places of Portingale and Spaine, but for the most part like a shrub, and

Theophrassus writeth, That it groweth about the hill Ida, and in Macedonia, short, in manner of a firmb, and writhed; and in Damascus and Syria great, in manner of a small tree: he also setteth downe a certaine male. Turpentine tree, and a female: the male, faith he, is barren, and the female fruitfull. And of these he maketh the one with a berry red at the first, of the bignesse of a Lentill, which cannot come to ripeneffe; and the other with the fruit greene at the first, afterwards somewhat of a yellowish red, and in the end blacke, waxing ripe in the Spring, of the bignesse of the

He also writeth of a certaine Indian Turpentine tree, that is to say, a tree like in boughes and leaues to the right Turpentine tree, but differing in fruit, which is like vnto Almonds.

I The Time.

The floures of the Turnentine tree come forth in the Spring together with the new bads: the berries are ripe in September and October, in the time of Grape gatheting. The hornes appeare

The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke "Hundar, and also many times mydiate; in Latine, Terebinthus: in Italian, Terebintho: in Spanish, Corn. cabra: in French, Terebinte: in English, Turpentine tree: the Arabians call it Botin, and with an article Albotin.

The Rofin is furnamed masin : in Latine, Terebinthina: in high Dutch, Cermentin: in Englith, Turpentine, and right Turpentine: in the Arabian language Alberin, who name the fruit Gra-

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

The barke, leaves, and fruit of the Turpentine tree doe somewhat binde, they are hot in the second degree, and being greene they dry moderately; but when they are dried they dry in the fecond degree; and the fruit approacheth more neere to those that be dry in the third degree, and also hotter. This is fit to be eaten, as Dioscorides faith, but it hurteth the stomacke.

It prouoketh vrine, helpeth those that haue bad spleenes, and is drunke in wine against the bitings of the poisonsome spiders called Phalangia.

The Rosin of the Turpentine tree excelleth all other Rosins, according to Dioscorides his opinion: but Galen writeth, That the Rosin of the Masticke tree beareth the preheminence, and then the

This Rosin hath also an astringent or binding faculty, and yet not so much as Masticke; but it hath withall a certaine bitterneffe joyned, by reason whereof it digesteth more than that of the Masticke tree: through the same quality there is likewise in it so great a clensing, as also it healeth feabs, in his eighth booke of the faculties of simple medicines; but in his booke of medicines according to the kindes, he maketh that of the Turpentine tree to be much like the Rolins of the Larch tree, which he affirmeth to be moister than all the rest, and to be without both sharpnesse and biting.

The fruit of Turpentine prouoketh vrine and stirreth up sleshly lust.

The Rosin of this tree, which is the right Turpentine, looseth the belly, openeth the stoppings of the liver and spleene, provoketh wine, and drive th forth gravell, being taken the quantity of two

The like quantity washed in water diners times untill it be white, then must be out thereto the G like quantity of the yolk of an egge, and laboured together, adding thereto by little and little (continually firring it) a small draught of possit drinke made of white wine, and given to drinke in the morning fasting, it helpeth most speedily the Gonorrhaz, or running of the reines, commonly at the first time, but the medicine neuer faileth at the second time at the taking of it, which gives stooles from foure to eight, according to the age and ftrength of the patient.

## CHAP. 86. Of the Frankincense Trees

The Defeription.

He tree from which Frankincense floweth is but low, and hath leaves like the Masticke tree? yet some are of opinion that the leafe is like the leafe of a Peare tree, and of a graffic colour: the rinde is like that of the Bay tree, whereof there are two kindes: the one growing in mountains and rockie places, the other in the plaine: but those in the plaines are much worse than those of the mountaines: the gum hereof is also blacker, fitter to mingle with Pitch, and such other stuffe to trim thips, than for other vies.

Arbor Thurifers. The Frankincense tree.

Thuris Limpidi folium Lobelii. The supposed leafe of the Frankincense tree





Theset in his Cosmographie saith, that the Frankincense tree doth resemble a gummy of rosing Pine tree, which yeeldeth a juyce that in time groweth hard, and is called Thm, Frankincenie, in which is found sometimes certaine small graines like vnto grauell, which they call the Manha of Frankincense.

Of this there is in Arabia two other forts, the one, the gum whereof is gathered in the Dog daies when the Sun is in Leo, which is white, pure, cleare, and shining. Pens writeth, That he hath seene the cleare Frankincense called Limpidum, and yeelding a very sweet smell when it is burnt, but the leafe hath been feldome feene, which the Physition Lauranus game to Pena and Label, together with some pieces of the Rosine, which he had of certaine mariners, but he could affirme nothing of certainty whether it were the leafe of the Frankincense, or of some other Pine tree, yeelding the like juyce or gum. It is, faith he, (which doth feldom happen in other leaues) from the lower part or foot of the leafe to the vpper end, as it were doubled, confifting of two thin rindes or coats, with a sheath a span and a halfe long, at the top gaping open like a hood or sooles coxcombe, and as it were courted with a helmer, which is a thing seldome seen in a leafe, but is proper to the sources of Napellus, Eccece 2

or Lonchitis, as writers affirme; the other is gathered in the Spring, which is reddiff, worfer than the other in price or value, because it is not so well concocked in the hear of the Sunne. The Arabians other in price of the price with a knife, that the liquor may flow our more abundantly, whereof fome trees yeeld threefcore pound of Frankincenfe.

Dissourides faith it groweth in Arabia, and especially in that quarter which is called Thurifera, the best in that country is called Singonias, and is round, and if it be broken is fat within, and when it is burned doth quickly yeeld a fmell: next to it in goodnesse is that which groweth in Smilo, lesser than the other, and more yellow. The Time.

The time is already declared in the description.

The Names. Ir is called in Greeke wow in Latine, Thus in Italian, Incenfe in Dutch, Muefrauch : in Spanish, Encenfo: in French, Enceus: in English, Frankincense, and Incense: in the Arabian tongue, Lonar, and of fome few, Conder. + The Rofin carries the fame name; but in shops it is called Olibanum, of the Greeke name and article put before it. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues. It hath, as Diescorides faith, a power to heate and binde.

It drive the away the dimnesse of the eye-sight, filleth up hollow vicers, it closeth raw wounds, staieth all corruptions of bloud, although it fall from the head.

Gales writeth thus of it, Thus doth heate in the second degree, and dry in the first, and hath some fmall aftriction, but in the white there is a manifest aftriction, the rinde doth manifestly binde and dry exceedingly, and that most certainely in the second degree, for it is of more grosser parts than Frankincenfe, and not fo fharpe, by reason whereof it is much vied in spitting of bloud, swellings, in the mouth, the collicke paffion, the flux in the belly rifing from the fromacke, and bloudy flixes.

The fume or smoke of it hatha more drier and hotter quality than the Frankincense it selse, be-

It doth also clense and fill up the vicers in the eies, like unto Myrrhe: thus far Galen.

Dissourides faith, That if it be drunke by a man in health, it driveth him into a frensie: but there are few Greekes of his minde.

Anicen reporteth that it doth helpe and strengthen the wit and understanding, but the often taking of it will breed the head-ache, and if too much of it be drunke with wine it killeth.

CHAP. 87. Of Fisticke Nuts.

Pistacia. The Fisticke Nut.



The Description.

The tree which beareth Fisticke nuts is like to the Turpentine tree: the leaves hereof be greater than those of the Masticke tree, but fet after the same maner, & in like order that they are, being of a faint yellow color out of a green; the fruit or Nuts do hang by their stalks inclusters, being greater than the Nuts of Pine Apples, and much leffer than Almonds: the huske without is of a grayish colour, sometimes reddish, the shell brickle and white; the substance of the kernell greene; the tafte fweet pleafant to be eaten, and something sweet of smell.

¶ The Place.

Fisticke Nuts grow in Persia, Arabia, Syria, and in India; now they are made free Denizons in Italy, as in Naples and in other Prouinces there.

The Time. This tree doth floure in May, and the fruit is ripe in September.

The Names. This Nut is called in Greeke min Athe nam: Nicander Colophonius in his booke of Trea-cles nameth it seems Posidonius nameth it seems: others, senten the Latines observing the same termes, have named it Piffacion, Biffacion, Or Phiflacion : the Apothecaries, Fiftici : the Spaniards, Alhocigos, and Fifticos : in Italian, Piffacchi : in English, Fisticke Nut.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The kernels of the Fifticke Nuts are oftentimes eaten as be those of the Pine Apples they be A of temperature hot and moift, they are not so easily concocted, but much easier than common nuts: the juyce is good, yet fomewhat thicke; they yeeld to the body no small nourishment, they nourish bodies that are confumed: they recouer frength.

They are good for those that have the phthisicke, or rotting away of the lungs. They concoct, ripen, and clense forth raw humors that cleave to the lights and cheft.

They open the stoppings of the liver, and be good for the infirmities of the kidnies; they also remoue out of the kidnies fand and grauell; and affwage their paine: they are also good for vicers.

The kernels of Fisticke nuts condited, or made into comfits, with Sugar, and eaten, doe procure bodily lust, vnstop the lungs and the brest, are good against the shortnesse of breath, and are an excellent preservative medicine being ministred in wine against the bitings of all manner of wilde

## CHAP. 88. Of the Bladder Nut:

Nux velicaria. The Bladder Nut.

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The Description.



This is a low tree, having divers young fprings growing forth of the root: the fubflance of the wood is white, very hard & found; the barke is of a light greene the leaves confift of fine little ones, which be nicked in the edges like those of the Elder, but leffer, not fo greene norranke of smell. It hath the pleafant whitish floures of Bryony or Labrusca, both in fmell and shape, which turne into small cornered bladders of Winter Cherries, called Alkakengie, but of an ouerwome greenith colour: in these bladders are contained two little nuts, and fometimes no more but one, leffer than the Hafell nut, but greater than the Ram Cich. with a wooddy shell and somewhat red: the kernell within is something greene; in taste at the first sweet, but afterwards lothsome and ready to prouoke vomit.

The Place. It groweth in Italy, Germany and France; it groweth likewise at the house of Sir Walter Culpepper neere Flimmewell in the Weild of Kent, as also in the Fryer-yard without Saint Paules gate in Stamford, and about Spalding Abbey, and in the garden of the right Honourable the Lord Treasurer my very good Lord and Master, and by his house in the Strand. It groweth also in my Garden, and in the Garden hedges of Sir Francis Caren neere Croydon, feuen miles from London.

The Time.

This tree floureth in May, the Nuts be ripe in August and September. The Names.

Leis commonly called in high Dutch, pimpernut; which fignifieth in low Dutch, pimperno tent divers call it in Latine, P. flacium Germanicum : we thinke it best to call it Nux vesicaria. Matthis with his Epistles doth judge the Turks Coulcont and Hebulben, to agree with this: Gulielman Quacelbenus affirmeth, Coulcoul to be vied of divers in Constantinople for a daintie, especially when they be new brought out of Egypt. This plant hath no old name, valeffe it be Scaphyledendron Pling: Eccce 3

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for which it is taken of the later writers: and Pliny hath written of it in 16. booke, 16. chapter. There is also ((aith he) beyound the Alps a tree, the timber whereof is very like to that of white Maple, and is called Staphyladendron, it beareth cods, and in those kernels, having the tast of the Hafel Nur. and is called in English, S. Anthonies nuts, wild Pistacia, or Bladder nuts the Italians call it Pistachio Saluaticke: the French-men call it Baquenaudes a patre mastres, for that the Friers do vie to make beads

The Temperature and Vertues.

These nuts are moist and full of superfluous raw humors, and therefore they easily procure a readinesse to vomit, and trouble the stomacke, by reason that withall they be somewhat binding, and therefore they be not to be eaten.

They have as yet novie in Medicine, yet notwithstanding some have attributed unto them some vertues in prouoking of Venery.

## CHAP. 89. Of the Hasell tree.

The Description.

He Hafell tree groweth like a shrub or small tree, parted into boughes without joints. tough and pliable: the leaves are broad, greater and fuller of wrinckles than those of the Alder tree, cut in the edges like a faw, of colour greene, and on the backfide more white. the barke is thin: the root is thicke, firong, and growing deepe; in flead of floures hang downe carkins, aglets, or blowings, flender, and well compact: after which come the Nuts standing in a tough cup of a greene colour, and jagged at the upper end, like almost to the beards in Roses. The shell is fmooth and wooddy: the kernell within confifteth of a white, hard, and found pulpe, and is covered with a thin skin, oftentimes red, most commonly white; this kernell is sweet and pleasant vnto the

I Nux Auellana, fine Corylus. The Filberd Nur.



2 Corylas fylacftris The wilde hedge Nut.

2. Gorylus silue stris is our hedge Nut or Hasell Nut tree, which is very well knowne, and therefore needeth not any description: whereof there are also fundry forts, some great, some little, some rathe ripe, some later, as also one that is manured in our Gardens, which is very great, bigger than any Filberd, and yet a kinde of Hedge Nut: this then that hath beene faid shall suffice for Hedge-Nuts.

The small Turky Nut tree growes but low, and the leaves grow without order, vpon the twigs, they are in shape like those of the former, but somewhat longer: the chiefe difference confifts in the fruit, which is small, and like an Hasell Nut, but shorter: the huske, wherein sometimes one, otherwhiles more Nuts are contained, is very large, tough, and hard, divided both aboue and below into a great many jags, which on every fide cover and hold in the Nuts, and these cups are very rough without, but smooth on the infide. Clubus first set this forth (having received it from Constantinople) by the name of Auellana pumila Byzantina. ‡

> 3 Auellana pumila Byzantina cum suo fructu. The Filberd Nut of Conftantinople.



The Place.

The Hafell trees doe commonly grow in Woods and in dankish vntoiled places: they are also fer in Orchards, the Nuts whereof are better, and of a sweeter taste, and be most commonly redde within.

The Time. The catkins or Aglets come forth very timely, before winter be fully past, and fall away in March or Aprill fo foone as the leaves come forth: the Nuts be ripe in August.

The Names. This shrub is called in Latine, Corylus : in Greeke, zapon Hornes, that is, Nux Pontica, or Ponticke Nut : in high Durch, Batel franch : in low Durch, Bateleer : in English, Hafell tree, and Filberd tree; but the Filberd tree is properly that which groweth in gardens and Orchards, and whose fruit is commonly wholly couered ouer with the huske, and the shell is thinner.

The Nut is named in Latine, Nux Pontica, tenuis Nux, parua Nux: it is also called Nux Pranestina, Nux Heraeleotica, and commonly Nax anellana, by which name it is vivally knowne to the Apothecaries, in high Dutch, Dafel Auf; in low Durch Dafel Botenin Italian, Noccinole, Auellane, Necelle: in French, Noifettes, & Noifelles : in Spanish, Anellanas in English, Hasell Nur, and Filberd.

These Nuts that have their skins red are the garden and planted Nuts, and the right Ponticke Nuts or Filberds: they are called in high Dutch, Ethurnuty, and Hotnuty: in low Dutch, Stoore Dalet Moten: in English, Filberds, and red Filberds.

The other Nuts which be white are judged to be wilde.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Halell Nuts newly gathered, and not as yet dry, contains in them a certains superfluous moiflure, by reason whereof they are windy: not onely the new gathered Nuts, but the dry also, be very hard of digestion; for they are of an earthy and cold effence, and of an hard and sound substance, for which cause also they very slowly passe through the belly, therefore they are troublesome and clogging to the stomacke, cause head-ache, especially when they be eaten in too great a quantity.

The kernells of Nuts made into milke like Almonds do mightily binde the belly, and are good

for the laske and the bloudy flix.

The same doth coole exceedingly in hot feuers and burning agues.

The catkins are cold and dry, and likewife binding: they also stay the laske.

‡ The kernels of Nuts rather cause than cure the bloudy flix and laske, wherefore they are not to be vsed in such diseases. ‡

## CHAP. 90. Of the Wall-nut Tree.

Nux Inglans. The Walnuttree.

The Description.



His is a great tree with a thicke and tall body: the barke is somewhat greene, and tending to the colour of afhes, and oftentimes full of clefts : the boughes foread themfelues far abroad : the leaves confift of five or fix fastned to one rib, like those of the ash tree, and with one standing on the top, which bee broader and longer than the particular leaves of the Ath, smooth also, and of a strong smell: the catkins or aglets come forth before the Nuts: these Nuts doe grow hard to the stalke of the leaves, by couples, or by three & three; which at the first when they be yet but render haue a sweet smel and be couered with a green huske: under that is a wooddy shell in which the kernell is contained, being couered with a thin skin, parted almost into source parts with a woody skin as it were: the inner pulpe whereof 15 white, fweet and pleasant to the tast; and that is when it is new gathered, for after it is dry it becommeth oily and rancke.

¶ The Place.

The Walnut tree groweth in fields neere common high wayes, in a fat and fruitfull ground, and in orchards: it prospereth on high fruitfull bankes, it loueth not to grow in watery places.

The Time. The leaves together with the catkins come forth in the Spring: the Nuts are gathered in Au-

The tree is called in Greeke, x ..... in Latine, Nax, which name doth fignishe; both the tree and the fruit : in high Durch, Mulabaum : in low Durch, Boote boome, and Rootelage : in Prench, Neifer: in Spanish, Negueyra: in English; Walnut tree, and of forms, Wallkraut tree. The Nut is called in Greeke, seron season, that is to fay, Nan Begia, or the Kingly Nursit is likewife named

Mux Inglans, as though you should say touis glans, Iupiters Acorne; or luvantylans the helping Acome and of divers, Perfica Nex, or the Perfian Nut : in high Dutch, wells suff, and Barns nuis ; in low Dutch, Dobernoten, Wallth Roten ; in Italian, Nor: in French, Nor: in Spanish Neczes, and Now : in English, Walnut ; and of fome, Walsh nut. The Temperature and Vertues.

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The fresh kernels of the nuts newly gathered are pleasant to the taste a they are a little cold, and A have no small moisture, which is not perfectly concocted : they be hard of digestion, and nourish little: they flowly descend.

The dry nuts are hot and dry, and those more which become oily and ranke: these be very hore. B full to the stomacke, and besides that they are hardly concocked, they increase choler, cause headache, and be hurtfull for the cheft, and for those that be troubled with the cough.

Dry Nuts taken fasting with a fig and a little Rue withstand poyson, preuent and preserve the C body from the infection of the plague, and being plentifully eaten they drive wormes forth of the

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The greene and tender Nuts boyled in Sugar and eaten as Suckad, are a most pleasant and dele- D Gable meat comfort the stomacke and expell poison.

The oyle of Walnuts made in such manner as oyle of Almonds, maketh smooth the hands and E face, and taketh away scales or scurse, blacke and blew marks that come of stripes or bruises.

Milke made of the kernels, as Almond milke is made, cooleth and pleaseth the appetite of the F langui(hing ficke body.

With onions, falt, and honey, they are good against the biting of a mad dog or man, if they be G laid voon the wound.

Being both eaten, and also applied, they heale in short time, as Dioscorides faith, Gangrens, Car- H buncles, zgilops, and the pilling away of the haire: this also is effectually done by the oyle that is pressed out of them, which is of thin parts, digesting and heating.

The outward greene huske of the Nuts bath a notable binding faculty.

Galen devised and taught to make of the juyce thereof a medicine for the mouth, fingular good K against all inflammations thereof.

The leaves and first buds have a certaine binding quality, as the same Author sheweth, yet there L doth abound in them an hot and dry temperature.

Some of the later Physitions vie these for baths and lotions for the body, in which they have a M force to digeft and also to procure sweat.

### CHAP. 91. Of the Cheftnut tree.

of The Description.

"He Chestnut tree is a very great and high tree: it casteth forth very many boughes: the body is thicke, and sometimes of so great a compasse as that two men can hardly fa-thom it: the timber or substance of the wood is sound and durable: the leaues bee great, rough, wrinkled, nicked in the edges, and greater than the particular leaves of the Walnut tree. The blowings or catkins be flender, long, and greene : the fruit is inclosed in a round rough and prickly huske like to an hedge-hog or Vichin, which opening it selfe doth let fall the ripe fruit or Nut. This nut is not round, but flat on the one fide, smooth, and sharpe pointed : it is covered with a hard shell, which is tough and very smooth, of a darke browne colour : the meate or inner Substance of the nut is hard and white, and couered with a thin skin which is under the shell.

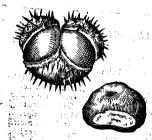
2 The Horse Chestnut groweth likewise to be a very great tree, spreading his great and large armes or branches far abroad, by which meanes it maketh a very good coole shadow. These branches are garnished with many beautifull leaves, cut or dissided into fine, six, or seven sections or diuifions like to the Cinkefoile, or rather like the leaves of Ricinus, but bigger. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, consisting of source small leaves like the Cherry blossome, which turns into round rough prickly heads like the former, but more frame and harder, the Nuts are also rounder. ‡ The floures of this, faith Clusius, (whole figure of them There give you) come out of the belome of the leafe which is the vppermost of the branch, and they are many in number growing vpon prettie long foot-stalkes, consisting each of them of source white leaves of no great bignesse; the two vppermost are a little larger than the rest, having round purple spots in their middles : with the middle of the floure come forth many yellowish threds with golden pendants. The frait wontained in a prickly huske that opens in three parts, and it is rounder and not to tharpe pointed as I Caltanea Chaffmut tree.



2 Caffanta Equina cum flore.
Horle Chestinus eree in floure.



Castanea Equina fructus.



Caftanca Peruana fructus.



the ordinary Chestnut, neither under the vtter coat hath it any peeling within as the other hath, neither is it of so good a tafte. ‡

# 3 This Americane Chestnut is almost round, but that it is a little flatted on the fides, especially whereas it is fastned to the stalke : the vtter coat is sufficiently thicke, yet brittle, and as it were fungous, of a brownish yellow colour : vnder this are aboundance of small, yet stiffe prickes, fast flicking to the shell that containes the kernel: the shell it selfe is brownish, not thick, but tough and hardy to breake, fmooth and thining on the infide, wherin is contained a kernell of the bigneffe and color of an bares kidney, white within, and fweet in taffe, like an almond or the common Cheffnut. Classse cals this Caft anea Pernana, or Cheftnut of Peru; and hee faith hee had it from the famous Geographer Abraham Ortaline, who had it fent him by Benediction Areas Monta-. The figure is exprest under that of the Horfe Cheffaut. ‡

### The Place

The first growes on mountaines and shadowie places, and many times in the vallies: they love a fost and blackesoile. There be fundry woods of Cheffnuts in England, as a

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mile and a halfe from Feuersham in Kent, and in fundry other places: in some countries they be greater and pleasanter: in others smaller, and of worse taste.

The Horse Chestnut groweth in Italy, and in sundry places of the East-countries. ‡ It is now growing with M. Tradescant at South Lambeth, #

The blowings or aglets come forth with the leaues in Aprill 3 but the Nuts later, and be not ripe The Time.

The Names.

The Chestnut tree beares the name of the Nut both in Greeke and Latine: in high Dutch, he ftenbaum, and Lastantbaum: in low Durch, Castantboom: in French, Castaigmer: in English,

The Nut is called in Greeke, Kemmin Latine, Castanea, Jouis glans, Sardiniaglans: in high Dutch, Reften ; in low Dutch, Caffanten ; in Italian, Caffagne : in French, Chaffaigne : in Spanish, Morones, Caffanas: in English, Chessnut: the greater Nuts be named of the Italians, Marroni: of the French men and of divers base Almanes, Marons.

The Horse Chestnut is called in Latine, Equina Castanea: in English, Horse Chestnut, for that the people of the East countries do with the fruit thereof cure their hories of the cough, thormeste of breath, and fuch like difeases.

our common Chestnuts are very dry and binding, and be neither hot nor cold, but in a mean betweene both: yet haue they in them a certaine windinesse, and by reason of this, whesse the shell be first cut, they skip suddenly with a cracke out of the fire whilest they be rosting.

Of all the Acornes, faith Galen, the Chestnuts are the chiefest, and do onely of all the wilde fruits B yeeld to the body commendable nourishment, but they slowly descend, they be hardly concocted, they make a thicke bloud, and ingender winde: they also fray the belly; especially if they be eaten

Being boiled or rosted they are not of so hard digestion, they more easily descend, and are lesse C windy, and yet they also make the body costine.

Some affirme, That of raw Chestnuts dried, and afterwards turned into meale, there is made a D kinde of bread : yet it must needs be, that this should be dry and brittle, hardly concocted and very flow in paffing through the belly; but this bread may be good against the laske and bloudy flix.

An Electuary of the meale of Chestnuts and honey is very good against the cough and spitting B of bloud.

The barke of the Chestnut tree boyled in wine and drunke, stops the laske, the bloudy slix, and F all other iffues of bloud.

## CHAP. 92. Of the Beech tree.

The Description.

He Beech is an high tree, with boughes foreading oftentimes in manner of a circle, and with a thicke body having many armes: the barke is smooth: the timber is white, hard, and very profitable: the leaues be smooth, thin, broad, and lesser than those of the blacke Poplar: the catkins or blowings be also lesser and shorter than those of the Birch tree and yellow: the fruit or Mast is contained in a huske or cup that is prickly, and rough bristled, yet not so much as that of the Chestnut : which fruit being taken forth of the shells or vrchin huskes, be couered with a soft and fmooth skin like in colour and fmoothnesse to the Chestnuts, but they be much lesser, and of another forme, that is to fay, triangled or three cornered: the kernell within is sweet, with a certaine astriction or binding qualitie: the roots be few, and grow not deepe, and little lower than under the

The Beech tree loueth a plaine and open country, and groweth very plentifully in many Forrests and defart places of Suffex, Kent, and fundry other countries.

The Time.

The Beech floureth in Aprill and May, and the fruit is ripe in September, at what time the Decre do eate the same very greedily, as greatly delighting therein 5 which hath caused forresters and huntimen to call it Buck-mait.



The Names. The tree is called in Greeke, with in Latine, Fagus . in high Dutch, Buebbaum, or Buchtin low Dutch, Bukenboom: in Italian, Faggi: in Spanish, Haia, Faia, and Fax: in French, Fast, or Heftre in English, Beech tree, Beech-mast, and Buck-mast.

The fruit is called in Latine, Nuces Fagi: in Greeke, Bedarut proi: in low Dutch, 18110= ten moothengtin French, Fainerin Englich. Beech-mast, Diescorides reckons the Beech among the Acorne trees; and yet is the mast nothing at all like to an Acorne. Of Theephrastas it is called Oxya: of Gaza, Scistina.

Pliny also makes mention of this tree, but under the name of oftrya (if so be in stead of Oftrawe must not reade Oxya) lib.12.ca.21. It brings forth (faith he, meaning Greece) the tree oftrys, which they likewife call ofirst, growing alone among watery stones, like to the Ash tree in barke and boughes, with leaves like those of the Pearetree, but formwhat longer and thicker, and with wrinkled cuts which run quite through, with a feed like in colour to a Chefinut, and not to barley: the wood is hard and firme, which being brought into the house there follows hard travell of child, and miserable deaths, as it is reported; and therefore it is to be forborne, and not vied as fire wood, if Plinies copies be not corrupted.

The Temperature. The leaves of Beech do coole: the kernell of the Nut is somewhat moist. The Vertues.

The leaves of Beech are very profitably applied vnto hot swellings, blisters, and excoriations; and being chewed they are good for chapped lips, and paine of the gums.

The kernels or mast within are reported to ease the paine of the kidnies proceeding of the stone, if they be eaten, and to cause the grauell and fand the easier to come forth. With these, mice and Sqirrels are greatly delighted, who do mightily increase by feeding thereon: Swine also be fatned herewith, and certaine other beafts: also Decre doe feed thereon very greedily: they be likewise pleafant to Thrushes and Pigcons.

Petrus Crefcentius writeth, That the ashes of the wood is good to make glasse with.

The water that is found in the hollownesse of Beeches cureth the naughty scurse, tetters, and scabs of men, horses, kine, and sheepe, if they be washed therewith.

## CHAP. 93. Of the Almond tree.

¶ The Description.

He Almond tree is like the Peach-tree, yet is it higher, bigger, of longer continuance : the leaues be very long, fharpe pointed, fnipt about the edges like those of the Peach tree: the floures be alike: the fruit is also like a Peach, having on one side a cleft, with a soft skin without, and couered with a thin cotton; but vnder this there is none, or very little pulpe, which is hard like a griftle not eaten: the nut or flone within is longer than that of the Peach, not fo rugged, but fmooth; in which is contained the kernel, in tafte fweet, and many times bitter : the root of the tree groweth deepe: the gum which foketh out her eof is like that of the Peachtree.

‡ There are divers forts of Almonds, differing in largenes and tafte:we commonly have three or foure forts brought to vs, a large fweet Almond, vulgarly termed a lordan Almond; and a leffer, called a Valence Almond: a bitter Almond of the bignesse of the Valence Almond, and somtimes another bitter one lesse than it. \$



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The Place.

The naturall place of the Almond is in the hot regions, yet we have them in our London gardens and orchards in great plenty.

The Almond floureth betimes with the Peach: the fruit is ripe in August. The Names

The tree is called in Greeke, Apparais in Latine, Amigdalus : in French, Amandier : in English, Almond tree.

The fruit is called in Greeke, in Latine, Amzedalum: in shops, Amzedala: in high Dutch, Mandel: in low Dutch, 3 manbelen : in Italian Mandele : in Spanith, Almendras, Amelles, and Amendeas : in French; Amandes : in English Almond.

The Temperature and Vertues. Sweet Almonds when they be dry be mo- A derately hot; but the bitter ones are het and dry in the fecond degree. There is in both of them a certain fat and oily fubstance, which

is drawne out by preffing.

Sweet Almonds beeing new gathered are B pleasant to the taste, they yeeld some kinde of nourishment, but the same grosse and earthy, and groffer than those that be dry, and not as yet withered. These doe likewise flowly defcend, especially being eaten without their skins; for even as the huskes or branny parts of come doe ferue to drive downe the groffe excrements of the belly, fo doe likewise the

skins or huskes of the almonds: therefore those that be blanched do so slowly descend, as that they do withall binde the belly, whereupon they are given with good fucceffe vnto those that have the laske or the bloudy flix.

There is drawne out of fweet Almonds, with liquor added, a white juyce like milke, which ouer C and befides that it nourisheth, and is good for those that are troubled with the laske and bloudy flix, it is profitable for those that have the plurifie and spit up filthy matter, as Alexander Trallia. nu witnesseth: for there is likewise in the Almonds an opening and concocting quality, with a certaine clenting faculty, by which they are medicinable to the cheft and lungs, or lights, and ferue for raifing vp of flegme and rotten humors.

Almonds taken before meate do stop the belly, and nourish but little; notwithstanding many D excellent meates and medicines are therewith made for fundry griefes, yeavery delicat and whole some meater, as Almond burter, creame of Almonds, marchpane, and such like, which dry and ftay the belly more than the extracted juyce or milke; and they are also as good for the cheft and lungs.

They doe serve also to make the Physicall Barley Water, and Barley Creame, which are given R in hot Feuers, as also for other sicke and feeble persons, for their surther refreshing and nourish-

The oyle which is newly pressed out of the sweet Almonds is a mitigater of paine and all maner B of aches. It is given to those that have the pleurisie, being first let bloud; but especially to those that are troubled with the stone in the kidnies : it flackens the passages of the vrine, and maketh them glib or flippery, and more ready to fuffer the stone to have free passage : it maketh the belly foluble, and therefore it is likewise vsed for the collicke.

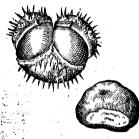
It is good for women that are newly deliuered; for it quickly remoueth the throwes which remaine after their deliuery.

Theoile of Almonds makes smooth the hands and face of delicat persons, and clenseth the skin from all spots, pimples, and lentils.

Bitter Almonds doe make thin and open, they remove stoppings out of the liver and spleene, I therefore they be good against paine in the sides : they make the body soluble, prouble vrine, bring

1 Cafanta. Cheffout tree,

Castanea Equina fructus.



‡ 3 Castanea Peruana fruttus.





a Cafanta Equina com fore. Horfe Chefinut tree in floure.



the ordinary Chestnut neither under the viter coat hath it any peeling within as theother hath, neither is it of so good a taste. ‡

# 3 This Americane Chestnut is almost round, but that it is a little flatted on the fides, especially whereas it is fastned to the stalke : the vtter coat is sufficiently thicke, yet brittle, and as it were fungous, of a brownish yellow colour: vnder this are aboundance of small, yet stiffe prickes, fast flicking to the shell that containes the kernel: the shell it selse is brownish, not thick, but tough and hardy to breake, smooth and thining on the infide, wherin is contained a kernell of the bigneffe and color of an hares kidney, white within, and fweet in tafte, like an almond or the common Cheffnut, Clufisu cals this Caft anea Peruana, or Cheftnut of Peru ; and hee faith hee had it from the famous Geographer Abraham Ortelim, who had it fent him by Benedictus Areas Monta-\*\*\*. The figure is express under that of the Horse Chestaur. ‡

The first growes on mountaines and shadowic places and many times in the vallies: they loue a fost and blackefoile. There be fundry weeds of Chestnuts in England, as a

mile and a hank from Teoertham in Kent, and in fundry other places in fome countries they be

greater and pleasanter in others, maller and of worle taile.

The Horle C hednut groweth in Italy, and in fundry places of the East countries. ‡ It is now growing with M. Princepow at South Lambeth. ‡

The Time.

The blowings or aglets come forth with the leaues in Aprill 3 but the Nuts later, and be not ripe all Autumne.

The Names.

The Chestnut tree beares the name of the Nutboth in Greeke and Latine: in high Dutch, tenbaum, and kastanibaum: in low Dutch, Castanthoom: in French, Castaigner: in English, Chestnut tree,

The Nut is called in Greeke, seam in Latine, Castanea, Jouis glans, Sardiniaglans: in high Dutch, & then in low Dutch, Castanten: in Italian, Castagne: in French, Chastaigne: in Spanith, Morones, Castana: in English, Chestnut: the greater Nuts be named of the Italians, Marroni: of the French men and of divers base Almanes, Marrons.

The Horfe Cheftnut is called in Latine, Equina Castanea: in English, Horfe Cheftnut, for that the people of the East countries do with the fruit thereof cure their horses of the cough, shortnesse of breath, and such like diseases.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Our common Chestnuts are very dry and binding, and be neither hot nor cold, but in a mean betweene both: yet have they in them a certaine windinesse, and by reason of this, whesse the shell be first cut, they skip suddenly with a crackeout of the strewhilest they be rosting.

Of all the Aconnes, (aith Galen, the Chestnuts are the chiefest, and do onely of all the wilde struits B yeeld to the body commendable nourishment; but they slowly descend, they be hardly concoded, they make a thicke bloud, and ingender winde: they also stay the belly, especially if they be eaten taw.

Being boiled or rosted they are not of so hard digestion, they more easily descend, and are lesse C windy, and yet they also make the body costiue.

Some affirme, That of raw Chestnuts dried, and afterwards turned into meale, there is made a D kinde of bread; yet it must need a be, that this should be dry and brittle, hardly concocted and very slow in passing through the belly, but this bread may be good against the laske and bloudy flix.

An Electuary of the meale of Chessinuts and honey is very good against the cough and spitting B

The barke of the Chestnut tree boyled in wine and drunke, stops the laske, the bloudy flix, and F all other issues of bloud.

## CHAP. 92. Of the Beech tree.

The Description.

The Beech is an high tree, with boughes spreading offentimes in manner of a circle, and with a thicke body hauing many armes: the barke is smooth: the timber is white, hard, and very profitable: the leaues be smooth, thin, broad, and leffer than those of the blacke Poplar: the catkins or blowings be also lesser and shorter than those of the Birch tree and yellow: the fruit or Mast is contained in a huske or cup that is prickly, and rough bristled, yet not so much as that of the Chestnut: which fruit being taken forth of the shells or vrchin huskes, be couered with a soft and smooth skin like in colour and smoothnesse to the Chestnuts, but they be much lesser, and of another forme, that is to say, triangled or three cornered: the kernell within is sweet, with a certaine affiriction or binding qurlitie: the roots be sew, and grow not deepe, and little lower than under the turse.

The Place.

The Beech tree loueth a plaine and open country, and groweth very plentifully in many Forrests and defart places of Suffex, Kent, and fundry other countries.

The Time.

The Beech floureth in Aprill and May, and the fruit is ripe in September, at what time the Deere do eate the same very greedily, as greatly delighting therein 5 which hath caused forresters and huntimen to call it Buck-mass.

The

Fagus. The Brech.



The Names. The tree is called in Greeke, with in La. tine, Fagus : in high Dutch, Buthbaum, or Buch: in low Dutch, Bukenboom: in Italian, Faggi: in Spanish, Haia, Faia, and Fax. in French, Fan, or Hestre in English, Beech tree, Beech-mast, and Buck-mast.

L1B. 2.

The fruit is called in Latine, Nuces Fagi: in Greeke, Bown w pays; in low Dutch, 1810-Ben nootheng: in French, Faine in Englith, Beech-mast. Dioscorides reckons the Beech among the Acorne trees; and yet is the mast nothing at all like to an Acome. Of The. phrastus it is called Oxya: of Gaza, Scissina.

Pliny also makes mention of this tree, but under the name of oftrya (if so be in stead of Oftryawe must not reade Oxya) lib.13.44.21. It brings forth, (faith he, meaning Greece) the tree oftrys, which they likewise call o. flrya, growing alone among watery stones, like to the Ash tree in barke and boughes, with leaves like those of the Pearetree, but formwhat longer and thicker, and with wrinkled cuts which run quite through, with a feed like in colour to a Chesinut, and not to barley: the wood is hard and firme, which being brought into the house there follows hard trauell of child, and miserable deaths, as it is reported; and therefore it is to be forborne, and not vied as fire wood, if Plinies copies be not corrupted.

The Temperature.

The leaves of Beech do coole: the kernell of the Nut is somewhat moift. The Vertues.

The leaves of Beech are very profitably applied vnto hot fwellings, blifters, and excoriations; and being chewed they are good for chapped lips, and paine of the gums.

The kernels or mast within are reported to ease the paine of the kidnies proceeding of the stone, if they be eaten, and to cause the gravell and sand the easier to come forth. With these, mice and Squrels are greatly delighted, who do mightily increase by feeding thereon: Swine also be fatned herewith, and certaine other heafts: also Decre doe feed thereon very greedily: they be likewise

Petrus Crescentius writeth, That the ashes of the wood is good to make glassewith.

The water that is found in the hollownesse of Beeches cureth the naughty scurse, tetters, and scabs of men, horses, kine, and sheepe, if they be washed therewith.

## CHAP. 93. Of the Almond tree.

¶ The Description.

He Almond tree is like the Peach-tree, yet is it higher, bigger, of longer continuance: the leaves be very long, sharpe pointed, shipt about the edges like those of the Peach tree; the floures be alike the formula to the leaves the shipt about the edges like those of the Peach tree; the floures be alike: the fruit is also like a Peach, having on one side a clest, with a soft skin with out, and coursed with a thin cotton; but vnder this there is none, or very little pulpe, which is hard like a griftle not eaten: the nut or from within is longer than that of the Peach, not fo rugged, but fmooth; in which is contained the kernel, in tafte fweet, and many times bitter: the root of the tree groweth deepe: the gum which foketh out hereof is like that of the Peachtree.

† There are divers forts of Almonds, differing in largenes and tafte:we commonly have three or foure forts brought to vs, a large fweet Almond, vulgarly termed a lordan Almond; and a leffer, called a Valence Almond: a bitter Almond of the bigneffe of the Valence Almond, and fomtimes another bitter one lesse than it. \$

Amyg dalus. The Almond tree.



The Place.

The naturall place of the Almond is in the hot regions, yet we have them in our London gardens and orchards in great plenty.

I The Time. The Almond floureth betimes with the Peach: the fruit is ripe in August. The Names.

The tree is called in Greeke, Appara in Latine, Amigdalus: in French, Amandier: in Englifh, Almond tree.

The fruit is called in Greeke, Appraire in Latine, Amyadalum: in shops, Amyadala: in high Dutch, Mandel: in low Dutch, 26 manbelen ; in Italian Mandele ; in Spanish. Almendras, Amelles, and Amendeas : in French. Amandes : in English Almond.

The Temperature and Vertues. Sweet Almonds when they be dry be mo- A derately hot; but the bitter ones are hot and dry in the second degree. There is in both of them a certain far and oily substance, which is drawne out by preffing.

Sweet Almonds beeing new gathered are B pleasant to the taste, they yeeld some kinde of nourishment, but the same groffe and earthy. and groffer than those that be dry, and not as yet withered. These doe likewise slowly descend, especially being eaten without their skins; for even as the huskes or branny parts of come doe ferue to drive downe the groffe excrements of the belly, fo doe likewife the

skins or huskes of the almonds: therefore those that be blanched do so slowly descend, as that they do withall binde the belly; whereupon they are given with good fucceffe vnto those that have the laske or the bloudy flix.

There is drawne out of fweet Almonds, with liquor added, a white juyce like milke, which ouer and befides that it nourisheth, and is good for those that are troubled with the laske and bloudy flix, it is profitable for those that have the plurisie and spit up filthy matter, as calexander Trallia. nu witnesseth: for there is likewise in the Almonds an opening and concording quality, with a certaine clenting faculty by which they are medicinable to the cheft and lungs, or lights, and ferue for raifing vp of flegme and rotten humors.

Almonds taken before meate do stop the belly, and nourish but little; notwithstanding many D excellent meates and medicines are therewith made for fundry griefes, yeavery delicat and wholsome meates, as Almond butter, creame of Almonds, marchpane, and such like, which dry and flay the belly more than the extracted juyce or milke; and they are also as good for the cheft and

They doe ferue alfo to make the Physicall Barley Water, and Barley Creame, which are given P. in hot Feuers, as also for other ficke and feeble persons, for their further refreshing and nourith-

The oyle which is newly pressed out of the sweet Almonds is a mitigater of paine and all maner F of aches. It is given to those that have the pleurisie, being first let bloud; but especially to those that are troubled with the stone in the kidnies : it flackens the passages of the vrine, and maketh them glib or slippery, and more ready to suffer the stone to have free passage: it maketh the belly foluble, and therefore it is likewise vsed for the collicke.

It is good for women that are newly deliuered; for it quickly remoueth the throwes which remaine after their deliuery.

Theoile of Almonds makes smooth the hands and face of delicat persons, and clenfeth the skin from all spots, pimples, and lentils.

Bitter Almonds doe make thin and open, they remove stoppings out of the liver and spleene, I therefore they be good against paine in the sides : they make the body soluble, prouble vrine, bring

downe the menses, helpe the strangury, and clense forth of the chest and lungs clammic humon; downe the mentes, neape the triangury, and eleme to the on the fact they be mixed with some kinde of looch or medicine to licke on twith starch they stay the spitng or proton. And it is reported that fine or fix being taken fasting do keepe a man from being drunke,

And it is reported that nue or hix being taken faiting to be the face, and in other parts of the body; M they mundifie and make cleane foule eating vicers.

With hony they are laid vpon the biting of mad dogs; being applied to the temples with vine.

ger or oile of Roses, they take away the head-ache, as Disserted writteth.

They are likewife good for those that spit bloud, if they be taken with the fine floure of Anylum. There is also profied out of these an oile which pruoketh vrine, but especially if a few scopions Q be drowned and steeped therein.

With oile it is fingular good for those that have the stone, and cannot easily make water but with extremitie of paine, if the share and place betweene the cods and fundament be anoyated

erewith.

Disficuldes faith, That the gum doth heate and binde, which qualities notwithstanding are not perceived in it.

It helpeth them that spit bloud, not by a binding faculty, but through the clamminesse of his fubfiance, and that is by cloting up of the paffages and pores, and fo may it also cure old coughes, and mitigate extreme paines that proceed of the stone, and especially take away the sharpenesse of vine, if it be drunke with Bastard, or with any other sweet potion, as with the decocion of Licorice, or of Raisons of the sunne. The same doth likewise kill tetters in the outward parts of the body

## CHAP. 94. Of the Peach tree.

Here are divers forrs of Peaches befides the foure here fet forth by our Author, but the trees do not much differ in shape, but the difference chiefely consists in the fruit, whereof I will give you the names of the choise ones, and such as are to be had from my friend M' Milles in Old-street, which are these; two forts of Nutmeg Peaches; The Queenes Peach; The Newington Peach, The grand Carnation Peach; The Carnation Peach, The blacke Peach, The Melocorone, The White, The Romane; The Alberza; The Island Peach; Peach du Troy. These are all good ones. He hath also of that kinde of Peach which some call Nucipersica or Nectorins, these following kindes; the Roman red, the best of fruits, the bastard Red, the little dainty greene; the Yellow; the White; the Ruffet, which is not so good as the rest. Those that would see any fuller discourse of these may have recourse to the late worke of M. John Parkinson, where they may finde more varieties, and more largely handled, and therefore not necessary for me in this place to infift vpon them. ‡

### of The Description.

He Peach tree is a tree of no great bigneffe: it fendeth forth divers boughes, which be fobrittle, as oftentimes they are broken with the weight of the fruit or with the winde. The leaves be long, nicked in the edges, like almost to those of the Walnut tree, and in taste bitter: the floures be of a light purple colour. The fruit or Peaches be round, and have as it were a chinke or cleft on the one fide; they are coursed with a foft and thin downe or hairy cotton, being whitewithout, and of a pleasant taste; in the middle whereof is a rough or rugged stone, wherein is contained a kernell like vnto the Almond; the meate about the stone is of a white color.

2 The red Peach tree is likewise a tree of no great biguesseit also sendeth forth divers boughes or branches which be very brittle. The leaves be long, and nicked in the edges like to the precedent. The floures be also like vnto the former; the fruit or Peaches be round, and of a red colour on the outside; the meate likewise about the stone is of a gallant red colour. These kindes of Peaches are very like to wine in taste, and therefore maruellous pleasant.

3 Persica practicia, or the d'auant Peach tree is like vnto the former, but his leaues are greater and larger. The fruit or Peaches be of a ruffect colour on the one fide, and on the other fide next vnto the Sun of a red colour, but much greater than the red Peach : the ftones whereof are like vnro the former: the pulpe or meate within is of a golden yellow colour, and of a pleasant taste.

Perficaalba. The white Peach.

L 1 B. 3.



4 Persicalutea, or the yellow Peach tree is like unto the former in leaves and flours, his fruit is of a vellow color on the out fide, and likewife on the in fide, harder than the rest : in the middle of the Peach is a wooddy hard and rough stone full of crests and gutters, in which doth ly a kernel much like to that of the almond, and with such a like skin: the substance within is white, and of taste fomewhat bitter. The fruit hereof is of greatest pleasure, and of best taste of all the other of his kinde: although there be found at this day diners other forts that are of very good tafte, not remembred of the antient, or fet down by the later Writers, whereof to speake particularly would not bee great to our pretended purpose, considering wee hasten to an end.

‡ 5 There is also kept in some of our choice gardens a kind of Peach which hath a very double and beautifull floure, but it is feldom fucceeded by any fruit : they call this Perfica flore pleno, The double bloffomed Peach. ±

The Place.

They are fet and planted in gardens and Vincyards. I have them all in my garden, with many other forts.

The Time.

The Peach tree foone comes vp, it beares fruit the third or fourth yeare after it is planted, and it foon decayeth, being not of long continuance. It flours in Aprill, or a little after the leaves appeare. and ripens his fruit in September.

The Names.

The Peach tree is called in Greeke, Mais Piprase in Latine, Malus Persica, and Persica : in High-Dutch, Petitthboum ; in low Dutch, Detfe boom ; in French, Perfeber : in English, Peach tree.

The fruit, as Galen testifieth, is named Minn Hypericis, and Hypericis also, without any addition : in Latine, Malum Perficum, and Perficum : in high-Dutch, Pferling : in low-Dutch, Perfen : in Italy, Pefche : in Spanish, Pexegos : in French, Pifches : in English, Peach.

The Nature and Vertues.

Peaches be cold and moist, and that in the second degree, they have a juice and also a substance A that doth easily putrifie, which yeeldeth no nourishment, but bringeth hurt, especially eatenafter other meats, for then they cause the other meats to putrifie. But they are lesse hurtfull if they be taken first; for by reason that they are moist and slippery, they easily and quickly descend, and by making the belly flippery, they cause other meats to slip down the sooner.

The kernels of the Peaches be hot and dry, they open and clenfe, and are good for the stoppings B of the liuer and foleen.

Peaches before they be ripe do stop the laske, but being ripe they loofe the belly, and ingender C

naughty humors, for they are foon corrupted in the stomacke. The leaves of the Peach tree do open the stoppings of the liver, and do gently loosen the belly: D and being applied plaisterwise vnto the nauel of yong children, they kil the worms, and drive them

The fame leaves boiled in milke do kill the wormes in children very speedily.

The fame being dried and cast vpon green wounds cure them.

The floures of the Peach tree infused in warme water for the space of ten or twelve houtes, and G strained, and more floures put to the said liquor to insuse after the same manner, and so iterated six or eight times and strained againe, then as much sugar as it will require added to the same liquor, and boiled vnto the confistence or thicknesse of a fyrrup, and two spoonefulls hereof taken, doth so fingularly well purge the belly, that there is neither Rubarb, Agarick, nor any other purger comparable vnto it; for this purgeth down waterish humors mightily, and yet without griefe or trouble, either to the stomacke or lower parts of the body. Ffffff 2

4 Perfica

The

I The

The kernell within the Peach stone stamped small, and boiled with vineger vntill it be brought to the form of an ointment, is good to reflore and bring again the haire of fuch as be troubled with

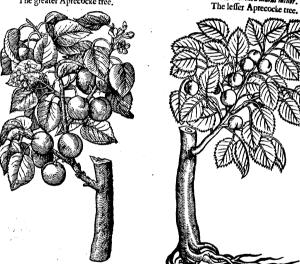
There is drawn forth of the kernels of peaches, with Peniroyall water, a juice like to milk, which is good for those that have the Apoplexy: if the same be oftentimes held in the mouth, it draweth

The gum is of a meane temperature, but the substance thereof is tough and clammy, by reason whereof it dulleth the (harpnes of thin humors: it ferueth in a looch or licking medicine for the that be troubled with the cough, and haue rotten lungs, and stoppeth the spitting and raising up of

# CHAP. 95. Of the Aprecocke or Abrecocke tree.

I Armeniaca malus major. The greater Aprecocke tree.

2 Armeniaca malus miner.



The Description.

"His tree is greater than the Peach tree, and hath a bigger body, it lasteth longer, especially if it be graffed or inoculated the leaves hereof are broad and sharp pointed, like those of blacke Poplar, but lesser, and comming more neere to the leaves of Birch, nicked in the edges: the floures are somewhat white, the fruit round like a Peach, yellow within and without, in which doth lie a browne stone nothing rough at all as is that of the Peach, shorter also and leffer, in which is included a fweet kernell.

We have another fort of Aprecock, whose trunke or body is equal with the other in greatnesse, it is like also in leaves and brittle branches: his time of flouring, flourishing, and manner of growing accordeth: the only point wherein they differ is, that this tree bringeth forth leffe fruit,

and not fo good in tafte, in every other respect it is like.

# Of this also Me Parkingen hath set forth divers varieties, and my fore mentioned friend Me Milless harth these sine sorts, the common, the long and great, the Muske, the Barbary, and the early A- LIB. 3.

### Of the Historie of Plants.

1449

The Place.

These trees grow in my garden, and now adaies in many other gentlemens gardens throughout

I The Time.

They floure and flourish in Aprill, and their fruit is ripe in Iuly.

The Names.

The tree is called in Greeke, Minnappunanin in Latine, Malus Armeniaca: in English, Abrecock tree and Aprecock tree.

The fruit is named Minn Appendix, and of divers, contain, or Bignizum, which bee words corrupted from the Latine, for Pracox in Latine is divers times called Pracoquum: it is named Malum Armeniacum, and commonly Armeniacum: in high-Dutch, Molletten Wollelin, S. Johans Wferling: in low-Dutch, alroene Detlen, Auant Detlen: in Italian, Armeniache, Baceche, Crifomele, Moniache: in French, Abricoz: in Spanish, Alvarcoques, Alvarchigas, and Albercose: in English, Abrecocke, Aprecock, and Aprecox.

Galen seems to make a difference between Pracocia and Armeniaca, in his book of the Faculties of Nourisments, preserring Pracocia before Armeniaca: yet he doth confesse that both of them bee called Armeniaca. Others pronounce them Armenia with foure fyllables. And in his book of the Faculties of simple medicines he affirmeth, that both the fruit and the tree are called without : Divers alfo of the later physitians do betwixt these make a difference, saying, that the greater ones & those that are graffed be Armeniaca (which the French men call Avant Perfet) and the leffer Pracocia: in French, Abricoz.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Aprecockes are cold and moist in the second degree, but yet not so moist as Peaches, for which A cause they do not so soon putrifie; they are also more wholsome to the stomack and pleasant to the tafte, yet doe they likewife putrifie and yeeld but little nourishment, and the same cold, moist, and full of excrements. Being taken after meat they corrupt and putrifie in the flomack; being first eaten before meat they easily descend, and cause other meats to passe down the sooner, like as also the Peaches do.

The kernel within it is sweet, and nothing at all in facultie like that of the Peach, The vertues of the leaves of this tree are not yet found out.

## CHAP. 96. Of the Pomegranat tree.

The Kindes.

A S there be fundry forts of Apples, Peares, Plums, and fuch like fruits; fo there are two forts of Pomegranats, the garden and the wilde, and a third fort which is barren and fruitleffe the fruit of the garden Pomegranat is of three forts; one having a foure juice or liquor, another a very fweet and pleasant liquor, and the third the tast of wine. Of the wild also there be two forts, and the difference between them is no more than betwixt crabs and weildings, which are both wilde kindes of apples. Therefore the description of the garden Pomegranat shall suffice for the rest.

### The Description.

He manured Pomegranat tree groweth vp to the height of an hedge tree, beeing seuen or eight cubits high, hauing many pliant twiggy branches, very limber, tough, and of a browne colour, whereon are fet very many leaues in shape like those of the Privet, but more like those of the Myttle tree, of a bright shining green colour tending to yellownesse: among which stand certain sharp thorns confusedly ser, and likewise hollow floures like to the hedge rose, indented on the edges like a star, of a Carnation colour, and very single: after which commeth the fruit, couered with an hard bark of an ouerworne purplish colour, full of grains and kernells, which after they be ripe are of a crimfon colour, and full of juice, which differeth in tast according to the foile, clymat, and country where they grow; some be sweet, others soure, and the third are in a middle between them both, having the taste of winc.

† 2 The wild Pomegranat tree is like the other in leaves and twiggy branches, but it is more prickly and horrid. Of this there are two forts, the one having fuch floures and fruit as the tame Pomegranat, the other bearing floures very double, as may appeare by the figure, which wither and fall away leaving no fruit behind them, as the double floured Cherry doth, and divers other herbes 1 Malus granata five Punica.
The Pomegranat tree.



Balaustia, sivepleni slores Gransyl. The double sloures of wild Pomegranat.







and trees also, and it is altogether barren of fruit. Of this *Dissortion and so makes* fundry forts, differing in colour; one is white, faith hee, another yellowish rea, and a third, fort of the colour of the Rose. This with red floures is best known to Apothecaries.

The Place.

Pomgranats grow in hor countries toward the South, in Italy, Spain, and chiefely in the kingdome of Granado, which is to be fonamed of the great multitude of Pomegranates, which be commonly called Granata. They grow in a number of places alfo without mannuring, yet being manured they profer better; for in gardens, vineyards, orchards, & fuch other husbanded grounds they come y more chearfully. I have recovered divers yong trees hereof by fowing the feed or graines, of three or foure cubits high, attending Gods leifure for floures and fruit.

The Time.

The Pomegranat floureth in the months of May and Iune. The fruit is ripe in the end of August.

The Names.

The Pomegranat tree is called in Latine, Malus Punica: in Greeke of the Athenians, Pra

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and rise as Galen faith; in English, Pomegranat tree.

The Fruit also is named res, and ross, in Latine, Malum Punicum: in shops, Malum, or Fomum Granatum: in high-Dutch, Granatopsfel: in low-Dutch, Granatopsfel: in Italian, Melagrano, and Pomo Granato: in Spanish, Granados, and Romanas: in French, Pommes Granados: in English, Pomegranat. The floure of the fruitfull Pomgranat tree is called of the Grecians wines, which is now in than.

ding properly the cup of the floure: the Latines name it also Cytinus.

The floure of the wild and barren Pomegranat tree is called Boding the Apothecaries likewise term it Balaustium.

The pill or rinde of the Pomegranat, so much in vse, is named in Greeke \*\*\* in Latine, Malico-rium, and Sidium: in shops, Cortex Granatorum, or Pomegranat pill.

The Nature and Vertues.

The juicy grains of the Pomegranat are good to be eaten, having in them a meetly good juyce; A they are wholfome for the stomack, yet contain but thin and small nours stomack or none at all,

The sweet ones be not so cold as the rest, but they easily cause hot swellings to arise, and are not B

fo much commended for agues.

The foure ones, especially if they be with all fomthing harsh, do euidently coole, dry, and some-

what binde.

They are good for the heart-burn, they represse and stay the ouermuch vomiting of choler, cal-D

led the Felony; they help the bloudy flix, aptreffe to vomit, and vomiting.

There is made of the juice of these source pomegranates a syrrup serving for the same purposes, E

There is made of the juice of their loure pomegranates a fyrrup feruing for the fame purpofes, I and is also many times very profitable against the longing of women with childe, vnlesse the cold-nesse of the stomack hinder it.

The feeds of the grains, and especially of the source Pomegranat, being dried, do also coole and F binde.

They stop the slix, stay vomiting and spitting vp of bloud, and strengthen the stomacke. Of the same effect be the slowers both of the tame and wilde Pomegranat tree, being like to the H

feeds in temperature and vertues.

They fasten the teeth and strengthen the gums, if they be washed therewith.

They are good against Burstings that come by falling down of the guts, if they be vsed in plai- K sters and applied.

The rinde or pill is not only like in facultie to the feeds, and both the forts of floures, but also L more available; for it cooleth and bindeth more forcibly; it bringeth downe the hot swellings of the almonds in the throat, being yfed in a gargarifm or lotion for the throat, and is a fingular remedie for all things that need cooling and binding.

Diescorids: writeth, that there is also gathered a juice out of both these sorts of floures, which is M very like in facultie to Hypocisis.

The bloffoms of the tame and wild Pomegranats, as also the rind or shell thereof made into pou- N der, and drunk in red wine, or boiled in red wine, and the decoction drunk, is good against the bloudy flix and all other issues of bloud; yea it is good for women to sit ouer and bathe themselues in the decoction hereof. The bloffoms and shells also are good to be put into restraining pouders, to stand in wounds,

The feeds or stones of Pomegranats dried in the Sun and beaten to pouder, are of like operation with the stoures: they stop the lask and all issues of bloud in man or woman, being taken as a fore-laid.

CHAP. 97. Of the Quince tree:

The Kinde.

Olumella maketh three kindes of Quinces, Struthia, Chrysomeliana, and Mustela, but what maner ones they be he doth not declare. Notwith standing we finde divers forts, differing as well in forme, as taste and substance of the fruit, whereof some have much core and many kernels, and others fewer.

Malus Cotonea. The Ouince tree.



The Description.

THe Quince tree is not great, but growes low, and many times in maner of a shrub: it is co. uered with a rugged barke, which hath on it now and then certain scales : it spreadeth his boughes in compasse like other trees, about which stand leaues somewhat round like those of the common Apple tree, greene and smooth aboue, and vnder. neath foft and white: the flours be of a white purple colour: the fruit is like an Apple, fauing that many times it hath certain embowed & swelling diuisions: it differerh in fashion and bignesse; for fome Quinces are leffer and round, trust vp together at the top with wrinckles, others longer and greater: the third fort be of a middle manner betwixt both, they are all of them fet with a thinne cotton or freefe, and be of the colour of gold, and hurtfull to the head by reason of their strong fmell; they all likewise have a kinde of choking tast: the pulp within is you ow, and the feed blackish, lying in hard skins as do the kernels of other

The Place.

The Quince groweth in gardens and orchards, and is planted oftentimes in hedges and Fences belonging to Gardens and Vineyards: it delighteth to grow on plain and euen grounds, and fomwhat moist withall.

These apples be ripe in the fall of the lease, and chiefly in O Rober.

The tree is called in Greek Moderndores: in Latine, Malus Cotonea: in English, Quincetree.

The fruit is named Mannahoun, Malum Coloncum, Pomum Cydonium, and many times Cydonium without any addition; by which name it is knowne to the Apothecaries: it is called in high Dutch, Quirten, Butetenopfell, or Buttenopffel : in low. Dutch, Queappel : in Italian, Mele coogne : in Spanish, Codeyons, Membrishos, and Marmellos : in French, Pomme de coing : in English, Quince.

### The Temperature and Vertues.

A Quinces be cold & dry in the second degree, and also very much binding, especially when they be raw; they have likewife in them a certain superfluous and excremental moisture, which wil not fuffer them to lie long without rotting: they are feldom eaten raw, being rofted or baked they are

They strengthen the stomack, stay vomiting, stop lasks and also the bloudy flix.

They are good for those that spit or vomit bloud, and for women also that haue too great plenty of their monethly courses.

Simeon Sethi writeth, that the woman with childe that eateth many Quinces during the time of her breeding, shall bring forth wise children and of good understanding.

The Marmalad or Cotiniat made of quinces and fugar is good and profitable to strengthen the ftomack, that it may retain and keep the meat therein untill it be perfectly digefted, it also ftaieth all kindes of fluxes both of the belly and other parts, and also of bloud. Which Cotiniat is made

Take faire Quinces, paire them, cut them in pieces, and cast away the core, then put vnto energy pound of Quinces a pound of Sugar, and to enery pound of Sugar a pinte of water: these must be boiled together ouer a fill fire till they be very fort, then let it be ftrained or rather rubbed through a strainer or an hairy Sive, which is better, and then set it ouer the fire to boile againe, vntill it be

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stiffe and so box it vp, and as it cooleth put thereto a little Rose water, and a few graines of muske mingled together, which will give a goodly taste to the Cotiniat. This is the way to make Marmalad.

Take whole Quinces and boile them in water until they be as foft as a scalded codling or apple. G then pill off the skin, and cut off the flesh, and stamp it in a stone morter, then straine it as you did the Cotiniat; afterward put it in a pan to dry, but not to feeth at all, and vnto every pound of the flesh of quinces put three quarters of a pound of sugar, and in the cooling you may put in rose water and a little muske, as was faid before.

There is boiled with Quinces oile, which therefore is called in Greeke Melinon or oile of Quin- H ces, which we vie, faith Dioscorides, to oft as we have need of a binding thing.

The feed of Quinces tempered with water doth make a muscilage, or a thing like jelly, which I being held in the mouth, is maruellous good to take away the roughnesse of the tongue in hot bur-

ning feuers.

The fame is good to be laid vpon burnings and scaldings, and to be put into clifters against the K bloudy flix for it eafeth the pain of the guts, and allayeth the fharpneffe of biting humors.

Many other excellent dainty and wholfome Confections are to be made of Quinces, as jelly of L Quinces, and fuch like conceits, which for breuities fake I do now let paffe.

## Снар. 98. Of the Medlar tree:

There be divers forts of Medlars, fome greater, others leffer; fome fweet, and others of a more harsh tast: some with much core and many great stony kernels, others sewer; and likewise one of Naples called Aronia.

I Mespilus fativa. The manured Medlar. 1 2 Mesbilus sativa altera. The other garden Medlar.





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### ¶ The Description.

The manured Medlar tree is not great, the body whereof is wrythed, the boughes hard, not easie to be broken: the leaues be longer, yet narrower than those of the Appletree, darke, green aboue, and som what whiter and hairy below: the flours are white & great, the top: the pulp or meat is at the first white, and so hath a broad compassed nauel or crowne at it become soft, in which are contained five seeds or stones, which be flat and hard.

‡ 2. There is another which differs from the last described, in that the leaves are longer and narrower, the stocke hard no prickles vpon it, the struit also is larger, and better tasted: in other redeated is it is like to the last described. This is the Messian struit prasantione of Tragus; and Messian conclicated Label. ±

3 The Neapolitan Medlar tree groweth to the height and greatnesse of an apple tree, having many tough and hard boughes or branches, set with sharp thornes like the white Thorne or Hawthorn: the leaues are very much cut or jagged like the Hawthorn leaues, bur greater, and more like Smallage or Parsley: which leaues before they fall from the tree do wax red amongs these leaues come forth great tusts of shours of a pale herby colour: which being past, there succeed small long fruit lesser than the smallest Medlar, which at the first are hard, and green of colour, but when they be ripe they are both soft and red, of a sweet and picaiant taste; wherein is contained three small hard stones as in the former, which be the kernels or seeds thereof.

3 Mespilus Aronia. The Neapolitan Medlar. ‡ 4 Chapamespilus, Dwarfe Medlar.





There is a dwarfe kinde of Medlar growing naturally vpon the Alps and hills of Narbone, and on the rocks of mount Baldus nigh Verona, which hath bin by fome of the beft Learned effecting the for a kinde of Medlar: others, whole judgements cannot fand with truth or probability, haue finpposed it to be Europynis of the Alpes. This dwarfe Medlar groweth like a small hedge tree, of greene aboue, and of a skye colour vnderneath, in shew like to a dwarfe Appletree, but the fruit is

very like the Haw, or fruit of the white Thorne, and of a red colour. ‡ The floures come forth in the Spring three or foure together, hollow, and of an herby colour, it growes in diners places of the Alpes: it is the Chamames frium of the Adwirf, and the Chamames frium Gesnert, of Clusius. ‡

The Medlar trees do grow in Orchards, and oftentimes in hedges among briers and brambles; being grafted in a White Thorne it prospereth wonderfull well, and bringeth forth fruit twife or thrife bigger than those that are not grafted at all, almost as great as little apples; we have divers forts of them in our Orchards.

It is very late before Medlars be ripe, which is in the end of October, but the floures come forth timely enough.

The first is called in Greeke by Theophrasius was in Latine, Messius in high Dutch, Messius baum; in low Dutch, Missius in French, Nessius in English, Medlattree.

The Apple or fruit is named in Greeke, wienne in Latine likewise, Messilum: in high Dutch, Messel, in low Dutch, Misselse; in Italian, Nesselse; in French, Nesselse; in Spanish, Nesserae: in English, Medlar.

Dissorides affirmeth, That this Medlar tree is called Appendic and of divers, Sitanion: Galen also in his booke of the faculties of simple medicines nameth this Epimelis: which is called, as he faith, by the country-men in Italy, Vnedo, and groweth plentifully in Calabria; for vnder the name of Messian, or Medlar tree, he meaneth no other than Tricoccus, which is also named Aronia.

The Neapolitane Medlar tree is called in Greeke internation, and internation of Galern calleth it Epimelia. The fruit hereof is called Tricoccos, of the three graines or flones that it hathithey of Naples call it Arondo and we may name it in English, three graine Medlar, or Neapolitane Medlar, or Maples.

The Medlars are cold, dry, and astringent; the leaves are of the same nature: the dwarfe Medlar is dry, sharpe, and astringent.

Medlars do ftop the belly, especially when they be greene and hard, for after that they haue been A kept a while so that they become soft and tender, they doe not binde or stop so much, but are then more sit to be caren.

The fruit of the three graine Medlar, is eaten both raw and boyled, and is more wholesom for the Bomacke.

These Medlars be oftentimes presented with sugar or hony and being so prepared they are pleafant and delightfull to the take.

Moreouer, they are fingular good for women with childe: for they firengthen the ftomacke, and D ftay the lothfomenesse thereof.

The stones or kernels of the Medlars, made into pouder and drunke, doe breake the stone, expell E grauell, and procure vrine.

## CHAP. 99. Of the Peare tree.

The Kindes.

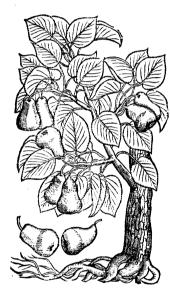
To write of Peares and Apples in particular, would require a particular volume: the stocke or kindred of Peares are not to be numbredeuery country hath his peculiar fruit: my selfe knowes one curious in graffing & planting of fruits, who hath in one piece of ground, at the point of three-feore sundry forts of Peares, and those exceeding good, not doubting but if his minde had beene to seeke after multitudes, he might haue gotten together the like number of those of worse kinds besides the diuerstites of those that be wilde, experience sheweth fundry sorts: and therefore I thinke it not amisse to see down the sigures of some few, with their seurall titles, as well in Latine as English, and one generall description for that, that might be said of many, which to describe spars, were to send an owle to Athens, or to number those things which are without number.

‡ Our Author in this chapter gaue eight figures with several littles to them, fo I pluckt a peare from each tree, and put his title to it, but not in the same order that he observed, for hee made the Katherine peare tree the seventh, which I have now made the first, because the figure expresses the whole tree. ‡

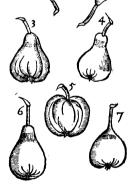
The generall Description.

He Peare tree is for the most part higher than the Apple tree, having boughes not spread a. broad, but growing up in height; the body is many times great the timber or wood it felfe is wery tractable or easie to be wrought upon, exceeding fit to make moulds or prints to be grauen on, of colour tending to yellownesse: the lease is somewhat broad, finely nicked in the edges, uen on, of colour tending to yellownesse: the lease is somewhat broad, finely nicked in the edges, greene aboue, and formewhat whiter underneath: the floures are white: the Peares, that is to say, the greene about, and to forme like a Top; but in greatnesse, colour, forme, and take runtarie for the mont part long, and the street be also conered with skins or coats of fundry colours; every much differing among themselves; they be also conered with skins or coats of fundry colours; the pulpe or meate differeth, as well in colour as taffe; there is contained in them kernels, blacke when they be ripe: the root groweth straight downe with some branches running assope,

Pirus superba, fine Katherina. The Katherine Peare tree.



1 Para Pracocia. The Ienneting Peare. 2 Pyra lacobaa. Saint lames Peare. 3 Pyram regale. The Peare royall.



4 Pyrum Palatinum. The Burgomot Peare. Pyrum Cydonium. The Quince peare. 6 Pyrum Episcopatum. The Bishops Peare.

7 Pyrum hyemale. The Winter Peare.

The tame Peare trees are planted in Orchards, as be the apple trees, and by grafting though vponwilde flockes, come much variety of good and pleafant fruits. All these before specified, and many forts more, and those most rare and good, are growing in the ground of Master Richard Pointer, a most cunning and curious graffer and planter of all manner of rare fruits, dwelling in a final village neere London called Twicknam; and also in the ground of an excellent graffer and painfull planter, M. Honry Banbury, of Touthill ftreet neere Westminster, and likewise in the ground of a diplanter) of him y panewy, or 1 out that there is need vector interest, and asked to the ground of higher and most affectionate louer of Plants M. Warter neede Horsey downe by London, and in distance in the plants of the plants uers other grounds about London. # Most of the best peares are at this day to be had with M' 1048 Milles in Old firect, in whose nursery are to be found the choisest fruits this kingdome yeelds. ‡

The floures doe for the most part come forth in Aprill, the leaves afterwards: all peares are not ripe at one time: some be ripe in Iuly, others in August, and divers in September and later,

The tame or Orchard peare tree is called in Greekeam, or with a double warm, in Latine, Py-

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orbana, or Cultina : of Tarentinus in his Geoponikes amonatin high Dutch, Bijthaum: in low Dutch. anterboom : in French, Porrier.

The Peare or fruit it felfe is called in Greeke and in Latine, Pyrum: in high Dutch, Birn; in low Dutch, Deere : in Italian, Pere : in French, Poyre : in Spanish, Peras : in English, Peare. The Temperature and Vertues.

Leaving the diversand fundry furnames of Peares, let vs come to the faculties which the Physi- A tions ought to know; which also vary according to the differences of their tastes: for some Peares are sweet, divers fat and vnctious, others source, and most are harsh, especially the wilde peares, and fome confist of divers mixtures of rasts, and some having no take at all, but as it were a waterish

All Peares are cold, and all have a binding quality and an earthic fubstance; but the Choke pears B and those that are harsh be more earthic, and the sweet ones lesse: which substance is so full of superfluous moisture in some, as that they cannot be eaten raw. All manner of Peares do binde and stop the belly, especially the Choke and harsh ones, which are good to be eaten of those that have the laske and the bloudy flix.

The harsh and austere Peares may with good successe be laid upon hot swellings in the begin- C ning, as may be the leaves of the tree, which do both binde and coole.

Wine made of the juyce of Peares called in English, Perry, is soluble, purgeth those that are not D accustomed to drinke thereof, especially when it is new; notwithstanding it is as wholesome a drinke being taken in small quantity as wine; it comforteth and warmeth the stomacke, and causeth good digestion.

## CHAP. 100. Of the wilde Peare tree.

A Sthere be fundry kindes of the manured Peares, so are there fundry wilde, where fo write apart were to small purpose: therefore one description with their severall titles shall be sufficient for their distinctions.

1 Pyrum strangulatorium majus. The great Choke Peare.



### The generall Description.

He wilde Peare tree growes likewife great. vpright, full of branches, for the most part Pyramides like, or of the fashion of a steeple, not fpred abroad as is the Apple or Crab tree: the timber of the trunke or body of the tree is very firme and follid, and likewife fmooth, a wood very fit to make diners forts of instruments of, as also the hasts of fundry tooles to worke withal; and likewife ferueth to be cut into many kindes of moulds, not only fuch prints as these figures are made of but also many forts of pretty toies, for coifes, breft-plates, and fuch like, vied among our English gentlewomen: the branches are fmooth, couered with a blackifh barke, very fragile or easie to breake, wheron do grow leaves, in some greater, in other lesser the floures are like those of the manured Pear-tree, yet somewhiter than others: the fruit differ not in thape, yet fome greater than others; but in talte they differ among themselves in divers points, some are sharpe, soure, and of an austere taste, some more pleasant, others harsh and bitter, and some of such a choking taste, that they are not to be eaten of hogs & wild beafte, much leffe of men; they also differ in colour, every circumstance, whereof to distinguish apart would greatly enlarge our volume, and bring to the Reader small profit or commodity.

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2 Pyrum strangulatorium minus. The fmall Choke peare.







- 2 Pyrus Syluestris. The wilde hedge Peare tree.
- Pyrus fyluestris minima. The wilde Crab Peare tree.
- Pyrus Pedicularia The Lowsie wilde Peare.
- 6 Prom Cornina The Crow Peare tree?

The Place.

The wilde Peares grow of themselves without manuring in most places, as woods. or in the borders of fields, and neere to high

The Time.

The Time of wilde Peares answereth the tame or manured Peare, notwithstanding for the most part they are not ripe much before Winter.

The Names.

The wilde Peare tree is called in Latine, Parus (gluestris and Pyraster : in Greeke, -: ) by which name both the fruit and tree are known. Peares have divers fyrnames among the antient Writers, and especially in Pliny, in his 15 booke, 15 chapter, none of which are knowne to the later Writers (or not defi-

ed : ) euery city or euery country haue names of them selues, and Peares haue also discrements according to the places.

M The Temperature.

All Peares are of a cold temperature, and the most part of them of a binding quality and an earthy inbstance.

The Vertues.

The vertues of the wilde Peares are referred vnto the garden Peares as touching their binding faculty, but are not to be eaten, because their nourishment is little and bad.

## CHAP. 101. Of the Apple Tree:

THe Latine name Malas reacheth far among the old Writers, and is common to many trees, but we will briefely first intreat of Mali, properly called Apple trees, whose stocke or kindred is so infinite, that we have thought it not amiffe to vie the same order or method with Apples, that we haue done with Peares; that is, to give them severall titles in Latine and English, and one generall description for the whole.

### The Description.

He Apple tree hath a body or trunke commonly of a meane bigneffe, not very high, having long armes or branches, and the same disordered : the barke somewhat plaine, and not very ragged: the leanes bee also broad, more long than round, and finely nicked in the edges.

The floures are whitish tending vitro a blush colour. The fruit or Apples do differ in greatness, forme, colour, and taffe; fome contered with a reade skinne, others yellow or greene, varying infinitely according to the foyle and climate, fome very great, some little, and many of a middle fort: some are sweet of taste, or something soure, most be of a middle taste betweene sweet and soure, the which to distinguish I thinke it impossible; notwithstanding I heare of one that intendeth to write a peculiar volume of Apples, and the vse of them; yet when he hath done what he can doe, hee hath done nothing touching their seuerall kindes to distinguish them. This that hath beene said shall fuffice for our History.

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‡ Our Author gaue foure figures more out of Tabernamentanus, with these titles. 3. Malum reginale, the Queening or Queene of Apples. 5 Plateinela sine Pyra estina: The Summer Pearemaine. 6 Platurchapia fine Pyra byemalia: the Winter Pearemaine. 1

1 Malus Carbonaria. The Pome-Water tree.

L 1 B. 2.

2 Malus Carbonaria longo fructu. The Bakers ditch Apple tree.





The Place.

The tame and graffed Apple trees are planted and fet in gardens and orchards made for that purpose: they delight to grow in good and fertile grounds: Kent doth abound with Apples of most forts. But I have feene in the pattures and hedge-rows about the grounds of a worthipfull Gentle-man dwelling two miles frow Hereford, called Master Roger Bodnome, so many trees of all forts, that the servants drinke for the most part no other drinke but that which is made of Apples: The quantity is fuch, that by the report of the gentleman himselfe, the Parlon hath for tithe many hog sheads of Syder. The hogs are fed with the fallings of them, which are so many, that they make choise of those Apples they do eate, who will not taste of any but of the best. An example doubtlesse to be followed of Gentlemen that have land and living: but envie faith, the poore will breake downe our hedges, and wee shall have the least part of the fruit; but forward in the name of God, graffe, set, plant and nourish vo trees in every corner of your ground, the labour is small, the cost is nothing, the commodity is great, your selue's shall have plenty, the poore shall have somwhat in time of want to relieue their necessitie, and God shall reward your good mindes and diligence. The Time.

They bloome about the end of Aprill, or in the beginning of May. The forward Apples be ripe about the Calends of July, others in September. The

The Apple tree is called in Greeke main: in Latine, Malus and Pomus: in high Dutch, Doffers haum : in low Dutch, Monelboom : in French, Pommier : in English, Apple-tree.

The Grecians name the fruit wan: the Latines, Malum or Pomum: in high Dutch, Doftell: in low Dutch, Appel: in French and Spanish, Mansanas: in English, Apple.

#### M .The Temperature.

All Apples be of temperature cold and moift, and haue joyned with them a certaine excrementall or superfluous moisture: but as they be not all of like coldnesse, so neither have they like quantitie of superfluous moisture. They are soonest rotten that have greatest store of moisture and they may be longer kept in which there is leffe flore: for the abundance of excrementall moisture is the cause why they rot.

Sweet Apples are not fo cold and moift, which being rofted or boyled, or otherwise kept, retaine

or keepe the foundnesse of their pulpe.

They yeeld more nourishment, and not so moist a nourishment as do the other Apples, and doe

not so easily passe through the belly.

Soure Apples are colder and also moister: the substance or pulpe of these when they bee boiled doth run abroad, and retaineth not his foundnesse: they yeeld a lesser nourishment, and the same raw and cold.

They do easily and speedily passe through the belly, and therefore they doe mollifie the belly. especially being taken before meat.

Harsh or Austere Apples being vnripe, are cold, they ingender grosse bloud, and great store of

winde and often bring the Collicke. Those Apples which be of a middle taste contain in them oftentimes two or three forts of tasts. and yet do they retaine the faculties of the other.

#### The Vertues.

Rosted Apples are alwaies better than the raw, the harme whereof is both mended by the fire and may also be corrected by adding vnto them seeds or spices.

Apples be good for an hot fromacke: those that are austere or somewhat harsh doe strengthen a weake and feeble stomacke proceeding of heat.

Apples are also good for all inflammations or hot swellings, but especially for such as are in

their beginning, if the same be outwardly applied.

The juyce of Apples which be fweet and of a middle tafte, is mixed in compositions of divers medicines, and also for the tempering of melancholy humours, and likewise to mend the qualities of medicines that are dry: as are Serapium ex pomis Regis Saporis, Confectio Alkermes, and fuch like compositions.

There is likewise made an ointment with the pulpe of Apples and Swines grease and Rose water, which is vied to beautifie the face, and to take away the roughnesse of the skin, which is called

in shops Pomatum: of the Apples whereof it is made.

The pulpe of the rofted Apples, in number foure or fine, according to the greatnesse of the Apples, especially the Pome-water, mixed in a wine quart of faire water, laboured together vntill it come to be as Apples and Ale, which wee call Lambes Wooll, and the whole quart drunke last at night, within the space of an houre, doth in one night cure those that pisse by droppes with great anguish and dolour; the strangury, and all other diseases proceeding of the difficulty of making water; but in twife taking, it neuer faileth in any: oftentimes there happeneth with the forefaid diseases the Gonorrhæa, or running of the Raines, which it likewise healeth in those persons, but not generally in all which my felfe have often proued, and gained thereby both crownes and credit.

The leaves of the tree doth coole and binde, and be also counted good for inflammations, in the

Apples cut in pieces, and distilled with a quantitie of Camphire and butter-milke, take away the markes and scarres gotten by the small pockes, being washed therewith when they grow vnto their state and ripenesse: prouided that you give vnto the patient a little milke and Saffron, or milke and mithridate to drinke, to expell to the extreme parts that venome which may lie hid, and as yet not feene.

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## CHAP. 102. Of the Wilding or Crab tree.

The Kindes.

Ike as there be divers manured Apples, fo are there fundry wilde Apples, or Crabs, whereof to write apartwere to small purpose, and therefore one description shall suffice for the rest.

Malus Sylnestris. The Wilding or Crab tree.



The general Description.

Here be divers wilde Apple trees not hufbanded, that is to fay, not grafted; the fruit whereof is harth and binding: for by grafting both Apples and Peares become more milde and pleafant. The crab or wilding tree growes oftentimes to a reasonable greatnesse, equall with the Apple tree: the wood is hard, firme, and follid; the barke rough; the branches or boughes many the floures and fruit like those of the Apple tree, some red, others white, some greater, others leffer : the difference is knowne to all, therefore it shall suffice what hath been faid for their seuerall distinctions : we have in our London gardens a dwarfe kinde of fweet Apple, called Chamamalus, the dwarfe Apple tree, or Paradife Apple, which beareth Apples very timely without grafting.

# Our Author here also (out of Taberna. montanus) gaue foure figures, whereof I onely retaine the best, with their seuerall titles. I Malus syluestris rubens. The great Wilding or red Crab tree. 2 Malus fyluestris alba. The white Wilding or Crab tree. 3 Malus fylueftris minor. The smaller Crab tree. 4 Malus duracina syluefiris. The choking leane Crab tree. ‡

The Place.

The Crab tree groweth wilde in woods and hedge rowes almost every where.

The time answereth those of the garden. The Names.

Their titles doth fet forth their names in Latine and English.

The Temperature.

Of the temperature of wilde Apples hath been sufficiently spoken in the former chapter.

The Vertues.

The juyce of wilde Apples or crabs taketh away the heat of burnings, scaldings, and all inflammations: and being laid on in short time after it is scalded, it keepeth it from bliftering.

The juyce of crabs or Verjuice is astringent or binding, and hath withall an absterfine or clenting qualitie, being mixed with hard yeeft of Ale or Beere, and applied in manner of a cold ointment, that is, spread upon a cloth first wet in the Verjuyce and wrung out, and then laid to, taketh away the heat of S. Anthonies fire, all inflammations what focuer, healeth feab d legs, burnings and fealdings wherefoeuer it be.

# CHAP. 103. Of the Citron, Limon, Orange, and Assyrian Apple trees.

The Kindes

THe Citron tree is of kindred with the Limon tree, the Orange is of the fame house or flocke, and the Assyrian Apple tree claimeth a place as neerest in kindred and neighbourhood wherefore I intend to comprehend them all in this one chapter.

1 Malus medica. The Pome Citron tree.



2 Malus Limonia.
The Limon tree.



### The Description.

The Citron tree is not very great, having many boughes or branches, tough and pliable, couered with a greene barke; whereon do grow greene leaves, long, somewhat broad, yet finooth, and sweet of smell like those of the Bay tree; among which come forth here and there certaine prickles, set far in funder; from the bosome whereof come forth small; floures, consisting of fine little leaves, of a white colour tending to purple, with certaine threds like haires growing in the middle; the fritti is long, greater many times than the Cucumber, often lesses, and one much greater than the Limon; the barkeor rinde is of a light golden colour, set with divers knobs or bumps, and of a very pleasant smell; the pulpe or substance next wnto it is thicke, white, having a kinde of aromaticall or spicie smell, almost without any taske at all; the softer pulpe within that, is not fo stime or sollid, but more spungie, and full of a sower juyce, in which the seed lieth hid, greater and thicker than a graine of Barley.

The Limon tree is like vnto the Pome Citron tree in growth, thorny branches, and leaves of a pleasant sweet smell, like those of the Bay-tree: the stoures hereof are whiter than those of the Citron tree, and of a most sweet smell: the fruit is long and thicke, lesser than the Pome Citron:

the rinde is yellow, form that bitter in tafte, and fweet of fmell: the pulpe is white, more in quantity than that of the Citron, respecting the bignesse; in the middle part whereof is contained more soft spungie pulpe, and fuller of source juyce: the seeds are like those of the Pome Citron.

3 The Orenge tree groweth vp to the height of a fmal Peare tree, having many thorny boughes or branches, like those of the Citron tree: the leaves are also like those of the Bay-tree, # but that they differ in this, that at the lower end next the stalke there is a leffer lease made almost after the tulgar figure of an heart, whereon the bigger lease doth stand, or is stathed: # and there was a row as two fixed finell: the floures are white of a most pleasant sweet smell also: the fruit is round like a ball, energy circumstance belonging to the forme is very well knowne to all: the state is soure, sometimes sweet, and often of a talke betweene both: the seeds are like those of the Limon.

3 Malus arantia. The Orange tree.

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4 Malus Aßyria. The Assyrian Apple tree.





4 The Affyrian Apple tree is like who the Orange tree: the branches are like: the leaues are greater; the floures are like those of the Citron tree: the fruit is round, three times as big as the Orange; the barke or peeling is thicke, rough, and of a pale yellow colour, wherein appeare often as it were small clifts or crackes: the pulpe or inner substance is full of juyce, in taste share of the Limon, but not so pleasant: the seeds are like those of the Citron.

The Place.

The Citron, Limon, and Orenge trees doe grow especially on the sea coassos Italy, and on the Islands of the Adriaticke Tyrrhene, and also Ægæan seas, and likewise on the maine land neer vnto meetes and great lakes: there is also great store of them in Spaine, but in places especially joyning to the sea, or not farre off: they are also sound in certaine Provinces of France which lie vpoint the midland sea. They were first brought out of Media, as not onely Pliny writeth, but also the Poet Pingil assumeth in the second booke of his Georgickes, writing of the Citron tree after this manier:

Media fert triftes fuccos, tardumque faporem Felicis mali, quo non prafontius vilum, Pocula fi quando fana infecere nouerca,

Miscueruntque

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Miscueruntque herbas, & non innoxia verba, Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena. Ipfa ingens arbos faciefque simillima Lauro : Et. fi non alium late jactaret odorem. Laurus erat : folia haud vllis labentia ventis : Flos apprime tenax. Animas & olentia Medi Ora fouent ille & Cenibus medicantur anbelu.

The Countrey Media beareth juyces fad. And dulling taftes of happy Citron fruit, Than which, no helpe more present can be had. If any time stepmothers worse than brute Haue poyfon'd pots, and mingled herbs of fute with hurtfull charmes : this Citron fruit doth chafe Blacke venome from the body in euery place. The tree it selfe in growth is large and big, And very like in thew to th'Laurell tree : And would be thought a Laurell, leafe and twig. But that the smell it casts doth disagree: The floure it holds as fast as floure may be: Therewith the Medes a remedy do finde For stinking breaths and mouthes, a cure most kinde, And helpe old men which hardly fetch rheir winde.

The Time.

These trees be alwaies greene, and do, as Pliny saith, beare fruit at all times of the yeare, some falling off, others waxing ripe, and others newly comming forth. The Names.

The first is called in Greeke, Molis metric : in Latine, Malus Medica, and Malus Citria : in English, Citron tree, and Pomecitron tree.

The fruit is named in Greeke, MADA manino: in Latine, Malum Medicum, and Malum Citrium: and Citromalum. Amilyanus in Athenaus sheweth, that Iuba King of Mauritania hath made mention of the Cirron, who faith that this Apple is named among them, Malum Hespericum: Galen denieth it to be called any longer Malum Medicum, but Citrium; and faith that they who call it Medicum doe it to the end that no man should understand what they say : the Apothecaries call these Apples Citrones : in high Dutch, Citrin opffell, Citrinaten : in low Dutch, Citroenen ; in Italian, Citroni, and Cedri: in Spanish, Cidras: in French, Cstrons: in English, Citron Apple, and Citron.

The second kinde of Citron is called in Latine, Limonium Malum; in shops, Limones: in French, Limens: in low Dutch, Limenen: in English, Limen, and Lemon.

The third is named in Latine, Malum anarantium or Anerantium: and of some, Aurantium: of others, Aurengium, of the yellow colour of Gold: some would have them called Arania, of Arania um, a towne in Achaia or Arania, of a country bearing that name in Petsia: it is termed in Italian, Arancio: in high Durch, Domeranken : in low Durch, Braengie Appelen : in French, Pommes d' Orenges : in Spanish, Naranfas : in English, Orenges.

The fourth is named of diners, Pomum Affyrium, or the Citron of Affyria, and may be Englished Adams Apple, after the Italian name; and among the vulgar fort of Italians, Lomie, of whom it is also called Fomum Adams, or Adams Apple; and that came by the opinion of the common rude people, who thinke it to be the same Apple which Adam did eate of in Paradise, when he transgreffed Gods commandement; whereupon also the prints of the biting appeare therein, as they say but others say that this is not the Apple, but that which the Arabians do call Musa or Masa, whereof Asicen, cap. 395, maketh mention: for divers of the lewes take this for that, through which by eating, Adam offended, as Andrew Theuet sheweth.

The Temperature and Vertues. Α

All these fruits consist of valike parts, and much differing in faculty. The rindes are fweet of smell, bitter, hot, and dry.

The white pulpe is cold, and containeth in it a groffe juyce, especially the Citron.

The inner substance or pap is sourc, as of the Citrons and Limons, cold and dry, with this messe of

The feed because it is bitter is hot and dry.

The rinde of the Pomecitron is good against all poysons, for which cause it is put into treacles and fuch like confections.

It is good to be eaten against a stinking breath, for it maketh the breath sweet; and being so ta. G ken it comforteth the cold stomacke exceedingly.

The white, found, and hard pulpe is now and then eaten, but very hardly concocted, and ingen. H dreth a groffe, cold, and phlegmaticke juyce, but being condite with fugar, it is both pleafant in tafte, and easie to be digested, more nourishing, and lesse apt to obstruction and binding or stop-

Galen reporteth, That the inner juyce of the Pomecitron was not wont to be eaten, but it is now I vsed for fauce; and being often vsed, it represset choler which is in the stomacke, and procures appetite: it is excellent good also to be given in vehement and burning feuers, and against all pestilent and venomous or infectious diseases: it comforteth the heart, cooleth the inward parts, cutteth, divideth, and maketh thin, groffe, tough, and flimy humors.

Of this forefaid sharpe juyce there is a syrrup prepared, which is called in shops, Syrapus de Ace- K to litate Citri, very good against the foresaid infirmities.

Such a syrrup is also prepared of the sharpe juyce of Limons, of the same quality and operation, L so that in stead of the one, the other will serue very well.

A dozen of Orenges cut in flices and put into a gallon of water, adding thereto an ounce of Mer-M, curie fublimate, and boyled to the confumption of the halfe, cureth the itch and mangineffe of the

Men in old time (as Theophrastus writeth in his fourth booke) did not eate Citrons, but were contented with the smell, and to lay them amongst cloathes, to preserve them from Moths.

As often as need required they yied them against deadly poylons; for which thing they were ef- O pecially commanded by Virgils verses, which we have before alledged.

Athenam, lib. 3. hath extant a story of some that for certaine notorious offences were condemned to be destroied of Serpents, who were preserved and kept in health and safety by the eating of Ci-

The distilled water of the whole Limons, rinde and all, drawne out by a glasse Still, takes away Q tetters and blemishes of the skin, and maketh the face faire and smooth.

The same being drunke prouoketh vrine, dissolueth the stone, breaketh and expelleth it. The rinde of Orenges is much like in faculty to that of the Citrons and Limons, yet it is so S

much the more hot as it is more biting and bitter.

The inner fubfiance or foure pap which is full of juyce is of like faculty, or not much inferiour T,

to the faculty of the pap of Citrons or Limons; but the sweet pap doth not much coole or drie, but doth temperately heate and moisten, being pleasant to the taste: it also nourisheth more than doth the foure pap, but the same nourishment is thin and little; and that which is of a middle tast, having the smacke of wine, is after a middle fort more cold than sweet, and lesser cold than source: the sweet and odoriferous floures of Orenges be vsed of the perfumers in their sweet smelling oint-

Two ounces of the juyce of Limons, mixed with the like quantity of the spirit of wine, or the Y best Aqua vita (but the spirit of wine rectified is much better) and drunk at the first approach of the fit of an ague, taketh away the shaking presently: the medicine seldome faileth at the second time of the taking thereof perfectly to cure the same; but neuer at the third time, provided that the Patient be couered warme in a bed, and caused to sweat.

There is also distilled out of them in a glasse still, a water of a maruellous sweet smell, which being inwardly taken in the weight of an ounce and a halfe, moueth sweat, and healeth the ague.

The feed of all these doth kill wormes in the belly, and driveth them forth: it doth also mighti- Y ly refift poylon, and is good for the stinging of Scorpions, if it be inwardly taken.

Those which be called Adams Apples are thought to bee like in faculties to the source juyce, Z especially of the Limons, but yet they be not so effectuall.

## CHAP. 104. Of the Cornell tree.

The Description.

He tame Cornell tree groweth somtime of the height and bignesse of a smal tree, with a great number of springs: it is couered with a rugged barke: the wood or timber is very hard and dry, without any great quantity of fap therein: the leaves are like vnto the Dog-berry leaves, crumpled, rugged, and of an ouerworne colour; the floures grow in small bunches before any leanes do appeare, of colour yellow, and of no great value (they are fo small) in shew like the floures of the

Cornus mas. The male Cornell tree.



Oliue tree:which being vaded, there come fmall long berries, which at the first bee greene and red when they be ripe; of an austere and harsh taste, with a certaine fourenesse: within this berry is a small ftone, exceeding hard, white within like that of the Oliue, wherunto it is like both in the fashion and oftentimes in the bigneffe of the fruit.

The Place.

This groweth in most places of Germa. nie without manuring: it growes not wild in England. But yet there be fundry trees of them growing in the gardens of such as loue rare and dainty plants, wherof I have a tree or two in my garden.

The Time.
The tame Cornell tree floureth fome. time in February, & commonly in March. and atterwards the leaves come forth as an untimely birth: the berries or fruit are ripe in August.

The Names.

The Grecians call it work the Latines. Cornus : in high Dutch, Cornelbaum: in low Dutch, Coanocie boom : the Italians, Corniolo : in French, Cornillier : in Spanish, Cornizolos: in English, the Cornell tree, and the Cornelia tree; of fome, long Cher-

The fruit is named in Latine, Cornum.

in high Dutch, Cornell : in low Durch, Cornole : in Italian, Cornole : in English, Cornell berries and Cornelian Cherries.

This is Cornus mas Theophrasti, or Theophrastus bis small Cornell tree; for he setterh downe two forts of the Cornell trees, the male, and the female: he maketh the wood of the male to be found. as in this Cornell tree a which we both for this canfe and for others also have made to be the male. The female is that which is commonly called Virga fanguinea, or Dogs berry tree, and Cornus films. fire, or the wilde Cornell tree, of which we will treat in the next chapter following.

The Temperature and Vertues. The fruit of the Cornell tree hath a very harsh or choking taste : it cooleth, drieth, and bindeth, yet may it also be eaten, as it is oftentimes.

It is a remedy against the laske and bloudy flix, it is hurtfull to a cold stomacke, and increase the the rawnesse thereof: the leaves and tender crops of the tree are likewise of an harsh and choking taffe, and do mightily dry.

They heale greene wounds that are great and deepe, especially in hard bodies, but they are not fo good for small wounds and tender bodies, as Galen writeth.

# CHAP. 105. Of the female Cornell or Dog-berry tree:

M The Description.

Hat which the Italians call Virga sanguinea, or the bloudy Rod, is like to the Cornell tree, yet it groweth not into a tree, but remaineth a shrub: the young branches thereof are jointed, and boof an obscure red purple: they have within a white spongie pith like that of Elder, but the old stalkes are hard and stiffe, the substance of the which is also white, and answerable to those of the Cornell tree : the leaves are also like, the middle rib whereof as also the brittle foot-stalkes are somewhat reddish: at the top whereof stand white sloures in spokie rundles, which turne into



greene ar the first, and of a shining blacke colour when they bee ripe, in tafte vnpleafant, and not cared for of the birds.

The Place.

This shrub groweth in hedges and bushes in euery country of England.

I The Time. The floures come forth in the Spring in the moneth of Aprill: the berries are ripe in Au-

The Names.

The Italians doe commonly call it Sanguing. and Sanguinelle. Petrus Crescentius termes it Sanguinns; and Matthiolus, Virga Sanguinea: Pliny. lib. 24.cap. 10. hath written a little of Virga Sanguinea : Neither is Virga fanguinea, faith hee, counted more happy; the inner barke whereof doth breake open the scarres which they before haue healed. It is an hard thing, or peraduenture a rash part, to affirme by these few words, that Pliny his Virga Sanguinea is the same that the Italian Sanguine is. This is called in high Dutch, partriegel: in low Dutch, milbe Cognoelle, that is to fay, Cornus fylueftris , or wilde Cornell tree : and in French, Cornellier faunage: in English, Hounds tree, Hounds berry, Dogs berry tree, Pricke-Timber: in the North countrey they call it Gaten tree, or Gater tree; the berries whereof feeme to be those which Chancer calleth Gater berries: Valerius Cordus nameth it 4000 aparia, that is to fay, Falfa or Spuria Cornus, falfe or ba-

flard Cornell tree : this seemeth also to be Theophrastus his sauna ula, or Cornus seemina, female Cornell tree. This bath little branches having pith within, neither be they hard nor found, like those of the male: the fruit is Adomi, that is, not fit to be eaten, and a late fruit which is not ripe till after the Autumne Æquino &iall; and fuch is the wilde Cornell tree or Gater tree, the young and tender branches whereof be red, and have (as we have written) a pith within : the fruit or berries bevnpleasant, and require a long time before they can be ripe.

The Temperature.

The berries hereof are of vnlike parts, for they have some hot, bitter, and clensing, and very many cold, dry, harth, and binding, yet they have no vie in medicine.

¶ The Vertuer.

Mathielus writeth, That out of the berries first boyled, and afterwards pressed, there issues A oyle which the Anagnian country people do vie in lamps: hut it is not certaine nor very like, that the barke of this wilde Cornell tree hath that operation which Pliny reporteth, of Virga Sanguines; for he faith, as we have already fet downe, that the inner barke thereof doth breake and lay open the fcars which they before have healed.

# CHAP. 106. Of Spindle tree or Pricke-wood.

The Description.

Ricke wood is no high shrub, of the bignesse of the Pomegranat tree; it spreadeth farre with his branches : the old stalks have their barke somewhat white : the new and those that be lately growne bee greene, and foure fquare: the fubftance of the wood is hard. and mixed with a light yellow: the leaves be long, broad, slender, and soft: the floures bee white, many standing upon one foot-stalke, like almost to a spoked rundle : the fruit is foure square, red, and containing foure white feeds every one whereof is covered with a yellow coat, which being taken off giveth a yellow die.

2 This

L 1 B. 3.

1 Enonimus Theophrasti. English Prick-timber tree.



Enonimus Pannonicus. Hungary Spindle tree.



2 Euonymus latifolius. Broad leafed Spindle tree.



2 This other fort of Euonyman groweth to the forme of an hedge tree, of a meane bignesse; the trunke or body whereof is of the thickeneffe of a mans leg, couered with a rough or fcabbed barke of an ouerworn ruffer colour. The branches thereof are many, slender, and very euen, couered with a greene barke whilest they be yet young and tender; they are also very brittle, with some pith in the middle like that of the Elder. The leaves are few in number, full of nerues or finewes difperfed like those of Plantaine, in shape like those of the Pomecitron tree, of a lothsome fmell and bitter tafte; amongst which come forth flender foot-stalks very long and naked, whereon do grow small floures consisting of foure small leaues like those of the Cherry tree, but leffer, of a white colour tending to a blush, with some yellownesse in the middle: after commeth the fruit, which is larger than the former, and as it were winged, parted commonly into foure, yet fomtimes into fine parts, and opening when it is ripe, it sheweth the white graines filled with a yellow pulpe. The root is tough and wooddy, difperfing it felfe farre abroad under the upper crust of the

Of the Historie of Plants.

3 The same Author sets forth another fort, which he found in the mountains of Moravia and Hungary, having a trunk or flock of the height of three or foure cubits, covered with a bark green at the first, asterwards sprinkled ouer with many blacke spots: the boughts are disided toward the top into diuers small branches, very brittle and easie to breake, whereon are placed leaves by couples allo, one opposite to another, somewhat snipt about the edges, in shape like those of the great Myrtle, of an astringent taste at the beginning, after somewhat hot and bitter: among which come forth small floures standing upon long naked footstalks, consisting of foure little leaves of a bright thining purple colour, having in the middle fome few spots of yellow; after comes the fruit, four cornered, not unlike to the common kind, of a spongious substance, and a gold yellow color, wherein is contained not red berries like the other, but black, very like to those of Fraxinella, of a shining blacke colour like vnto brandished horne; which are denoured of birds when they be ripe, and the rather because they fall of themselues out of their husks, otherwise the bitternesse of the huskes would take away the delight.

The Place.

The first commeth up in untoiled places and among st shrubs, upon rough bankes and heapes of earth : it serueth also oftentimes for hedges in fields, growing among it Brambles and such other

. The other forts Clustus found in a wood in Hungary beyond the river Draws, and also vpon the mountaines of Moravia and other places adiacent.

¶ The Time.

The floures appeare in April, the fruit is ripe in the end of August, or in the moneth of Septem-

The Names.

Theophrastus calleth this shrub Evaluate, and describeth it, lib. 3. of the Historie of Plants. Divers also faisly reade it Anonymos : Petrus Crescentius calleth it Fusanum, because spindles be made of the wood hereof; and for that cause it is called in high Dutch, spindelbaum, yet most of them Banhodlin : in low Dutch, Dapenhout : in Italian, Fusano : in French, Fusin, and Bonnet de prefire : in English, Spindle tree, Prickwood, and Prick-timber. The Temperature and Vertues.

This shrub is hurtfull to all things, as Theophrasu writeth, and namely to Goats: hee faith the A fruit hereof killeth; fo doth the leanes and fruit destroy goats especially, vnlesse they seour as wel vpwards as downewards: if three or foure of these fruits be given to a man they purge by vomit

# CHAP. 107. Of the blacke Aller Tree.

I The Description.

He blacke Aller tree bringeth forth from the root straight stalks divided into divers branches, the outward barke whereof is blacke, and that next to the wood yellow, and givetha colour as yellow as Saffron: the substance of the wood is white and brittle, with a reddish pith in the midft : the leaves be like those of the Alder tree, or of the Cherry tree, yet blacker, and a litle rounder: the floures be somwhat white; the fruit are round betries, in which appeare a certaine rift or chinke as though two were joined together, at the first green, afterward red, and lastly blacks in this there be two little stones: the root runneth along in the earth.

¶ The Flace.

The Aller tree groweth in moist woods and copies: I found great plenty of it in a wood a mile from Islington, in the way from thence to a small village called Harnsey, lying upon the right hand of the way; and in the woods at Hampsted neere London, and in most Woods in the parts about London.

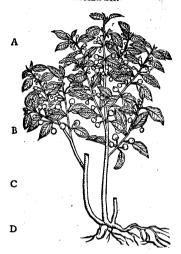
The leaves and floures appeare in the beginning of the spring, and the berries about Autumne.

The Names. This firub is called Alnus nigra, or blacke Alder; and by others Frangula; Petrus Crefcentian namethit Avornus : in low. Dutch, Sparkenhout, and oftentimes Atthout, because boyes make for themselves arrowes thereof : in high-Dutch, faulbaum : in English, blacke Aller tree, and of diuers, Butchers pricke tree.

Hhhhhh

Alnus nigra five frangula. The blacke Aller tree.

1470



The Tropereature.

The inner barke of the blacke Aller tree is of a purging and dry qualitie.

¶ The Vertues.
The inner barke hereof is vsed of divers countrymen, who drinke the infusion therof when they would be purged:it purges thick flegmatick humors and also cholerick, not only by the stoole, but oft times also by vomit,not without great trouble and paine to the stomack: it is therfore a medicine more fit for clownes than for civil people, and rather for those that feed groffely, than for dainty people.

Others affirme the dried barke is more gentle, and causeth lesse pain; for the green barke(fay they) which is not yet dried, contains a superfluous moisture which causeth gripings and vomitings, and troubles the stomacke.

The same bark boiled in wine or vineger makes a lotion for the tooth-ache, and is commended against scabs and filthinesse of the skin.

The leaves are reported to be good fodder for cattell, especially for Kine, causing them to yeeld good flore of milke.

# CHAP. 108. Of the Service Tree.

The Description.

He Servis tree groweth to the height and bigneffe of a great tree, charged with many great armes or boughs, which are fet with fundry small branches, garnished with many great leaves somwhat long like those of the Ash: the sours are white, and stand in clufiers, which turne into fmall brown berries fomewhat long, which are not good to be eaten til they haue lien a while and are foft like the Medlar, whereto it is like in tafte and operation.

2 The common Servis tree growes likewise to the height of a great tree, with a straight body of a brownish colour, full of branches, set with large displaied leaves like the Maple or Whitethorne, sauing that they are broader and longer: the floures are white, and grow in tusts; which being fallen, there come in place thereof final round berries, brown vpon one fide, and reddish toward the Sun, of an unpleasant taste in respect of the former, in which are contained little blackish ker-

The Place.

These trees are found in woods and groues in most places of England: there be many small trees thereof in a little wood a mile beyond Islington by London : in Kent it groweth in great aboundance, especially about Southfleet and Grauesend. ‡ The later of these I haue seen growing wild in divers places, but not the former at any time as yet. \$ and the same that sale

I The Time. They floure in March, and their fruit is ripe in September.

The Names. The first is called in Greeke o., and out in Latine, Sorbus : in high-Dutch, Specimerbaum: in low-Durch, Sozbedboom ; in French, Cormier : in English, Servis tree, and of some after the Latin Sorb tree.

I Sorbus.



2 Sorbus torminalis. Common Servis tree.



The common Servis tree is named of Pliny, Sorbus torminalis: in high. Dutch, Areffel. Efchanfel and Wilber Spermerbaum: in English, Common Servis tree.

The berries or fruit of the Servis tree is callled on, and our in Latine, Sorbum in high-Dutch, Speierling, Sprangle: in low-Dutch, Southers: in Italian, Sorbe, and Sorbole: in French, Corme: in Spainth, Servas, and Sorbas: in English, Servis: of some, Sorbe Apple.

Servis berries are cold and binding, and much more when they be hard, than when they are mild A

and fost: in some places they are quickely soft, either hanged in a place which is not altogether cold, or laid in hay or chaffe: these Services are eaten when the belly is too soluble, for they flay the same; and if they yeeld any nourishment at all, the same is very little, groffe and cold; wherefore it is not good to eat of these or other-like fruits, nor to vie them otherwise than in medicines.

They stay all maner of fluxes in the belly, the bloudy flix, and vomiting: they stanch bleeding, if B they be cut and dried in the fun before they be ripe, and fo referued for vie. These we may vie diuers waies, according to the manner of the griefe and grieved part.

# CHAP. 109. Of the Ash Tree.

¶ The Description.

He Ash is also an high and tall tree, it riseth up with a straight body, now and then of no small bignesse, now and then of a middle site, and is covered with a smooth barke, no imain bigneties, now and tone in a mind in leagung is covered with a mooth parket, the wood is white, fmooth, hard, and fomewhat rough grained: the tender branches bereofand fuch as be new grown vp are fet with certaine is ynts, and haue within a white and foogle pith; but the old boughes are wooddy throughout, and be without either ionits or much pithe leaues are long and winged, confiring of many ftanding by couples one right against another vpon one rib or ftalke, the vppermost of all excepted, which standeth alone; of which enery particular one is long, broad like to a Bay leafe, but fofter, and of a lighter greene, without any fweete Hhhhhhh 2

fmell, and nicked round about the edges, out of the yenger fort of the boughs, hard to the fetting onof the leaves, grow forth hanging together, many long narrow and flat cods, as it were like al. most to divers birds tongues, where the feed is perfected, which is of a bitter taste: the roots hee many and grow deep in the ground.



1472

The Place.

The Ash doth better prosper in moist places, as about the borders of medows and rivers sides, than in dry grounds.

The Itane.
The leaves and keyes come forth in Aprill and May yet is not the feed ripe before the fall of the

The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke Misse, and of divers. Miam it is named of the Latines, Fraxinus ; in high Dutch, Efchernbaum. Efebernholts, and Stepnelchern: in low- Durch, Effchen, and Effchenboom : in Italian, Fragino : in French, Freine : in Spanith, Fresno, Fraxino, and Freixe: in English, Ash tree.

The fruit like vnto cods is called of the apothecaries, Lingua avis, and Lingua Passerina: it may bee named in Greeke, Operigrams: yet some would have it called orneogloffum : others make ornus or wilde Ash to be called orneoglossum: it is termed in Englifh, Afh-keyes, and of fome Kite-keyes.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The leaves and barke of the Ash tree are dry and moderatly hot, the feed is hot & dry in the second

The juice of the leaves or the leaves themselves being applied, or taken with wine, cure the bitings

of vipers, as Dioscorides faith.

The leaves of this tree are of fo great vertue athe morning and euening shadowes of the tree, but shun them afar off, as Pliny reports, lib. 16.ca. 13. gainst serpents, that they dare not so much as touch He alfo affirmeth, that the fetpent being penned in with boughes laid round about, will fooner run into the fire, if any be there, than come neere the boughs of the Ash; and that the Ash floureth be-

fore the ferpents appeare, and doth not cast his leaves before they be gon againe. Wewrite (faith he) vpon experience, that if the serpent be set within a circle of sire & the branches, the serpent will sooner run into the fire than into the boughes. It is a wonderfull courtesse in nature, that the Ash should floure before the Scrpents appeare, and not cast his leaves before they

Both the leaves and barke are reported to stop the belly, and being boiled with vineger & water, do stay vomiting, if they be laid vpon the stomacke.

The leaves and barke of the Ash tree boiled in wine and drunke, do open the stoppings of the liuer and spleen, and do greatly comfort them. Three or foure leaues of the Ash tree taken in wine each morning from time to time, doe make

those lean that are sat, and keep them from feeding that begin to wax sat. The feed or Ash keyes prouoke wrine, increase naturall feed, and stirre up bodily lust, especially

being poudered with nutmegs and drunke.

H The wood is profitable for many things, being highly exalted by Homer, and by Achilles speare,

The finanings or small pieces being drunke, are said to be pernitious and deadly, as Dioscorides

K The Lee which is made of the ashes of the barke cureth the white scurse, and such other rough-

CHAP. 110.

# Of the wilde Ash, otherwise called Quicke-Beam, or Quicken-tree.

Sorbus sylvestris, sive Fraxinus Bubula. The Quicken-tree, wild Afh, or wild Servis tree.

M The Description.



THe wilde or Ash Quicken tree Pena setteth forth for the wilde Service. This tree groweth feldom or neuer to the stature and height of the Ash tree notwithstanding it growes to the bignes of a large tree. The leaues be great and long, and scarce be discerned from the leaves of the Service Tree. The floures be white, fweet of fmell, and grow in tuft, which do turn into round berries, green at the first, but when they bee ripe of a deepe red colour, and of an unpleafant tafte. The branches are as full of juice as the ofiar; which is the cause that Boies do make pipes of the barke thereof, as they doe with

The Place. The wilde Ash or Quicken tree groweth on high mountains and in thicke Woods in most places of England, especially about Namptwich in Cheshire, in the Weilds of Kent, in Suffex and divers other places,

The Time. The wild Ash flours in May, and the berries are ripe in September.

The Names.

The Latines call this tree Ornus, and oftentimes Sylveftru Fraxinus or wilde Ash; and it is also Fraxini species, or a kind of Ash: for the Grecians (as not onely Pliny writeth,

but also Theophrastus) have made two kinds of Ash, the one high and tall, the other lower, the high and tall one is Frazinus vulgaris, or the common Ash; and the lower, Ornes, which also is named Opinhuma, Or Montana Fraxinus, mountain Ash; as the other, man or field Ash, which is also named Bunna, or as Gaza translateth it, Bubula fraxinus, but more truly Magna Fraxinus, or Great Ath; for the syllable sie is a figne of bignes. This Ornus or great Ash is named in high-Dutch, Mathaunt: in low-Durch, Dauerelleben,or Querelthen, of diuers, Qualiterin French, Frefre farvage : in Bitlish, Wilde Ash, Quicken tree, Quick-beam tree, and Wicken tree. Matthiolus makes this to bee Sorbus filvestris, or wilde Service tree.

### The Temperature and Vertues.

Touching the faculties of the leaves, barke, or berries, as there is nothing found among the old, A so is there nothing noted among the later writers : but Pliny seems to make this wilde Ash like in faculties to the common Ash; for lib. 16.cap. 13. where he writes of both the Ashes, hee faith, that the common Ash is Crifts, and the mountain Ash Spiss. And forthwith headds this: The Grecians write that the leaues of them do kill cattel, and yet hurt not those that thew their cud. Which the old Writers have noted of the Yew tree, and not of the Ash tree. Pliny was deceived by the neernesse of the words wine, and Marie : Mane is the Yew tree, and Marie the Ash tree : so that hee hattr falfly attributed that deadly facultie to the Ash tree, which belongeth to the Yew tree.

The leaves of the wilde Ash tree boiled in wine are good against the pain in the sides, and stop B ping of the liver, and asswage the bellies of those that have the tympany and dropsie.

Benedictus Carrius Symphorianus is deceived in the history of Ornus, when he thinks out of Virgils C Georgicks, that Ornus hath the floure of the Peare tree; for out of Virgils Verses no fuch thing a Hhhhhhh z

all can be gathered; for he intreateth not of the formes of trees, but of the graffing of divers into others, valike and differing in nature; as of the graffing of the Nut tree into the Strawbery tree; the Apple into the Plane tree, the Beech into the Chestnut tree, the Peare into the wild Ash or quick-Beam tree the Oke into the Elm tree : and in this respect he writeth, that the Plane tree bringerh forth an apple, the Beech tree a Chestnut; the wilde Ash bringeth forth the white floure of the Peare tree; as is most manifest out of Vingils owne words, after this maner, lib. 2. of his Georgicke:

> Inferitur vero ex fætu nucis Arbutus horrida. Et steriles Platani malos gessere valentes, Castanea Fagos : Ornus incannit albo Flore Pyri, glandemque fues fregere fub Vlmis.

The tree-Strawb'ry on Walnuts stock doth grow. And barren Planes faire Apples oft haue borne; Chestnuts, Beest-mast; the Quicken-tree doth show The Peares white floure; and Swine oft times th' Acorn Haue gather'd vnder Elms. ----

# CHAP. III. Of Coriars Sumach.

I Rhus Coriaria. Coriar Sumach.

2 Rhut Martifolia. Wilde or Mystle Sumach.





M The Description.

Oriars Sumach groweth vp vnto the height of an hedge tree, after the manner of the Elder tree, bigger than Diofcorides reporteth it to be, or others, who affirme that Rhus groweth two cubits high; whose errors are the greater: but this Rhus is so like to the

#### Of the Historic of Plants. L. I B. 2.

Service tree in shape and manner of growing, that it is hard to know one from the other, but that the leaves are foft and hairy, having a red finue or rib thorow the midft of the leaf: the flours grow with the leaves vpon long stems clustering together like Cats taile or the catkins of the Nut tree. but greater, and of a whitish green colour; after which come clusters of round berries, growing in bunches like Grapes.

2 The Sumach of Plinies description groweth like a small hedge tree, having many slender twiggy branches garnished with leaves like Myrtus, or rather like the leaves of the Iuiube tree. Among which come forth flender moffie flours, of no great account or value, which bring forth fmal feeds, inclosed within a cornered case or huske fashioned like a spoon. The trunk or body of both these kindes of Sumach being wounded with some iron instrument, yeeldeth a gum or liqueur.

¶ The Place,
Sumach groweth, as Diofeorides faith, in stony places: it is found in divers mountains & woods in Spain, and in many places on the mount Apennine in Italy, and also neere vnto Pontus. Archigenes in Galen, lib. 8. of Medicines according to the places affected, the weth, that it groweth in Syria; making choice of that of Syria.

The Time. The floures of Sumach come forth in Iuly: the feed with the berries are ripe in Autumne.

The Names. This is called in Greeke Pide: Rhus, faith Pliny, hath no Latine name, yet Gaza after the fignification of the Greeke word, feigneth a name, calling it Fluida: the Arabians name it Sumach: the Italians, Sumacho: the Spaniards, Sumagre: in low-Dutch, by contracting the word, they cal it soumage or Soumach in English, Sumach, Coriars Sumach, and leather Sumach: the leaves of the shrub be called Pour Coam Ating : in Latine, Rhus Coriaria, or Rhoe.

The feed is named Eruthro, and Political in Latine, Rhus culinaria, and Rhus obsoniorum: in English, Meat Sumach, and Sauce Sumach.

The Temperature. The fruit, leaves, and feed hereof do very much binde: they also coole and dry: dry they are in the third degree, and cold in the second, as Galen faith.

The Vertues. The leaves of Sumach boiled in wine and drunken, do ftop the lask, the inordinat course of wo- A

mens ficknesses, and all other inordinat issues of bloud. The feeds of Sumach eaten in Sauces with meat stop all maner of sluxes of the belly, the blowdie flix, and all other issues, especially the Whites of women.

The decoction of the leaves maketh haires blacke, and is put into stooles to sume vpward into C the bodies of such as have the Dysenterie, and is to be given them also in drinke.

The leaves made into an ointment or plaister with hony and vineger, hayes the spreding nature D of gangrens and Pterroia. The dry leaves fodden in water untill the decoction be as thicke as honey, yeeld forth a certaine E

oilinesse which performeth all the effects of Licium.

The feed is no leffe effectuall to be strewed in pouder upon their meats that are Caliaci or Dyfen-

The feeds pouned, mixed with hony and the pouder of oke coles, heale the hemorrhoids. There issueth out of the shrub a gum, which being put into the hollownesse of the teeths taketh H away the pain as Dioscorides faith.

These two figures are of one and the selfe same plant; the first sheweth the shrub being in floure, the other when it is ful floured with the fruit grown to ripenesse motwithstanding some have deemed them to be of two kinds, wherein they were deceived.

† This excellent and most beautifull plant Coggygria (beeing reputed of the Italians and the Venetians for a kind of Rhus or Sumach because it is vied for the same purposes whereto Rhus ser-

chylij colore infignis.

The root of Cosinus, as Anguillara noteth, serueth to die with, giving to wooll and cloth a reddish B

fummes of mony, vnto those that dresse Spanish skins, for which purpose they are very excellent.

colour : which Pliny knew, shewing that this shrub (that is to fay the root) is ad lineament a modo con-

LIB. 3. neth and therein doth farre excell it) is an hedge plant growing not about the height of fourcor fine cubits, having tough and pliant stalkes and twiggy branches like to Oziers, of a brown colour, The leaves be round, thick, and fiffelike the leaves of Capparia, in colour & fauor of Piffacia leaves, The leaves be round, thick, and time like the leaves of cappar with colour of replaced leaves, or Terebinshus, among which arties a small vpright sprig, bearing many smal clustering little greenish yellow floures, upon long and red stalks. After which follow small reddish Lentill like seeds that carry at the tops a most fine woolly or flocky tust, crisped and curled like a curious wrought filken fleece, which curleth and foldeth it felfe abroad like a large bush of haires,

I Coggygria Theophrafti. Venice Sumach.

Cotinus Coriarius Pliny, Red Sumach.





The Place.

Coggygria groweth in Orelans neere Auignion, and in divers places of Italy, you the Alpes of Styria, and many other places. It groweth on most of the hils of France, in the high woods of the voper Pannonia or Austria, and also of Hungaria and Bohemia.

The Time. They floure and flourish for the most part in July.

The Names.

The first is called Coggygria, and Coccygria: in English, Venice Sumach, or Silken Sumach; of Pling, Cotinus, in his 16. booke, 18. chapter. There is, faith he, on mount Apennine a shrub which is called Cotinus ad lineament a modo Conchylij colore insienis, and yet Cotinus is Oleaster, or Olea sylussiris, the wild Olive tree, from which this shrub doth much differ; and therfore it may rightly be called Cotinus Coriaria. Divers would have named it Scotinus, which name is not found in any of the old writers. The Pannonians do cal it Farblanff: it is also thought that this shrub is Coggygria Pling, of which in his 13 book, 22. chapter he writeth in these words: Coggggrin is also like to Pnedo in leafe, not so great; it hath a propertie to loose the fruit with down, which thing happeneth vnto no other The Tmperature.

The leaves and flender branches together with the feeds are very much binding, cold and dry as the other kindes of Sumach are.

The Vertues. The leaves of Coggygria, or Silken Sumach, are fold in the markets of Spaine and Italy for great CHAP. 113. Of the Alder Tree.

I The Description.

The Alder or Aller tree is a great high tree having many brittle branches, the bark is of a brown colour, the wood or timber is not hard, and yet it will last and endure very long vnder the water, yea longer than any other timber what soeuer; wherefore in fenny and soft marish grounds they vie to make piles and posts thereof, for the strengthening of the walls and such like. This timber doth also serve well to make troughs to convey water in stead of pipes of Lead. The leaves of this tree are in shape somewhat like the Hasell, but they are blacker and more wrinkled, very clammy to handle, as though they were sprinkled with hony. The blossoms or floures are like the aglets of the Birch tree, which beeing vaded, there followeth a scaly fruit closely growing together, as big as a Pigeons egg; which toward Autumne doth open, and the feed falleth out and

1 Alius. The Alder tree.

‡ 2 Alnus birfuta. Rough leafed Alder.





# 2 Clusius and Bauhine have observed another kinde of this, which differs from the ordinary, in that it hath larger and more cut leaves, and these not shining aboue, but hoary underneath. The catkins as also the rough heads are not so large as those of the former: the bark also is whiter. Clufins makes it his Alnus altera : and Banhine, his Alnus hirfutus, or folio incano. #

¶ The Place.

The Aller or Alder tree delighteth to grow in low and moist waterish places. The Time.

The Aller bringeth forth new leaves in Aprill; the fruit whereof is ripe in September. The Names.

The tree is called in Greeke misses: in Latine Alnus: Petrus Crescentius nameth it Amedanus: it is called in high-Dutch, Erlenbaum and Ellernbaum; in low-Dutch, Ellen, and Ellen boom; in Italian, Alno: in French, Aulne: in English, Alder, and Aller.

The Temperature. The leaves and barke of the Alder are cold, dry, and astringent.

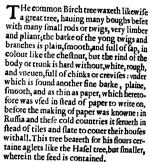
The Vertues. The leaves of Alder are much vsed against hot swellings, vicers, and all inward inflammations, especially of the almonds and kernels of the rhroat.

The bark is much vied of poore country Diers for the dying of course cloath, caps, hose, & such like into a blacke colour, whereto it ferueth very well.

# CHAP. 114. Of the Birch Tree.

Betula. The Birch tree.

The Description.



I The Place.

This common Birch tree grows in woods, fenny grounds, and mountains, in most places of England.

I The Time.

The catkins or aglets do first appear, and then the leaues, in Aprill or a little later.

The Names. Theophrastus calleth this tree in Greeke, opuita: diuers, opus: others opus: it is named in Latine, Betula: divers also write it with a double Il Betulla, as some of Plinies Copies

CHAP.

haue itiit is called in high. Dutch, 28fthenbaum: in low-Dutch, 28etchenboom: in Italian, Betala: by them of Trent, Bedallo: in French, Bouleau: in English, Birch tree.

The Nature and Vertues. Concerning the medicinable vse of the Birch tree, or his parts, there is nothing extant either in the old or new writers.

This tree, faith Pliny, lib. 16.cap. 18. Mirabili candore & tenuitate terribilis magistratuum virgis : for in times past the magistrats rods were made thereof; and in our time also Schoolmasters and Parents do terrifie their children with rods made of Birch.

It ferreth well to the decking up of houses and banqueting rooms, for places of pleasure, and for beautifying of streets in the Crosse and Gangweeke, and such like.

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CHAP. 115.

## Of the Horne-beame or hard Beame Tree.

Betulus, five Carpinus. The Horn beam tree. The Description.



D Etulus or the Horn beame tree growes great, and very like vnto the Elme or Wich-Hafell tree, having a great body, the wood or timber whereof is better for arrowes and shafts, pulleyes for mils, and fuch like deuices, than Elm or Wich Hasell; for in time it waxeth so hard, that the toughnesse and hardnes of it may be rather compared to horn than vnto wood, and therfore it was called Horne-beam or Hard-beam : the leaves of it are like the Elme, fauing that they be tenderer, among those hang certaine triangled things, vpon which be found knaps or little heads of the bigneffe of Ciches, in which is contained the fruit or feed: the root is ffrong and thicke.

¶ The Place.

Betulus of the Horn-beam tree grows plentiful-

ly in Northampton shire, and in Kent by Grauesend, where it is commonly taken for a kinde of

The Time. This tree forings in Aprill, and the feed is ripe in September.

The Names.

The Horn-beame tree is called in Greeke, Soyla . which is as much to fay as Conjugalis, or belonging to the yoke, because it serues well to make soin of, in Latine Inga, yokes wherwith oxen are voked to. gether; which are also even at this time made thereof, as witnesseth Benedictus Curtius Symphori-

anus, and our selues haue sufficient knowledge thereof in our owne country, and therefore it may be Englished, Yoke Elm. It is called of some Carpinus, and Zugia: it is also called Betulus, as if it were a kinde of Birch; but my selfe better like it should be one of the Elmes; in high-Dutch, # Boan; in French Carne: in Italian, Carpino: in English, Horn-beam, Hard-beam, Yoke-Elme, and in some places Witch Hafell.

The Temperature and Vertues.

This tree is not vsed in medicine, the vertues are not expressed of the Antients, neither have we any certain experiments of our owne knowledge, more than hath been faid for the vie of Husbandry.

# CHAP. 116. Of the Elme tree.

Ovr Author onely described two Elmes, and those not so accuratly but I think I shall give the Reader content, in exchanging them for better, received from M. Goodyer, the which are thefe.

Vimus vulgatimisima folio lato scabro. The common Elme.

This Elme is a very great high tree, the bark of the yong trees, and boughes. of the elder, which are viually lopped or fixed, is smooth and very tough, and will strip or pill from the wood a great length without breaking the bark of the body of the old tree as the trees grow in bignesse teares or rents, which makes it very rough. The innermost wood of the tree is of a reddish 1000

yellow or brownish colour, and curle d, and after it is dry, very tough, hard to cleaue or rent, wherof yellow or provining colour, and curic opanic after the bark, which is called the fap, is white. Before the leaves come forth, the floures appeare about the end of March, which grow on the twigges or the reases come form, the house appearance branches, closely compacted or thrust together, and are like to the chiues growing in the middle of molf floures; of a red colour : after which come flat feed, more long than broad, not much vnlike the garden Arach feed in form and bigneffe, and do for the most part fal away before or shortly afthe garden Arachitect in form and origining and the part of fummer: the leaves hang on the twigs, of a darke green colour, the middle fife whereof are two inches broad and three inches long, fome are longer and broader, some narrower and shorter, rough or harsh in handling on both sides, nickt or indented about the edges, and many times crumpled, having a nerve in the middle, and many fmaller nerues growing from him: the leafe on one fide of the nerve is alwaies longer than on the other. On these leaves oftentimes grow blisters or small bladders, in which at the spring are little wormes about the bignesse of bed-sleas. This Elme is common in all parts of England where I

I Vlmus vulgatiss. folio lato scabro. The common Elme tree.



1 2 Vlmus minor folio angusto scabro. The narrow leaved Elme.



Vimus minor felio angusto scabro. The narrow leafed Elme.

2 This tree is like the other, but much leffer and lower; the leaves are viually about two inches and a halfe long, and an inch or an inch and a quarter broad, nickt or indented about the edges, and hath one fide longer than the other, as the first hath, and are also harsh or rough on both fides, the barke or Rinde will also strip as the first doth. Hitherto I have not observed either the floures of feed, or blifters on the leaves, nor have I had any fight of the Timber, or heard of any ve thereof. This Kinde I have feene growing but once, and that in the hedges by the high-way, as I rode betweene Christ Church and Limmington in the New Forrest in Hampeshire.

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about the middle of September 1624, from whence I brought some small plants of it, not a foot in length, which now, 1633, are rifen up ten or twelve foot high, & grow with me by the first kind, but are easily to be discerned apart, by any that will looke on both.

3 Vlmus folio latifimo frabro. Witch Hasell, or the broadest leaved Elme.

4 Vlmas folio zlabro. Witch Elme, or smooth leaved Elme.





V lmus folio latißimo (cabro. Witch Hafell, or the broadest leaved Elme.

This groweth to be a very great tree, and also very high, especially when he groweth in woods among it other trees: the barke on the outfide is blacker than that of the first, and is also very fough, so that when there is plenty of sap it will strip or peele from the wood of the boughes from the one end to the other, a dozen foot in length or more, without breaking, whereof are often made cords or ropes: the timber hereof is in colour neere like the first; it is nothing so firme or strong for naues of Carts as the fruit is, but will more eafily cleaue; this timber is also couered with a white sappe next the barke: the branches or young boughes are groffer and bigger, and doe foread themselves broader, and hang more downed and than those of the first; the sloures are nothing but chiues, very like those of the first kinde : the seed is also like, but something bigger : the leaves are much broader and longer than any of the kindes of Eime, vinally three or foure inches broad, and fiue or fix inches long, also rough or harsh in handling on both sides, snipt or indented about the edges, neere refembling the leaves of the Hafell : the one fide of the leaves are also most sommony longer than the other, also on the leaute of this Eline are sometimes blikers or bladders like those of the first kinde, This prospereth and naturally groweth id any foile moist or dry, buligh little, and in low vallies in good plenty in most places in Hampfritti where it is commonly called Witch Hafell. Old men affirme, that when long boughes were in great vie, there stere very many made of the wood of this tree, for which purpose it is monitioned in the statutes of England by the same of Wirch Halell, as 8: 8/410. This hath little affinitie with Carpinag which in E fex is called Witch provider is moderal the confer of this wood than of \voidow corlor, and not consellated

to face si

#### Vlmus folio glabro. Witch Elme, or smooth leaven Elme.

This kinde is in bigneffe and height like the first, the boughes grow as those of the Witch Hafell do, that is hanged more downewards than those of the common Elme, the barke is blacker, than that of the first kinde, it will also peele from the boughes: the floures are like the first, and to are the feeds: the leaues in forme are like those of the first kind, but are smooth in handling on both fides. My worthy friend and excellent Herbarist of happy memory M' William Coys of Stubbers in the Parish of Northokington in Essex told me, that the wood of this kinde was more defired for naues of Carts than the wood of the first. I observed it growing very plentifully as I rode between Rumford and the faid Stubbers, in the yeare 1620, intermixed with the first kinde, but cassly tobe discerned apart, and is inthose parts vsually called Witch Elme. ±

The Place.

The first kinde of Elme groweth plentifully in all places of England. The rest are set forth in their descriptions.

The Time.

The feeds of the Elme sheweth it selfe first, and before the leaves; it falleth in the end of Aprill, at what time the leaves begin to fpring. The Names.

The first is called in Greeke, where in Latine, Vinus in high Dutch, 1811 holts 1811 hol battm; in low Dutch Dimen; in French, Orme, and Omeau: in Italian, Olmo: in Spanish, Vimo: in English, Elme tree.

The feed is named by Pliny and Columella, Samera. The little wormes which are found with the liquor within the small bladders be named in Greeke, wine: it Latine Culices, and Muliones,

The other Elme is called by Theophrastus, imminia; which GaZa translateth Montiulmus or mountaine Elme. Columella nameth it Vernacula, or Nostras Vlmus, that is to fay, Italica, or Italian Elme: it is called in low Dutch, Derfeleer, and in fome places, Deerenteer.

The Temperature and Vertues

The leaves and barke of the Elme bee moderately hot, with an evident clenfing faculty; they haue in the chewing a certaine clammy and glewing quality.

The leaves of Elme glew and heale vp greene wounds, fo doth the barke wrapped and fwadled about the wound like a band.

The leaves being stamped with vineger do take away scurffe.

Dioscorides writeth, That one ounce weight of the thicker barke drunke with wine or water purgeth flegme.

The decoction of Elme leaves, as also of the barke or root, healeth broken bones very speedily, if they be fomented or bathed therewith.

The liquor that is found in the blifters doth beautifie the face, and scoureth away all spots, freekles,pimples,spreading tetters, and fuch like, being applied thereto.

Ir healeth greene wounds, and cureth ruptures newly made, being laid on with Spleenwoort and the truffe closely fet vnto it.

# CHAP. 117. Of the Line or Linden Tree-

He female Line or Linden tree waxeth very great and thicke, spreading forth his branches wide and farre abroad, being a tree which yeeldeth a most pleasant shadow, wider and within whose boughes may be made brane summer houses and banqueting arbors, because the more that it is surcharged with weight of simber and such like, the better it with source riffr. The barke is brownish, very smooth, and plaine on the outside, but that which is next to the timber is white, most and rough, feruing very well for sopes, trafes, and halters. The timber is whitiff, plaine and without knots, yea very soft and gentle in the truting or handling. Better gynpouder is made of the coales of this wood than of Willow coales. The leaves are greene,

fmooth, thining, and large, fomewhat fnipt or toothed about the edges: the floures are little, whitill, of a good fauour, and very many in number, growing clustering together from out of the middle of the leafe : out of which proceedeth a small whitish long narrow leafe : after the floures succeed cornered sharpe pointed Nuts, of the bignesse of Hasell Nuts. This tree seemeth to be a kinde of Elmc, and the people of Effex about Heningham (wheras great plenty groweth by the way fides) do call it broad leafed Elme.

1 Tilia famina. The female Line tree.

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2 Tiliamas. The male Line tree.



2 The male Tilia or Line tree groweth also very great and thicke, spreading it selfe far abroad like the other Linden tree: his barke is very tough and pliant, and ferueth to make cords and halters of. The timber of this tree is much harder, more knotty, and more yellow than the timber of the other, not much differing from the timber of the Elme tree: the leaves hereof are not much ynlike. Inv leaves, not very greene, somewhat snipt about the edges; from the middle whereof come forth clusters of litle white flours like the former: which being vaded, there succeed small round pellets, growing, clustering together like luy berries, within which is contained a little round blackish feed which falleth out when the berry is ripe. The Place.

The female Linden tree groweth in some woods in Northampton shire; also neere Colchester, and in many places alongst the high way leading from London to Henningham, in the county of

The male Linden tree groweth in my Lord Treasurers garden in the Strand, and in fundry other places, as at Barn-elmes, and in a garden at Saint Katherines neere London. & The female growes in the places here named, but I have not yet observed the male. ‡

The trees floure in May, and their fruit is ripe in August.

The Linden tree is called in Greeke and in Latine, Tilia : in high Durch Linden, and Linden baumt in low Dutch, Linde and Lindenboomt the Italians, Tilia : the Spaniard, Teja . in French, Tilet and Tilieal : in English, Linden tree, and Line tree:

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The Temperature. The barke and leaues of the Linden or Line tree, are of a temperate heate, somewhat drying and

The Vertues

The leaves of Tilia boyled in Smithes water with a piece of Allum and a little honey, cure the fores in childrens mouthes.

The leaves boiled vntill they be tender; and pouned very fmall with hogs greafe, and the pouder of Fenngreeke and Linefeed, take away hot swellings and bring impostumes to maturation, being

The floures are commended by divers against paine of the head proceeding of a cold cause. against distinctive Apoplexic, and also the falling sicknesse, and not onely the sloures, but the di-

The leaves of the Linden (faith Theophrasim) are very sweet, and be a fodder for most kind of cattle: the fruit can be eaten of none.

CHAP. 118. Of the Maple tree.

I Acermaius. The great Maple.

† 2 Acer minus. The leffer Maple.



The Description.

Thegreat Maple is a beautifull and high tree, with a barke of a meane smoothness, the fibflance of the wood is tender and easie to worke on; it sendeth forth on energy fide very many goodly boughes and branches, which make an excellent shadow against the hear of the Suit v

which are great, broad, and cornered leaves, much like to those of the Vine, hanging by long reddish stalkes; the floures hang by clusters, of a whitish greene colour; after them commeth yo long fruit fastened together by couples, one right against another, with kernels bumping out neere to the place in which they are combined in all the other parts flat and thin like vnto parchment, or

resembling the innermost wings of grashoppers: the kernels be white and little,

There is a small Maple which doth oftentimes come to the bignesse of a tree, but most commonly it groweth low after the manner of a shrub: the barke of the young shoots hereof is likewise fmooth; the substance of the wood is white, and easie to be wrought on the leaves are cornered like those of the former, slippery, and fastened with a reddish stalke, but much lesser, very like in bigneffe and smoothnesse to the lease of Sanicle, but that the cuts are deeper: the floures be as those of the former, greene, yet not growing in clusters, but vpon spoked rundles the fruit standers by two and two vpon a stem or foot-stalke.

The Place.

The small or hedge Maple groweth almost enery where in hedges and low woods.

The great Maple is a stranger in England, onely it groweth in the walkes and places of pleasure of noble men, where it especially is planted for the shadow sake, and under the name of Sycomore

These trees floure about the end of March, and their fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke optomyous in Latine, Acer : in English, Maple, or Maple tree

The great Maple is called in high Dutch, Alhoune, and the albeitherne: the French-men, Grand Erable, and Plajne abustuely, and this is thought to be properly called aphines: but they are far deceived that take this for Platanus, or the Plane tree, being drawne into this errour by the necrenesse of the French word; for the Plane tree doth much differ from this. ‡ This is now commonly (yet not rightly) called the Sycomore tree. And feeing vse will have it so, I thinke it were not vnfit to call it the baftard Sycomore. ‡

The other is called in Latine, Acer minor: in high Dutch, 19affeology: in low Dutch, 2000thout: in French. Erable: in English Small Maple and common Maple. The Temperature and Vertues.

What yfe the Maple hath in medicine we finde nothing written of the Grecians, but Pliny in his A 14 booke, 8 chapter affirmeth, That the root pouned and applied, is a fingular remedy for the paine of the liver Sevenus Sammonicus writeth, that it is drunke with wine against the paines of the side.

> Si latus immeritum morbo tentatur acuto. Accensum tinges lapidem stridentibus undis. Hinc bibis : aut Aceris radicem tundis, & una Cum vino capis: hoc prafens medicamen habetur.

Thy harmeleffe fide if tharpe difeafe inuade, In histing water quench a heated stone: This drinke. Or Maple root in pouder made, Take off in wine, a prefent med'cine knowne.

CHAP. 119. Of the Poplar Tree.

of The Kindes.

Therebediuers trees under the title of Poplar, yet differing very notably, as shall be beclared in the descriptions, whereof one is the white, another the blacke, and a third fort fet downe by Plim, which is the Afpe, named by him Lybaca; and by Theophrastus, Kerkis: likewise there is another of America, or of the Indies, which is not to be found in these regions of Europe.

#### The Defoription.

The white Poplar tree commeth foone to perfection, and growes high in flort time, full of boughes at the top: the barke of the body is fmooth, and that of the boughes is like wife white withall: the wood is white, easie to be cleft: the leaues are broad, deeply gaand cornered like almost to those of the Vine, but much lesser, smooth on the vpper side, glib, and somewhat greene, and on the nether side white and woolly: the carkins are long, downy, at the first of a purplish colour: the roots spread many waies, lying under the turse, and nor growing deep, and therefore it happeneth that these trees be often times blowned own with the winde.

I Populus alba. The white Poplar tree.

2 Populus nigra. The blacke Poplar tree.



The blacke Poplar tree is as high as the white, and now and then higher, often times fuller of boughes, and with a thicker body: the barke thereof is likewife funooth, but the fub flance of the wood is harder, yellower, and nor fo white, fuller of veines, and not fo easily eleft: the leaues be for what long, and broad below toward the ftem, fharpe at the point, and a little fnipt about the edge, which come forth long aglets or catkins, which do turne into clufters: the buds which fhew them-table outment called Vinguantum Populeon.

The third kinde of Poplar is also a great tree: the barke and substance of the wood is somewhat like that of the somer: this tree is garnished with many brittle and tender branches, set full and sender branches and sender than the blacke Poplar, hanging you long one to another, yea though the weather becalme, and searce any winde blowing, and it is known by the name of the Aspen tree: the roots hereof are stronger, and grow deeper into the ground than those of the white Poplar.

4 This strange Poplar, which some do cal Populus resundifolia, in English, the round leafed Poplar of India, waxeth a great tree, be dect with many goodly twiggie branches, tough and limmer like

3 Populus Libyca. The Aspen tree.

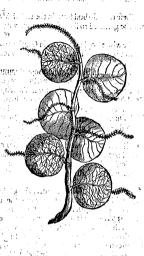
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‡ 5 Populus alba folijs minoribus. The lesser leaued white Poplar.



4 Populas Americana. The Indian Poplar tree.



the Willow, full of joynts where the leaues doe grow, of a perfect roundnesse, sauewhere it cleaueth or groweth to the stalkersom the bosoms or corners of these leaues come forth small aglets, like unto our Poplar, but smallerithe leafe is thicke, and very like the leaues of Arbor Inda, but broader, of an astringent taste, somewhat heating the mouth, and saltish.

5 There is also another fort of Poplar which groweth likewise vnto a great tree, the branches whereof are knotty and bunched forth as Hough it were full of scabs or fores: the leaues come forth in tusts most commonly at the end of the boughes, not cut of jagged, but resembling the leaues of that Anti-plex called Pes Anserinus; in colour like the former, but the aglets are not so closely packed together, otherwise it is like.

The Place.

These trees doe grow in low moist places, as in medowe's neere vnto ditches, standing waters and rivers.

The first kinde of white Poplar groweth not very common in England, but in some places here and there a tree: I found many both small & great growing in a low medow

turning up a lane at the farther and of a village called Blacke wall, from London; and in Effex at a place called Ouenden, and in divers other places.

The Indian Poplar groweth in most parts of the Islands of the West-Indies. The Time.

These trees do bud forth in the end of March and beginning of Aprill, at which time the buds must be gathered to serue for Vnguentum Populeon.

The white Poplar is called in Greeke, and: in Latine, Popular alba: of divers, Parfarus, as of Plantus in his Comedie Penulus, as you may fee by his words fer downe in the chapter of Colts-foot, pag.813.

It is called in high Dutch, Moppelbaum, Metia Albarbaum; in low Dutch, Abeel, of his horie or aged colour, and alfo aberlboome; which the Grammarians doe falfly interpret Abis, the Fire tree: in Italian, Popolo nero: in French, Penplier blane, Aubel, Obel, or Aubeas: in English, white Poplar tree, and Abeell, after the Dutch name.

The second is called in Greeke, so, more in Latine, Populus migra: by Petrus Crescentius, Albarus: in high Dutch, Afpen : in low Dutch, Apopulier : in Italian, Populonero : in French, Peoplier noir : in Spanish, Alame nigailhe: in English, Poplar tree, blacke Poplar, and Peplar. The first or new forung buds whereof are called of the Apothecaries, Oculi Populi, Poplar buds: others chufe rather to call it Gemma Populi. fome of the Gracians name it some whereupon they grounded their error, who rafhly supposed that those rosenny or clammy buds are not to be put or vsed in the composition of the ointment bearing the name of the Poplar, and commonly called in English, Popilion and Pompillion; but the berries that grow in clusters, in which there is no clamminesse at

They are also as farre deceived, who giving credit to Poets sables, doe beleeve that Amber commeth of the clammy rofin falling into the river Poo.

The third is called of diues, Populus tremula, which word is borrowed of the French-men, who name it Tremble: it also received a name among at the low-Country men, from the noise and ratling of the leaves, viz. Battelet: this is that which is named of Pliny, Libica: and by Theophe, and which Gaza calleth Populus montana: in English, Aspe, and Aspen tree, and may also be called Tremble, after the French name, confidering it is the matter whereof womens tongues were made, (as the Poets and some others report) which seldome cease wagging.

The Temperature and Vertues. The white Poplar hath a clenfing faculty, faith Galen, and a mixt temperature, confifting of a Ά watery warme effence, and also a thin earthy substance.

The barke as Disserted, writeth, to the weight of an ounce(or as others fay, and that more truly, of little more than a dram) is a good remedy for the Sciatica or ache in the huckle bones, and for

That this baske is good for the Sciatica, Serenus Sammonicus doth also write;

Sapius occultus villa coxendice morbus Perfurit & greffus dire languere meratur : Populus alba dabit medicos de cortice potus.

An hidden disease doth oft rage and raine. The hip ouercome and vex with the paine, It makes with vile aking one tread flow and shrinke; The barke of white Poplar is helpe had in drinke.

D The fame barke is also reported to make a woman barren, if it be drunke with the kidney of a Mule, which thing the leaues also are thought to performe, being taken after the floures or seds be

The warme juice of the leaues being dropped into the eares doth take away the paine thereof. The Rosin or clammy substance of the blacke Poplar buds is not and dry, and of thin parts, attemusting and mollifying: it is also fitly mixed acopy of malegmain: the leaves have in a manner the like operation for all these things, yet weaker and not so effectuall, as Galen teacheth.

The leaues and young buds of blacke Poplar affwage the paine of the gout in the handsor feet, being made into an ointment with May butter.

The ointment made of the buds is good against all inflammations, bruses, squats, falls, and such like: this ointment is very well knowne to the Apothecaries.

Paulas Agineta teacheth to make an oile also hereof, called Agyrinum, or oile of blacke Poplat.

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# CHAP. 120. Of the Plane tree.

Platanus. The Plane tree.



The Defeription.

He Plane is a great tree, having very long and farre spreading boughes casting a wonderfull broad shadow, by reason wherof it was highly commended and effected of among the old Romans: the leaves are cornered like those of Palma Christi, greater than Vine leaves, and hanging vpon little red foot-stalkes: the floures are small and mossie, and of a pale yellowish colour: the fruit is round like a ball,rugged, and fomewhat hairy; but in Asia more hairy and greater, almost as big as a Walnut : the root is great. dispersing it selfe far abroad. The Place.

The Plane tree delighteth to grow by fprings or rivers : Pliny reports that they were wont to bee cherished with wine: they grew afterward (faith he) to bee of fo great honour (meaning the Plane trees ) as that they were cherifhed and watered with wine; and it is found by experience that the fame is very comfortable to the roots, and wee haue already taught, that trees defire to drinke Wine. This tree is strange in Italy, it is no where seene in Germany, nor in the low-Countries : in Afia it groweth plentifully : it is found also

in Candy, growing in vallies, and necre virto the hill Athos, as Petrus Bellanius in his Singularities doth declare: it groweth in many places of Greece, and is found planted in some places of Italy, for pleasure rather than for profit. My servant William Mar hall (whom I sent into the Mediterranean sea as Surgeon vnto the Hercules of London) found divers trees hereof growing in Lepanto, hard by the sea side, at the entrance into the towne, a port of Morea, beeing a part of Greece, and from thence brought one of these rough buttons, being the fruit thereof. ‡ There are one or two yong ones at this time growing with M' Tradescant. ‡

The Plane trees cast their leaves in Winter, as Bellonius testifieth, and therefore it is no marvell that they keepe away the Sun in Summer, and not at all in Winter: there is, faith Pliny, no greater commendation of the tree, than that it keepeth away the Sunne in Summer, and entertaineth it in Winter.

The Names

This tree is called in Greeke, misses: and likewife in Latine Platanus: it beareth his name of the bredth : the French-mens Plasne doth far differ from this which is a kinde of Maple : this tree is named in English, Plane tree.

The Temperature and Vertues. The Plane tree is of a cold and moift effence as Galen faithithe greene leaves are good to be laid A vpon hot swellings and inflammations in the beginning.

Being boiled in wine they are a remedy for the running and the watering of the cies, if they bee B pod maior sam bed

The barke and balls do dry the barke boyled in vineger helpeth the tooth-ache. The fruit of the Plane tree drunke with Wine helpeth the biring of mad dogs and freprint and D.

mixed with hogs greafe it maketh a good ointment against burning and scalding. The burned barke doth mightily dry, and feoureth withall; it remough the white four e, and cureth moist vicers.

CHAPS

The

The dust or downe, saith Galen, that lieth on the leaves of the tree is to be taken heed of, for if it be drawne in with the breath, it is offenfiue to the winde-pipe by his extreme drynesse, and making the same rough, and hurting the voice, as it doth'also the sight and hearing, if it fall into the eyes or eates. Dieserides doth not attribute this to the dust or downe of the leaves onely, but also to that of

# CHAP. 121. Of the Wayfaring tree.

Lantana, sine Viburnum. The Wavfaring tree.



THe Wayfaring mans tree growes up to the height of an hedge tree, of a meane bignes: the trunke or body thereof is couered with a tuffetbarke: the branches are long, tough, and easie to be bowed, and hard to be broken, as are those of the Willow, couered with a fost whitish barke, whereon are broad leaves thicke and rough, fleightly indented about the edges, of a white colour, and tomewhat hairy whilest they be fresh and green; but when they begin to wither and fall away, they are reddish, and set together by couples one opposit to another. The floures are white, and grow in clusters:after which come clusters of fruit of the bignesse of a peafe, somewhat flat on both fides, at the first greene, after red, and blacke when they be ripe: the root disperseth it selfe far abroad under the vpper crust of the earth. The Place.

This tree groweth in most hedges in rough and stony places, upon hils and low woods, specially in the chalky grounds of Kent about Cobham, Southfleet, and Grauesend, and in all the tract to Canterbury.

I The Time.

The floures appeare in Summer: the berries are tipe in the end of Autumne, and new leaves come forth in the Spring.

The Names.

This hedge tree is called Vinrna of Ruellins: in French, Viorne, and Viorne; in Italian, Lantena: it is reputed for the tree Viburnum, of which Virgill maketh mention in the first Eclog, where hee commendeth the City Rome for the loftineffe and flatelineffe thereof, aboue other Cities, faying, that as the tall Cypres trees do shew themselves aboue the low and shrubby Viorne, so doth Rome aboue other Cities lift up her head very high : in these verses:

Verum hac tantum alias inter caput exsulis virbes, Quantum lenta solent inter vibinna cupressi.

But this all other cities so excels,

As Cypresse, which mongst bending Viornes dwels.

† I judge Vibarnum not to be a name to any particular plantibut a generall name to all low and bending thrubs; amongst which this here described may take place as one. I enquired of acounery man in Effex, if he knew any name of this: he answered, ir was called the Cotton tree, by reason of the foftnesse of the leaves, ‡

The leaves and berries of Lantana are cold and dry, and of a bliffing quality.

The Vertues.

The decoction of the leaves of Lantaua is very good to be gargled in the mouth against all swel- A lings and inflammations thereof, against the scurule and other diseases of the gums, and fastneth loofe teeth.

The fame boyled in lee doth make the haires blacke if they be bathed or washed therewith, and B fuffered to dry of it felfe.

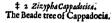
The berries are of the like faculty, the pouder whereof when they be dried stay the laske, all iffues of bloud, and also the whites.

It is reported that the barke of the root of the tree buried a certaine time in the earth, and after. D wards boyled and stamped according to Art, maketh good Bird-lime for Fowlers to catch Birds

# CHAP. 122. Of the Beade tree.

I Zizypha candida. The Beade tree.

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This tree was called Zizypha candida by the Herbarifts of Montpellier, and by the Yenetians and Italians, yeomerus, but yntruly: the Portugals have refined it of the Renall.

We all which and each whereof have erred together, both in respect of the fruit all of the whole trees force have salled it Zizypha, though in faculty it is nothing, like; for the taile of this finit is very vnpleasant, virulent and bitter. But deciding all controversies, this is the tree which Anies calletts, Anderson, which is very great, charged with many large arms, that are garnished with winggle branches, let full of great leaves constiting of fundry, small leaves, one growing sight op posters an another like the leaves of the associated with many leaves, one growing sight op posters another like the leaves of the associated with more deepely cur about the edges, like the recth of a say; among which come the sources, consisting of successful and blow one layd abroad in manner of a starre; from the middelt whereoft grows the forth a small blow was relembling Coo! A

resembling a Chalice: after which succeedeth the fruit, couered with a brownish yellow shell, yery relembling a Chanter and which the first of Light with the first of Light with the fruit of Lightest (whereof Dedonaus in his last edition maketh it a kinde) of a rancke, like vinto the ratio of talloct of the first cornered flone within, which being drawne on a ftring, ferreth to make beades of for want of other things.

make beaues of your want of outsit times.

2 Zizyphus Cappadocica groweth not fo great as the former, but is of a meane stature, and full of 2 Zizyprin Gappanorus growth und that which groweth vpon the trunke and great boughes the barke is fmooth and euen, and that which groweth vpon the trunke and great boughes is of a shining scarlet colour tout of these great armes or boughes grow stender twigges, white and for a mining training to the contrary or backe part, and are like for the contrary or backe part, and are like to the leaves of Willow, but narrower, and whiter: amongst these leaves come forth small hollow yellowish floures, growing at the joynts of the branches, most commonly three together, and of a pleasant sauour, with some sew threds or chiues in the middle thereof. After which succeeden the fruit, of the bignesse and fashion of the smallest Oliuc, white both within and without, wherein is contained a small stone which yeeldeth a kernell of a pleasant taste and very sweet.

¶ The Place.

CM atthislus writeth, that Ziziphus candids is found in the cloifters of many monasteries in Italy; Lobel faith that it groweth in many places in Venice and Narbon; and it is wont now of late to be planted and cherished in the good liest orchards of all the low-Countries.

Zizyphus Cappadocica groweth likewise in many places of Italy, and specially in Spaine: it is also cherished in gardens both in Germany and in the low-Countries. ‡ It groweth also here in the

garden of M. John Parkinfeu. \$

I The Time.

These trees floure in Iune, in Italy and Spaine; their fruit is ripe in September; but in Germany and the low Countries there doth no fruit follow the floures.

The Names.

Zizyphus candida Anicen calleth Azederach, Orasdivers read it, Azederaeth: and they name it, faith he, in Rechi; Arbor Mirobalanorum, or the Mirobalane tree, but not properly, and in Tabrasten, and Kien, and Thihich. The later writers are farre deceined in taking it to be the Sycomore tree; and they as much, that would have it to be the Lote or Nettle tree: it may be named in English, Beade tree, for the cause before alledged.

The other is altera feeses Zizophi, or the second kinde of luiube tree, which Columella in his ninth booke and fourth chapter doth call Ziz Jphm alba, or white Iniube tree, for difference from the other that is fyrnamed Rutila, or glittering redde. Pling calleth this Zizyphus Cappadocica, in his 21 booke, ninth chapter, where he entreateth of the honour of Garlands, of which hee faith there be two forts, whereof fome be made of floures, and others of leaves: I would call the floures (faith he) broomes, for of those is gathered a yellow floure, and Rhododendron, also Zizypha, which is called Cappadoisa. The floures of these are sweet of smell, and like to Oline floures. Neither doth Columnila or Pling vnaduifedly take this for Zlziphui, for both the leaves and floures grow out of the render and yong forung twigs, as they, likewise do out of the former the floures are very sweet of smell, and cast their fauor far abroad : the fruit alfo is like that of the former.

Anicen writing and intreating of A Zadar arth, faith, that the flowers thereof be hot in the third The Temperature. degree, and dry in the end of the first.

Zizyphus Cappadocica is cold and dry of complexion.

The floures of Zyaphus, or Azadaraeth open the obstructions of the braine.

The diffilled water thereof killerh nits and lice, preferreth the vaire of the head from falling, especially being mixed with whitewine, and the head bathed with it.

The fruit is very hurtfull to the cheft, and a trouble formeenemy to the stomacke; it is dangerous, and peraduenture deadly.

Moreover, it is reported, That the decoction of the barke and of Fumitory, with Mirobalans added, is good for agues proceeding of flegme.

The juyce of the uppermost leanes with hony is a remedy against poyson.

The like also hath thatis: the Beade cree, faith hee, is not and dry: it is good for sopplings of the head; it maketh the haire long; yet is the fruit thereof very offentiue to the flouracte, and of

centimes found to be pertitious and deadly.

Lichtarbiolas writerth, that the leaves and wood bringerh death even vitto beafts, and that the poyfor thereof is refifted by the fame remedies that Olemder is.

H Soul for those water scaldesh them with the continual! is the decoction therefore have a second for those water scaldesh them with the continual! is the decoction there is a led for scale as a second for those water scaldesh them with the continual! is the decoction there is a led for scale as a sate the running of the reines and the exulterations of the bladder and priny parts.

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 3.

A looch or licking medicine made of it or the fyrup is excellent good against the spitting of G bloud proceeding of the distillations of sharp or falt humors.

† The figure that formerly was in the second place was of the narrow leafed kind of Guidena Tagwinus, which you shall finds in the second place of the next

# CHAP. 123. Of the Lote or Nettle tree.

Lotus arhor The Nettle tree.



The Description.

This Lote whereof we write is a tree as big as a Pear tree, or bigger & higher: the body and arms are very thick, the bark whereof is fmooth, of a gallant greene co-lour tending to blewnesse, the boughs are long, and fpred themselues all abroad: the leaues be like those of the Nettle, sharpe pointed and nickt in the edges like a faw, and dasht here and there with stripes of a vellowish white color: the beries be round and hang vpon long stalks like cherries, of a yellowish white colour at the first, and afterward red, but being ripe they are fornwhat black.

The Place.

This is a rare and strange tree in both the Germanies; it was brought out of Italy, where there is found store thereof, as Matthiolus testifieth. I haue a imall tree thereof in my garden. There is also a tree thereof in the garden under London wall. fomtime belonging to M' Gray an apothecarie of London; and another great tree in a garden neere Colemanstreet in London, belonging to the Queens Apothecarie at the impression hereof, called M'Hagh Morgan, a curious Conferuer of rare Simples. The Lote treedoth alfogrow in Africke, but it somewhat differs from the Italians Lote in fruit, as Plint in plain words thew-

eth, lib. 13. cap. 17. That part of Africk, faith he, that lieth toward vs, brings forth the famous Lote tree which they call Celtis, and the same well known in Italy, but altered by the foile: it is as big as the Peare tree, although Nepos Cornelius reporteth it to be shorter; the leaves are full of fine cuts, otherwise they be thought to be like those of the Holme tree. There be many differences, but the fame are made specially by the fruit, which is as big as a beane, of the colour of Saffron, but before it is thorow ripe it changeth his colour as doth the grape. It growes thick among the boughs after the maner of Myrtle not as in Italy, after the maner of the Cherry : the fruit of it is there fo fweet, as it hath also given a name to that Country and land, Too hospitable to strangers, and forgetfull of their own country.

It is reported that they are troubled with no diseases of the belly that eat it. The better is that which hath no kernell, which in the other kind is stony; there is also pressed out of it a Wine like to a fweet wine, which the same Mepos denieth to endure aboue ten daies, and the berries stamped with alica are referred in vessels for food. Moreover, we have heard say that armies have beene fed therewith as they have passed to and fro thorow Africk. The colour of the wood is black, they vie to make flutes and pipes of it; the root serveth for knife hafts and other thort works this is there the nature of the tree. Thus far Pliny. In the same place he saith that this renowned tree growers about Syrtes and Nasamona. And lib. 5. ca. 7. he sheweth, that there is not far from the lesser Syrtes the Island Menynx, syrnamed Lotophagitis, of the plenty of Lote tress.

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Strabo.li. 17. affirmeth, that not only Menynx but also the leffer Syrtis is thought to be Lotopha. gitis: First, saith he, lieth Syrtis, a certain long Island by the name Cercinna, and another lesser, cal. led Cercinnitis; next to this is the leffer Syrtis, which they cal Lotophagitis Syrtis; the compaffe of this gulfe is almost 1600 surlongs, the bredth of the mouth 600. By both the capes there be Islands ioined to the main land, that is, Circinna and Menynx, of like bignesse: they think that Menynx is the country of the Lotophagi, or those that feed of the Lote trees. Of which country Homer maketh mention, and there are certain monuments to be feen, and Vlyfes altar, and the fruit it felfe for there be in it great plenty of Lote trees, whose fruit is wonderfull sweet. So faith Strabe

This Lote is also described by Theophrasses, li. 4. where he saith there are very many kinds which be seuered by the fruit: the fruit is of the bignes of a bean, which when it waxeth ripe altereth his colour as Grapes do. The fruit of which the Lotophagi eat is sweet, pleasant, harmlesse, and wholfome for the belly, but that is pleasanter which is without kernels, whereof they make their wine.

This Lote tree as the same author affirmeth, is by nature euerlasting, witnesse those wherof Pline writ, lib, 16.cap. 44. At Rome (faith he) the Lote tree in Lucina's court, how much elder it was than the church of the city (built in the yeare which was without magistrats, 469) is vncertaine. But doubtlesse it was elder, because Lucina bare the name of that Lucins or group. This is now about 450 yeares old. That is elder which is fyrnamed Capillata or hairy, because the haire of the Vestal Virgins was brought vnto it: but the other Lote tree in Vulcans church, which Romulus built by the victorie of tenths, is taken to be as old as the city, as Maffurius witneffeth.

The Time.

They lose their leaues at the first approach of winter, and recouer them again in Aprillabe fruit is ripe in September.

The Names. The tree is called in Greek, And: in Latine by Pliny, Celtis: in Italian, Perlara; by those of Trent. Bagolaro : in English, Lote tree, and Nettle tree.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The Lote tree is not greatly binding, as Galen faith, but of thin parts, and of a drying nature. The decoction of the wood beaten small, being either drunke or vsed clister wise, helpeth the bloudy flix the whites and reds.

It stops the lask, and maketh the haire yellow, and as Galen faith keepeth haires from falling. The shiners or small pieces thereof, as the same Author saith, are boiled somtimes in water, somtimes in wine, as need shall require.

CHAP. 124.

Of Italian Wood of Life, or Pock-wood, vulgarly called Lignum vites

The Description.

1' Talian Lignum vita or Wood of life grows to a faire and beautifulf tree, having a straight and vpright body couered ouer with a smooth and dark green barke, yeelding forth many twiggy branches fer forth of goodly leanes like those of the Pear tree, but of greater beauty, and fomwhat broader; amongst which comes forth the fruit, growing close to the branches afmost without stalks; this fruit is round, at the first green, but black when it is ripe, as big as Cherries, of an excellent sweet tast when it is dried. But this is not the Indian Ligium fand uni or Guaiacum whereof our bowles and physical drinks be made, but it is a bastard kinde thereof, first planted in the common garden at Padua by the learned Fallopius, who supposed it to be the right Guaiacum. ‡ 2 The leaves of this are longer and narower than the former, but firm also and nervous like as they are; the fruit is in fhape like Sebestens, but much lesse, of a blewish colour when it is ripe, with many little frones within; the taffe hereof is not unpleafant. Matthiolus cals this Pfendoloins; and Tabern. Lotus Africana; whole figure our Author in the last chapter faue one gaue which for the Zizyphus Cappadocica, ± and the Street and the language

The Place. Guaiacum Patavinum groweth plentifotly about Lugdunum or Lyons in France. I planted it in the garden of Barn-Elmes neere London two trees: besides, there groweth another in the garden of M' Gray an Apotherary of London and in my garden likewife.



2 Guaiacum Patavinum angustifal. Narrow leafed Italian Guaiacum

The Time. It floureth in May, and the fault is ripe in September.

The Names. Guaiacum Patavinum hath bin reputed for the Lotus of Theophrastus : in English it is called the bastard Meuvnwood.

† This hath no affinity with the true Indian Grajacum which is frequently yied in medicine. The Nature and Vertues. The fruit of this is thought to be of the same temper and quality with that of the Nettle tree.

# CHAP. 125. Of the Strawberry tree. 1999.

The Description.

He Strawberry tree groweth for the most part low very like in bignesse water the Quince tree (whereunto Dieforides compareth it.). The body is couered with a reddish barke both rough and scaly : the boughes stand thicke on the top, somwhat reddish. The leaves be broad long and smooth like those of Bayes, somwhat nicked in the edges, and of a pale green colour: the flours grow in clusters, being hollow and white, and now and then on the one fide formwhat of a purple colour: in their places come forth certain berries hanging down voon little long stems like to Strawberries, but greater, without, a stone within, but onely with little feeds, at the first greene, and being ripe they are of a gallant red colour, in take formwhat harsh, and in a manner without any rellish of which Thrushes and Black-birds do feed in winter.

Arbutus. The Strawberry tree.



The Place.

The Strawberry tree groweth in most couneries of Greece, in Candy, leafy, and Spaine, alfo in the vallies of the mountaine Athos, where being in other places but little, they become huge trees, as P. Bellanius writeth, Inba also reporteth. that there be in Arabia of them 50 cubits high. They grew only in some few gardens with vs.

The Time The Strawberry tree floureth in Iuly & Au. gust, and the fruit is ripe in September, after it hath remained spon the tree by the space of an whole yeare.

The Names. This tree is called in Greek, space: in Latine, Arbutus : in English, Strawberry tree,& Arbute

The Fruit is named in Greeke, Mayofinda, Or as others reade it, Musimur : in Latine, Memacylum, and Arbaus. Pliny calls it Vnedo; ground Straw-berries (faith he) haue one body, and Vnedo, much like vnro them, another body, which cally in apple is like to the fruit of the earth. The Italians call this Strawbery Albarro: the Spaniards, Madrono, Medronheyro, and Medronho : in French, Arboutes, Arbous, In English, Tree Strawberry.

The Temperature and Vertues. The fruit of the Strawberry tree is of a cold temper, hurting the stomack and causing headache, wherefore no wholfome food, though it be eaten in fome places by the poorer fort of people.

# CHAP. 126. Of the Plum Tree.

The Kindes.

write of Plums particularly would require a peculiar Volume, and yet the end not be attain The dynto, nor the flock or kindred perfectly known, neither to be diffinguished apartithe numbers of the forts or kinds are not known to any one Country, every clymat hath his own fruit, farrediffering from that of other places: my selfe haue fixty forts in my garden, and all strange and rate of the forts or kinds are not known to any one Country. there be in other places many more common, and yet yearly commeth to our hands others not before known, therefore a few figures shall serve for the rest. ‡ Let such as require a larger history of these varieties have recourse to the oft mentioned Work of M. Parkinson: and such as desire the things themselves may find most of the best with M. Iohn Millen in Old street. ‡

He Plum or Damfon tree is of a mean bignering.

The Plum or Damfon tree is of a mean bignering, it is couered with a smooth barke: the branches are long, whereon do grow broad leaues more long than round, nicked in the edges: the floures are white; the plums do differ in colour, sathion, and bignesse, they are consistent of pulp and skin, and also of kernell, which is shut we in a shell or stone. Some plums are of a blackish blass colours. The Description. of a blackish blew of which some be longer, others rounder, others of the colour of yellow wax, di-uers of a crimion red, greater for the most part than the rest. There be also green plums, and with all very long, of a liveet and pleafant taffe : moreouer, the pulp or meat of fome is drier, and eafilier feparated from the sone; of other-some it is moister, and cleaneth faster. Our common Damson is known to all, and therefore not to be stood upon.

LIB. 3. 1 Prunus domestica.



2 Prunus Mirobalana. The Mirobalan Plum tree.



2 Prunus Amyodalina. The Almond Plum tree.



Rrunus Glooftris. The Sloe tree.



2 The

LIB.3.

2 The Mirobalan Plum tree groweth to the height of a great tree, charged with many great armes or houghes, which divide themselves into small twiggy branches, by means whereof it yeeldeth a goodly and pleafant fhadow: the trunke or body is couered with a finer and thinner barke derin a goodly and pleasant induor, the clause do somewhat refemble those of the Cherrie tree, they are very tender, indented about the edges: the flours be white: the fruit is round, hanging vpon long foot stalks pleasant to behold, greene in the beginning, red when it is almost ripe, and beeing full ripe it glistereth like purple mixed with blacke; the fiesh or meat is full of juice, pleasant in tast; the flone is small, or of a meane biguesse: the tree bringeth forth plenty of fruit energy other yeare,

3 The Almond tree groweth vp to the height of a tree of a meane bigneffe : the branches are long, fmooth, and euen: the leaves are broad, fourthing long, and ribbed in divers places, with fmal nerues running through the fame: the flours are white, fprinkled with a little dash of purple fearcely to be perceived the fruit is long, having a cleft downe the middle, of a brown red colour, and of

4 The Damascen Plum tree groweth likewise to a meane height, the branches very brittle; the leaues of a deep green colour: the fruit is round, of a blewish blacke colour: the stone is likevino that of the Cherry, wherein it differeth from all other Plums.

The Bullesse and the Sloe tree are wilde kindes of Plums, which do vary in their kind, euen as the greater and manured Plums do. Of the Bulleffe, some are greater and of better tafte than others. Sloes are some of one taste, and some of others, more sharp; some greater, and others lesser, the which to diffinguish with long descriptions were to small purpose, considering they be all and euery of them knowne euen vnto the simplest: therefore this shall suffice for their seuerall descrip-

The Place.

The Plum trees grow in all knowne countries of the world: they require a loofe ground, they alfo receive a difference from the regions where they grow, not only of the forme or fashion, but especially of the faculties, as we will forthwith declare.

The Plum trees are also many times graffed into trees of other kindes, and being so ingraffed, they fasiem parentis, succum adoptionis, vt Plinius dicit, exhibent.

The greatest variety of these rare Plums are to be found in the grounds of M' Vincent Pointer of Twicknam before remembred in the chapter of Apples: although my felfe am not without fome,

The wilde Plums grow in most hedges through England.

The common and garden Plum trees do bloome in April: the leanes come forth prefently with them: the fruit is ripe in Summer, some sooner, some later.

The Names.

The Plum tree is called in Greek, x=0, mois : in Latine, Prunus : in high Dutch @dammenbaum: in low-Dutch, pourmen ; in Spanish, Crruelo : in French, Prunier : in English, Plum tree.

The fruit is called in Greeke, Kirmann: in Latine, Prunum: in high-Dutch, 18 faumen: in low-Durch, 1931 pinen: in Italian and French, Prune: in Spanish, Prunes: in English, Prune, and Plum.

These have also names from the regions and countries where they grow. The old Writers have called those that grow in Syria neerevnto Damascus, Damascena Pruna; in English, Damsons, or Damask Prunes: and those that grow in Spain, Hispanica, Spanish Prunes or Plums. So in our age we vie to call those that grow in Hungarie, Hungarica, or Pannanica, Plums of Hungaric: fome, Gallica Pruna, or French Prunes, of the country of France. Clearem Peripatticus faith, that they of Rhodes and Sicilia do call the Damaske Prunes Brabula.

The Temperature and Vertues. A Plummes that be ripe and new gathered from the tree, what fort focuer they are of, do moisten and coole, and yeeld vnto the body very little nourishment, and the same nothing good at all : for as Plummes do very quickly rot, so is also the juice of them apt to putrifie in the body, and like wife to caufe the meat to putrifie which is taken with them : onely they are good for those that would keep their bodies soluble and coole; for by their moissure and slipperinesse they do molli-

Dried Plums, commonly called Prunes, are wholfomer, and more pleafant to the flomack, they yeeld more nourithment and better, and such as cannot easily putrifie. It is reported, saith Galen in his booke of the faculties of Nourishments, that the best doe grow in Damascus a city of Syria; and next to those, they that grow in Spaine; but these do nothing at all binde, yet divers of the Damaske Damfon Prunes very much 3 for Damaske Damfon Prunes are more aftringent, but they of Spaine be sweeter. Dioscorides faith, that Damaske Prunes dried do stay the belly; but Galera firmeth in his books of the faculties of simple medicines, that they do manifestly loose the belly, vet leffer than they that be brought out of Spain, beeing boiled with Mede or honied water which hath a good quantity of hony in it, they loofe the belly very much (as the same Author saith) although taken by themselves, much more if the Mede be supped after them. We commend those of Hungary, which be long and fweet, yet more those of Moravia, the chiefe and principall city in

times past of the province of the Marcomans; for these after they be dried, that the watery humor may be consumed away, be most pleasant to the taste, and do easily without any trouble so mollifie the belly, as that in that respect they go beyond Cassia and Manna, as Tho. Iordanus affirmeth.

The leaves of the Plum tree are good against the swelling of the Vvula, the throat, gums, and C kernels vnder the throat and jawes; they stop the rheum and falling down of humours, if the deco-

ction thereof be made in wine, and gargled in the mouth and throat. The gum which comes out of the Plum tree doth glue and faften together, as Dissertes faith.

Being drunk in wine it wasteth away the stone and heales Lichens in infants and yong children: E if laid on with vineger, it works the same effects that the gum of the Peach & Cherry tree doth.

The wilde Plums do stay and binde the belly, and so doe the vnripe plums of what fort soeuer. F while they are sharp and sourc, for then they are astringent.

The juice of Sloes doth stop the belly, the lask and bloudy flix, the inordinat course of womens G termes, and all other issues of bloud in man or woman, and may very wel be vsed in stead of Acatia, which is a thorny tree growing in Egypt, very hard to be gotten, and of a deare price, and therefore the better for wantons, albeit the Plums of this country are equall vnto it in vertues.

# CHAP. 127. Of Sebesten or the Assyrian Plum.

Scheftena, Myxa, sive Myxara. Affyrian Plums.



SEbestens are also a kinde of Plums, the tree whereof is not valike to the Plum tree, faving it groweth lower than most of the ma-

The Description.

nured Plumme trees: the leaves be harder and rounder: the floures grow at the tops of the branches, confifting of fine fmall white leaves, with pale yellow threds in the middle like to those of the Plumme tree. After followeth the fruit like little Plums, fastned in little skinny cups, which when they be ripe are of a gree. nish black colour, wherein is contained a small hard stone. The fruit is sweet in taste, the pulp or meat is very tough and clammy.

The Place.

The Sebesten trees grow plentifully in Syria and Egypt; they were in times past forcin and strange in Italy, now they grow almost in euery garden, beeing first brought thither in Plinies time : Now do the Sebelten trees, faith hee, lib. 15. cap. 18. begin to grow in Rome among the Service trees.

The Time.

The time doth answer the other common

The Names. Pliny calleth the tree Myxa: it may be suspected that this is the tree which Matron Paradas in his Attick banquet in Athenaus, calls same but we canot certainly affirm it and especially because divers have diverfly deemed thereof. The berry or fruit is named Myxon, and Myxoron, neither haue the Latines any other name. The Arabians and the Apothecasies doe call it Sebellan, which

L, I B. 3.1

is also made an Eng lish name. We may call it the Assyrian Plum. The Temperature and Vertues.

Sebestens bevery temperatly cold and moift and haue a thick and clammy substance, therefore they nourish more than most fruits do ; but withall they easily stop the intrals, and stufyp the nar-

They take away the ruggednesse of the throat and lungs, and asso quench thirst, being taken in a looch or licking medicine, or taken any other way, or by themfelues.

Tendrams or an ounce and halfe of the pap or pulp hereof being inwardly taken doth loofe the

There is also made of this fruit a purging Electuarie, but such an one as quickly mouldeth, and therefore not to be vied but when it is new made.

# CHAP. 128. Of the Indian Plums or Mirobalans,

The Kindes.

THere be divers kinds of Mirobalans, as Chebula, Bellivica, Emblica, &c. They likewife grow vpon divers trees, and in countries far diffant one from another; and Garcias the Portugal phylitian is of opinion that the fine kindes grow vpon fine diners trees. The Description.





The first of the Mirobalan trees, called Chebula, is a shrubby tree altogether wild (which the Indians call Aretca) in stature not vnlike to the Plum tree: the branches are many, and grow thick together, wheron are fet leaves like those of the Peach tree. The fruit is greater than any of the rest, somwhat long, fashioned like a Peare.

2 This fecond kind of Mirobalan called Flava,or Citrina, which some do call Aritiqui, but the common people of India, Arare, groweth vpon a tree of meane stature, having many boughes standing finely in order, and fet full of leaves like to the Service tree.

3 The third kinde of Mirobalans, called Emblica, the Indians call Amiale; which grow vpon a tree of mean stature like the former, but the leaves are very much jagged, in shape like the leaves of Fern, but that they be formwhat thicker, the Indians put not the fruit hereof to physicall vies, but occupie it for the thickning and tanning of their. leather in stead of Rhus or Coriars Sumach, as alfo to make inkeand bletch for other purpoles.

4 Mirobalani Bellirica, called of the Savages, Gotni and Guti, groweth vp to a mean stature, garnished with leaves like Laurel or the bay tree, but

5 The fife kinde of Mirobalans is called India, which the Indians call Recomber 18 growth vpon a tree of mean statute or rather vpon a shrub or hedge plant, bearing leaues like the Willow, and a fruit eight square. There is a fift kinde, the tree whereof is not mentioned by Authors,

The Place and Time. The laft foure kinds of Mirobalans grow in the kingdome of Cambaia: they grow likewife in Goa, Barceala, Malahor, and Dabul: the Kebula in Bifnager, Decan, Guzarar, Bengala, and in many other places of the East Indies. The time agrees with other fruits in those countries. The Names.

Thosewhich we have faid to be yellow, the Inhabitants of those countries where they grow, do

call them Arare: those that be black they call Regemale: the Bellerica, Goim; the Chebula, Aretea; the Emblica are called Aretique.

The Temperature and Vertnes. All the kinds of Mirobalans are in tafte aftringent and sharpe, like to the varioe Sorbus or Ser-

vice berries, and therefore they are of complexion cold and dry. The Indians vie them rather to bind than purge, but if they vie them for a purge, it is onely the decodrion much conferued in fugar, and especially the Chebula: the yellow and black be good that

The yellow and Bellerica taken before meat stop the laske, and help the weak stomack, as Garcias B

The yellow and blacke, or Indica and the Chebula, purge lightly, if two or three drams be taken, C

and draw fuperfluous humors from the head.

The yellow, as some write, purge choler, Chebula flegme, Indica melancholy, and strengthen the D inward parts; but rosted in the embers, or otherwise wasted, they dry more than they purge. There are two forts especially brought into these parts of the world conserved, the Chebula, and E of them the best are somewhat long like a small Limon, with a hard rind and black pith of the taste

of a conscrued Walnut; and the Bellerica, which are round and lesser, and tenderer in eating. Lobel writeth, that of them the Emblica do meanely coole, some do dry in the first degree, they F purge the stomack of rotten slegme, they comfort the brain, the sinues, the heart, and liver, procure appetite, flay vomit, and coole the heate of choler, helpe the vnderstanding, quench thirst and heate

of the intrals. The greatest and heaviest are the best. They purge best and with lesse pain, if they be laid in water in the sun untill they swell, and sod G on a foft fire, & after they have fod and be cold, preserved in source times so much white honey, put

Garcias found the diffilled water very helpful against the French disease & such like insections. H The Bellerice are also of a mild operation, and do comfort: they are cold in the first degree, and dry in the second: the others come neere to the Emblica in operation.

† I have in this Chapter contented my felic with the exprelling of the fruits out of Cliffus and Label, and conimed the figures of the three Mirobalas frees, which our Anchor game ve out of Tabers. Decarle I judge them rather drawned by fracy than by the things the includes.

## CHAP. 129. Of the Injube tree.

Injube Arabum, sive Ziziphus Dodonai. The lujube tree.



The Description.

He Iujube tree is not much lesse than Ziziphus Candida, having a wreathed trunk or body, and a rough barke full of rifts of eramics, and fifte branches before with firtog and hard prickles, from whence grow our many long wigs or little ftalks half a foot or more in length, in thew like Rushes, limmer, and easily bowing themselves, and very flender like the twigs of Spartum: about which come forth leaves one aboue another, which are fomewhat long, not very great, but hard and tough like to the leaves of Peruinca or Peruincle, & among thefe leaves come forth pale & moffie little flours : after which succeed long red wel tasted sweet berries as big as Olives (of a mean quantitie) or little Prunes, or small plums, wherein there are hard flones, or in which a small kernell is contained.

The Place.

There be now at this day Iujube trees growing in very many places of Italy, which in times past were newly brought thither out of Syria, and that about Plinies time, as hee himselfe hath written, lib. 17.640.10. The Time.

It floureth in Aprill, ar which time the feeds or stones are to be let or fown for increase.

The Names Trans

This tree is called in Greeke 30 or and com, with 10 s in the second syllable : in Latine likewife

Instruct is called in Greeke, to and copy, with Jumpe tree.

Zizyphus, and of Petrus Crefcentius, Zezalus: in English, Jumpe tree.

The fruit or plums are named in Greeke, to accome Galericalleth them was, as Lavicen plainely the mut of punis are mined in Olerac, which be fet down those things that are mentioned a concerning Serica in Galens books of the faculties of non-thinnents in Earlie likewife Zizyphand Serica: in shops, Iujuba: in English, Iujubes.

¶ The Temperature.

Iujubes are temperat in heate and moisture.

The fruit of the Injube tree eaten is of hard digestion and nourisheth very little, but being taken in fyrups, electuaries, and fuch like con festions, it appeareth and mollifierth the roughnesse of the throat, the breft and lungs, and is good against the cough, but very good for the reins of the back,

# CHAP. 130. Of the Cherry tree.

The antient Herbarists haue set down four kinds of Cherry trees, the first is great and wild, the second tame or of the garden, the third hath sour fruit, the south is that which is called in Latine Chamacerafus, or the dwarfe Cherry tree. The later writers have found divers forts more, some bringing forth great fruit, others feffer; fome with white fruit, some with blacke, others of the colour of black bloud, varying infinitely according to the clymat and country where they grow.

I Cerafus vulgaris. The common English Cherry tree.

3 Cerasus Hisbanica. The Spanish Cherry tree.





#### The Description.

He English Cherry tree groweth to an high and great tree, the body whereof is of a mean bignesse, which is parted aboue into very many boughes, with a barke somewhat fmooth of a brown crimfon colour, tough and pliable, the substance or timber is also brown in the middle, and the outer part is fomwhat white; the leaves be great, broad, long, fer with veins or nerves, and fleightly nicked about the edges: the floures are white, of a mean bignes, confifting of five leaves, and having certain threds in the middle of the like colour. The Cherries be round, hanging yoon long stems or footstalks, with a stone in the middest which is covered with a pulp or fost meat; the kernell thereof is not unpleasant to the taste, though some that bitter.

2 The Flanders Cherry tree differeth not from our English Cherry tree in stature or form of leaues or floures, the only difference is, that this tree brings forth his fruit fooner and greater than

the other, wherefore it may be called in Latine, Gerasus pracox, sive Belgica.

Cerasus Serotina. Late ripe Cherry tree.

L 1 B. 3.

6 Cerasus uno pediculo plura; The Cluster Cherry tree.





The Spanish Cherry tree groweth up to the height of our common Cherry tree, the wood or timber is fost and loose, covered with a whitish scaly barke; the branches are knotty, greater and of the filler of thoffance than any other Cherry tree; the leaves are likewife greater and longer than any of the rest, in shape like those of the Chestune tree: the should be shaped the chest in form, but whiter of colour; the fruit is greater and longer than any, white so the shaped that shaped the shaped the shaped that shaped the s within, and of a pleasant taste.

4. The Galcoin Cherry tree groweth very like to the Spanisherry tree in stature, some leaves: it different in that it bringeth forth very great Cherries, long, sharp pointed, with accertain hollownesse vpon one side, and spotted here and there with certain packles of purple color as small as fand. The tafte is most pleasant, and excelleth in beauty.

The late ripe Cherry tree groweth vp like vnto our wild Englift, Cherry tree, with the like

7 Cerasus multiflora fructus edens. The double floured Cherry tree bearing fruit.



9 Cerasus avium nigra & racemosa. Birds Cherry, and black grape Cherry tree.



8 Cerasus multiflora pauciores fructus edens. The double floured barren Cherry tree.



2 Cerafus racemela rubra. Red Grape Cherry tree.



leaues, branches, and floures, fauing that they are fomtimes once doubled: the fruit is fmall round. and of a darke bloudy colour when they be ripe, which the French-men gather with their stalkes. and hang them up in their houses in bunches or handfulls against Winter, which the Physicions do gine vnto their patients in hot and burning feuers, being first steeped in a little warme water, that caufeth them to swell and plumpe as full and fresh as when they did grow upon the tree.

6 The Cluster Cherry tree differeth not from the last described either in leaues, branches, or flature: the floures are also like, but never commeth any one of them to be double. The fruit is round, red when they be ripe, and many growing vpon one stem or foot-stalke in clusters, like as the Grapes do. The taste is not vnpleasant although somewhat source.

7 This Cherrie tree with double floures growes vp vnto a small tree, not vnlike to the common Cherrie-tree in each respect, saving that the floures are somewhat double, that is to say, three or foure times double; after which commeth fruit (though in small quantitie) like the other common Cherry.

8 The double floured Cherry-tree growes up like vnto an hedge bush, but not so great nor high as any of the others; the leaves and branches differ not from the rest of the Cherry-trees. The floures hereof are exceeding double, as are the flours of Marigolds, but of a white colour, and smelling somewhat like the Hawthorne floures; after which come seldome or neuer any fruit, although foine Authors have faid that it beareth fometimes fruit, which my felfe have not at any time feen; notwithstanding the tree hath growne in my Garden many yeeres, and that in an excellent good place by a bricke wall, where it hath the reflection of the South Sunne, fit for a tree that is not willing to beare fruit in our cold climat.

11 Cerasus nigra. The common blacke Cherry-tree.

L 1 B. 3.



12 Chamacerasus. The dwarfe Cherry-tree.



The Birds Cherry-tree, or the blacke Cherry tree, that bringeth forth very much fruit voor one branch (which better may be understood by fight of the figure, than by words) (pringeth volke an Hedge tree of small stature, it groweth in the wilde woods of Kent, and are there vied for flockes to graft other Chetries vpon, of better tast, and more profit, as especially those called the Flanders Cherries: this wilde tree growes very plentifully in the North of England, especially at a place called Heggdale, neere vnto Rosgill in Westmerland, and in divers other places about Crofbie Rauenswaith, and there called Hegberrie-tree ; it groweth likewise in Martone Parke, foure

miles from Blackeburne, and in Harward neere thereunto; in Lancashire almost in euery hedge: the leaves and branches differ not from those of the wilde Cherry-tree: the floures grow alongst the small branches, confishing of fine small white seases, with some greenish and yellow thrums in the middle : after which come the fruit, greene at the first, blacke when they be ripe, and of the big-

ne or 310cs; or an unit on supression take.

The other birds Cherry, tree different not from the former in any respect, but in the colour of the berries 3 for as they are blacke 3 fo on the contrary, these are red when they be ripe, wherein

ey unier. 11 The common blacke Cherry-tree growes up in some places to a great stature: there is no difference betweene it and our common Cherry-tree, fauing that the fruit hereof is very little in respect of other Cherries, and of a blacke colour.

The dwarfe Cherry tree groweth very seldome to the height of three cubits: the trunkeor body fmall, couered with a darke coloured blacke: wherupon do grow very limber and pliant twiggie branches : the leaues arevery fmall, not much valike to those of the Prinite bush : the floures are small and white: after which come Cherries of a deepe red colour when they be ripe, of taste fomewhat (harpe, but not greatly unpleasant the branches laid downe in the earth, quickely take

My selfe with divers others have sundry other sorts in our gardens, one called the Hart Cherry, the greater and the leffer; one of the great bigneffe, and most pleasant in taste, which we call Luke Wardes Cherry, because he was the first that brought the same out of Italy; another we have called the Naples Cherry, because it was first brought into these parts from Naples: the fruit is very great; fharpe pointed, somewhat like a mans heart in shape, of a pleafant taste, and of a deepe blackish co-

lour when it is ripe, as it were of the colour of dried bloud.

We have another that bringeth forth Cherries also very great, bigger than any Flanders Cherrie, of the colour of let, or burnished horne, and of a most pleasant taste, as witnesseth M'. Bull, the Queenes Majesties Clockemaker, who did taste of the fruit (the tree bearing onely one Cherry, which he did eate; but my selfe neuer tasted of it) at the impression hereof. We have also another, called the Agriot Cherry, of a reasonable good taste. Another we have with fruit of a dun colour, tending to a watchet. We have one of the dwarfe Cherries, that bringeth forth fruit as great as most of our Flanders Cherries, whereas the common fort hath very small Cherries, and those of an harfh tafte. These and many forts more we have in our London gardens, whereof to write particularly would greatly enlarge our volume, and to small purpose: therefore what hath beene said shall suffice. \$ 1 must here (as I haue formerly done, in Peares, Apples, and other such fruites) refer you to my two friends M'. John Parkinson, and M'. John Stillen, the one to furnish you with the history, and the other with the things themselues, if you desire them. #

The Cherrie-treee bloome in Aprill; some bring forth their fruit sooner; some later: the red Cherries be alwaies better than the blacke of their owne kinde. The Names.

The Cherry tree is called in Greeke, where and also in Latine, Cerajus in high Dutch, 1642-Schenbaum : in low Dutch, kerfenboome and Crieckenboom : in French, Cerifier in English,

The fruit or Cherries be called in Greeke, word and writer and in Latine likewife, Cerafa: in Englifn, Cherries : the Latine and English names in their several titles shall suffice for the rest that

¶ The Temperature and Vertues. A The best and principal! Cherries be those that are somewhat sower: those little sweet ones

which be wild and foonest ripe be the worst: they contain bad juyce, they very foone putrifie, and doe ingender ill bloud, by reason whereof they do not onely breed wormes in the belly, but trouble fome agues, and often peftilent feuers : and therefore in well gouerned common wealths it is carefully prouided that they should not be fold in the markets in the plague time. Spanish Cherries are like to these in faculties, but they doe not so some putrisse: they be like-

wife cold, and the juyce they make is not good.

The Flanders of Kentish Cherries that are through ripe, have a better juice, but watery, cold and moiff: they quench thirst, they are good for an hot stomacke, and profitable for those that have the ague: they eafily descend, and make the body soluble: they nourish nothing at all.

The late ripe Cherries which the French men keepe dried against Winter, and are by them calfed Morific, and wee after the fame name call them Morell Cherries are dry and do formwhat binde, thefebeing dried are pleasant to the taste, and wholesome for the stomacke, like as Prunnes be, and

Generally all the kindes of Cherries are cold and moist of temperature, although some more E cold and moist than others: which beeing eaten before meate doe fosten the belly very gently, they are vnwholesome either vnto moist and rheumaticke bodies, or for vnhealthie and cold stomackes.

The common blacke Cherries do strengthen the stomacke, and are wholesomer than the redde F Cherries, the which being dried do ftop the laske.

The distilled water of Cherries is good for those that are troubled with heate and inflammati- G ons in their stomackes, and prevaileth against the falling sickenesse given mixed with wine.

Many excellent Tarts and other pleasant meats are made with Cherries, sugar, and other delicat H

foices, whereof to write were to fmall purpofe,

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The gum of the Cherry tree taken with wine and water, is reported to helpe the stone; it may do I good by making the passages slippery, and by tempering and alaying the sharpnesse of the humors; and in this manner it is a remedy also for an old cough. Dioscorides addeth, that it maketh one well coloured, cleareth the fight, and caufeth a good appetite to meat.

# CHAP. 131. Of the Mulberrie Tree.

I Morus. The Mulberrie tree.

2 Morus alba. The white Mulberrie tree.





The Description.

'He common Mulbertie tree is high, and ful of boughes: the body wherof is many times great, the barke rugged; and that of the root yellow: the leaves are broad and sharpe pointed, something hard, and nicked on the edges, in stead of sloures, are blowings or catkins, which are downy: the fruit is long, made up of a number of little graines, like unto a black-Berrie, but thicker, longer, and much greater, at the first greene, and when it is ripe blacke, yet is the juyce (whereof it is full) red: the root is parted many waies. 2 The

a Thewhite Mulberrie tree groweth untill it be come vnto a great and goodly stature, almost as big as the former: the leaves are rounder, not fo sharpe pointed, nor so deepely snipt about the as the former, the fender are reduced; not to the fides, the fruit is like the former, but that it is

The Mulberrie trees grow plentifully in Italy and other hot regions, where they doe maintaine great woods and grones of them, that their Silke wormes may feed thereon. The Mulberry tree is firly fet by the flip; it may also be grafted or inoculated into many trees, being grafted in a white Poplar, it bringeth forth white Mulberries, as Beritius in his Geoponickes reporteth. These grow

Of all the trees in the Orchard the Mulberry doth laft bloome, and not before the cold weather The Time. is gone in May (therefore the old Writers were wont to call it the wifeft tree) at which time the Silke wormes do feeme to reviue, as having then wherewith to feed and nourish themselves, which all the winter before do lie like small graines or seeds, or rather like the dunging of a flesh flie vpon a glaffe, or fome such thing, as knowing their proper times both to performe their duties for which they were created, and allo when they may have wherewith to maintaine and preferue their owne

The berries are ripe in August and September. Hegefunder in Atheness affirmeth, that the Mulbery trees in his time did not bring forth fruit in twenty yeares together, and that to great a plague of the gout then raigned and raged fo generally, as not onely men, but boies, wenches, eunuches, and women were troubled with that disease.

The Names. This tree is named in Greeke wife and accommode in Latine, Morm in shops, Morm Celfi in high Dutch, Maniberbaum: in low Dutch, Moertbeffe boom: in French, Meurier: in English, Mulberry

The fruit is called wor, and modum: in Latine, Morum in thops, Morum Celfi in high Dutch, 2965 thene; in Italian, More: in French, Meure: in Spanish, Moras and Mores: in English Mulberry.

The Temperature and Vertues. Mulberries being gathered before they be ripe, are cold and dry almost in the third degree, and do mightily bind, being dried they are good for the lask and bloudy file, the pouder is vied in meat,

They flay bleeding, and also the reds; they are good against inflammations or hot swellings of the mouth and jawes, and for other inflammations newly beginning.

The ripe and new gathered Mulberries are likewife cold and be full of juyce, which hath the take of wine, and is something drying, and not without a binding quality: and therefore it is also mixed with medicines for the mouth, and such as helpe the hot swellings of the mouth, and Almonds of

the throat; for which infirmities it is fingular good. Of the juyce of the ripe berries is made a confection with fugar, called Diamerum : that is, after the manner of a fyrrup, which is exceeding good for the vicers and hot swellings of the tongue, throat and almonds, or Vvula of the throat or any other malady arising in those parts.

These Mulberries taken in meat, and also before meat, do very speedily passethrough the belly, by reason of their moisture and slipperinesse of their slibstance, and make a passage for other meats,

They are good to quench thirft, they stir up an appetite to meate, they are not burtfull to the stomacke, but they nourish the body very little, being taken in the second place, or after meate, for although they be leffe hurtfull than other like fruits, yet are they corrupted and putrified, valeffe they

The barke of the soot is bitter, hot, and dry, and hath a scouring faculty: the decoction hereof doth open the stoppings of the liner and spleene, it purgeth the belly and dringth forth wormer.

The same barke being steeped in vineger helpeth the tooth ache; of the same effect is also the decoction of the leaves and barke, faith Dioferida, who sheweth that about haruest time there issue eth out of the root a juyce, which the next day after is found to be hard, and that the same is very good against the tooth ache; that it wasterh away Phyme, and purgeth the belly.

Galen faith, that there is in the leaves and first buds of this tree a certaine middle faculty, both to binde and fcoure.

CHAP. 132: Of the Sycomore Tree.

Sycomorus. The Sycomoretree.

L 1 B. 3.



The Description.

The Sycomore tree is of no small height, being very like to the mulberic tree in bignesse & shew, as also in leafe: the fruit is as great as a Fig. and of the fame fashion, very like in juyce and taste to the wilde Fig, but sweeter, and without any graines or feeds within, which groweth not forth of the tender boughes, but out of the body and great old armes very fruitfully: this tree hath in it plenty of milkie juyce, which fo foone as any part is broken or cut doth iffue forth.

The Place. It groweth, as Diefeorides writeth, very plentifully in Caria and Rhodes, and in fundry places of Ægypt, as at the great Cayre or Alkaire, and in places that doe not bring forth much wheat, in which it is an helpe, and fufficeth in flead of bread & corne where there is scarsitie of victuals. Galen writeth, that hee faw a plant of the Sycomore tree like to the wilde Fig tree, fruit and all.

The Place. It bringeth forth fruit three or foure times in one yeare, and oftner if it be fcraped with an iron knife, or other like in-

The Names. This tree is called in Greeke, and of the Fig tree and the Mulbery tree : in Latine, Sycomorus : Corneliu Celfus nameth it backeward Morofycos : the Egyptians of our time do call it Ficus Pharasnis, or Pharao his Fig tree, as witnesseth Bollonius : and it is likewise termed Fisis Agyptia, Egyptian Fig tree, and also Morus Agyptia, or Ægyptian Mulbery tree. We call it in English, Sycomore tree after the Greeke and Latine, and also Mulberry Fig tree, which is the right Sycomore tree, and not

the great Maple, as we have faid in the chapter of Maple. The fruit is named in Greeke Sycomoron, and in Italian, Sycomoro and Fico d'Egitto.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The fruit of the Sycomore tree hath no tharpneffe in it at all, as Galen faith. It is formwhat fweet A in taste, and is of temperature moist after a fort, and cold as be Mulberries.

It is good, faith Diofcorides, for the belly but it is above, that is, without any nourishment, and troublesome to the stomacke.

There issueth forth of the barke of this tree in the beginning of the Spring, before the fruit ap- C peareth a liquour, which beeing taken vp with a spunge, or a little wooll, is dried, made vp into sine cakes, and kept in gallie pots: this mollifieth, closeth wounds together, and diffolueth groffe hu-

It is both inwardly taken and outwardly applied against the biting of serpents, hardnesse of the D' miltor spleene and paine of the stomacke proceeding of a cold cause: this liquor doth very quickly putrifie,

# CHAP. 133. Of the Fig Tree.

The Description.

The garden Figtree becommeth a tree of a meane stature, having many branches still of white pith within, like Elderne pith, and large leaues of a darke greene colour, divided into fundry sections or divisions. The fruit commeth out of the branches without any tisself that ever I could perceive, which fruit is in shape like vuto Peares, of colour either which heing broken before it be ripe, dorby seeld most white milke, like vuto the kindes of Spurge, and the leaves also being broken doe yeeld the like liquor; but when the Figges beripe, the juyce thereof is like hony.

The Fig tree.







2 The dwarfe Fig tree is like vnto the former in leaues and fruit, but it neuer groweth aboue the height of a man, and hath many small shoots comming from the roots, whereby it greatly increafeth.

There is also another wilde kinde, whose fruit is neuer ripe; Theophrass nameth it Eriness, Eling, Caprificus.

The Fig trees do grow plentifully in Spaine and Italy, and many other countries, as in England; where they beare fruit, but it neuer commeth to kindely, maturity, except the tree be planted voder an hot wall, whereto neither North, nor North-east windes can come.

The dwarfe Fig tree groweth in my Garden, and bringeth forth ripe and very great fruit in the moneth of August, of which Figs fundry persons have eaten at pleasure.

In England the Fig trees put not forth their leaues vntill the end of May, where oftentimes the fruit commeth before the leaues appeare.

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The Names.

The fig tree is called in Greeke, well, and of diarets, for difference take betweene it and the wilde Fig tree, well there in Latine, Fious, and Ficus fatina, and Vrbana: in high Durch, fregrenbaum: in low Durch, woighthour: in French, Figuier: in Italian, Fico: in Spanish, Higuera: in English, Figures.

The fruit is named in Greeke, what in Latine, Ficus: and the variee fruit, which is dried is called in Greeke, we in Latine, Carica: in high Dutch, fergen in low Dutch, Mighen: in French, Figues: in Italian, Fichi: in Spanish, Higgs: in English Fig: the little feeds which are found in them are named by Galen, wagulon, Cechramides.

The Temperature.

The greene Figs new gathered are somewhat warme and moist: the dry and ripe Figs are hot almost in the third degree, and withall sharpe and biting.

The leaves also have some sharpenesses, with an opening power, but not so strong as the juice.

The dry Figs doe nourish better than the greene or new Figs; notwithstanding they ingender A not very good bloud, for such people as do feed much thereon become lowsie.

Figs be good for the throat and lungs, they mitigate the cough, and are good for them that bee B (hort winded: they ripen flegme, caufing the fame to be eafily fpit out, especially when they bee fodden with Hystop, and the decoction drunke.

Figges stamped with Salt, Rew, and the kernels of Nuts withstand all poyson and corruption C of the aire. The King of Pontus, called Mithridates, yield this prefernation against all years and

Figs framped and made into the forme of a plaister with wheate meale, the pouder of Fenugreek, D and Lineseed, and the roots of Marish Mallowes, applied warme, doe soften and ripen impossumes, phlegmons, all hot and angry swellings and tumors behind the cares: and if you adde thereto the roots of Lillies, it ripeneth and breaketh Venerious impossumes that come in the slanke, which impossume is called Bubo, by reason of his lurking in such secret places: in plaine English termes they are called borches.

Figs boiled in Wormewood wine with some Barly meale are very good to be applied as an im- E plaister vpon the bellies of such as haue the dropsie.

Dry Figs have power to foften, confume and make thinne, and may be vied both outwardly and F inwardly, whether it be to ripen or foften impostumes, or to featter, disfolue and consume them.

The leaves of the Fig tree doe waste and consume the Kings Euill, or swelling kernels in the G throat, and doe mollise, waste, and consume all other tumors, being finely pouned and laid thereon: but after my practise, being boyled with the roots of Marith Mallowes until they bee fost, and so incorporated together, and applied in forme of a plaister.

The milkie juyce either of the Figs or leaves is good against all roughnesse of the skin, leprics, H ipreading fores, tetters, small pockes, measels, pushes, wheales, freckles, lentils, and all other spots, securinesse, and deformity of the body and face, beeing mixed with Barley mease and applied it doth also take away warts and such like excrescences, if it bee mingled with some fatty or greasse thing.

thing.

The milke doth also cure the tooth-ache, if a little lint or cotten be wet therein, and put into the I hollownesse of the tooth.

It openeth the veines of the hemorrhoids, and loofeneth the belly, being applied to the funda- K

Figs stamped with the pouder of Fenugreeke, and vineger, and applied plaisterwise, does all the Lintollerable pane of the hot gout, especially the gout of the feet.

The miller thereof out into the wound averaging of the history of the living of the livi

The milke thereof put into the wound proceeding of the biting of a mad dog or any other wenc. M mous beaft, preferreth the parts adjoyning, taketh away the paine prefently, and cureth the hitt.

The greene and ripe Figs are good for those that be troubled with the frome of the kidness, for N

The greene and ripe Figs are good for those that be troubled with the stone of the kidneses, for N they make the conduits slippery, and open them, and doe also somewhat clense in the reupon after the caring of the same, it happeness that much grauell and sand is conneighed forth.

Dry or barrell Figs, called in Latine Carica, are a remedy for the belly, the cough, and for old in.

Dry or barrell Figs, called in Latine Carice, are a remedy for the belly, the cough, and for old infirmities of the cheft and lungs: they footier the kidneies, and clenfe forth the fand, they mittigate, the paine of the bladder, and cause women with childe to have the easier deliverance, if they feed thereof for certaine daies together before their time.

Disfordes faith, that the white liquor of the Fig tree, and juyce of the leaves, do curdle nilkers. Prennet doth, and disfolue the milke that is cluttered in the stomacke, as doth yingger.

It bringeth downe the menles, if it be applied with the yolke of an egge, or with yellow wax.

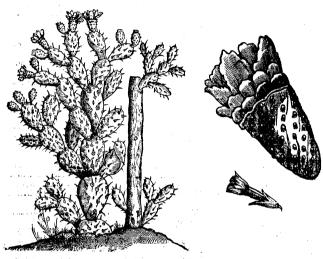
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# CHAP. 134. Of the prickly Indian Fig Tree.

Ficus Indica.
The Indian Fig tree.

The fruit.



The Description.

His strange and admirable plant, called Ficus Indica, seemes to be no other thing than a multiplication of leaves, that is, a tree made of leaves, without body or boughes; for the leafe fet in the ground doth in short space take root, and bringeth out of it selfcother leaves, from which do grow others one after another, till such time as they come to the height of a tree, having also in the meane feafon boughes as it were comming from those leaves, somtimes more, otherwhiles fewer, as Nature lift to beffow, adding leafe vnto leafe, whereby it occupieth a great piece of ground: thefe leaves are long and broad, as thicke as a mans thumbe, of a deepe green colour, fet full of long, flender, flarpe and whitish prickles: on the tops of which leaves come forth long flours not valide to those of the manured Pomegranate tree, of a yellow colour: after which commeth the fruit like vnto the common Fig. narrow below, and bigger aboue, of a greene colour, and fluffed full of a red pulpe and juyce, staining the hands of them that touch it, as doe the Mulberries, with abloudy or fanguine colour: the top of which Figs are innironed with certain scaly leaves like a crowne wherein are allocontained fmall graines that are the feeds: the which being fowne, do bring forth plants round bodied, like vnto the trunke of other trees, with leaves placed thereon like the other; which being fet in the ground bring forth trees of leaues, as we have shewed.

Vpon this plant in some parts of the West-Indies grow certaine excrescences, which in continuance of time turne into infects; and these out growings are that high prized Cochenele wherewith they die colours in graine. ‡

The Place. This plant groweth in all the tract of the East and West-Indies, and also in the country Norembega now called Virginia, from whence it hath beene brought into Italy, Spaine, England, and other countries; in Italy it sometimes beareth fruit, but more often in Spaine, and neuer as yet in England, although I have bestowed great paines and cost in keeping it from the juiury of our cold clymate.

It groweth also at S. Crux and other places of Barbary, and also in an Island of the Mediterranean fea, called Zante, about a day and nights failing with a meanewinde from Petraffe a port in Morea, where my feruant William Mar shall (before remembred) did fee not onely great store of those trees made of leaues, but also divers other round bodied plants of a woody substance: from whence he brought me diuers plants thereof in tubs of earth, very fresh and greene, which slourished in my garden at the impression hereof.

These plants doe grow greene and fresh both Winter and Summer, by the relation of my forefaid feruant: notwith standing they must be every carefully kept in these countries from the extremitie of Winter.

The Names. This is thought to be the plant called of Pliny, Opentium; whereof he hath written, lib. 21,64,17. in this manner: About Opuns is the herbe Opunia, to mans tafte sweet, and it is to be maruelled. that the root should be made of the leaves, and that it should so grow. Opuns is a City necreynto Phocis in Greece, as Paulanias, Strabo, and Pliny testifie: but it is commonly called in Latine, Figure Indica: of the Indians, Tune, and Tunas, and also Anapallas, as testifieth Bellovius: in English, Indian

There is a certaine other described for the Indian Fig tree, by Theophrassualib. 4. which Pling lib. 12. cap. 5. doth eloquently expresse almost in the same words, but turned into Latine, whereof we intend to speake in the next chapter.

The Temperature and Vertues.

We have no certaine instruction from the Antients, of the temperature or faculty of this plant, or of the fruit thereof: neither have we any thing whereof to write of our owne knowledge, more than that we have heard reported of fuch as have eaten liberally of the fruit thereof, that it changed their vrine to the colour of bloud, who at the first sight thereof stood in great doubt of their life. thinking it had beene bloud, whereas it proued afterwards by experience to be nothing but the tincture or colour the vrine had taken from the juyce of the fruit, and that without all hurt or griefe

It is reported of some, that the juyce of the fruit is excellent good against vicers of long conti-

Cochenele is giuen alone, and mixed with other things, in maligne diseases, as pessilent se- C ners and the like, but with what frecesse I know not. \$

# CHAP. 135. Of the arched Indian Fig tree.

The Description.

His rare and admirable tree is very great, straight, and couered with a yellow barke tending to tawny: the boughes and branches are many, very long, tough, and flexible, growing very long in short space, as doe the twigs of Oziars, and those so long and weake, that the ends thereof hang downe and touch the ground, where they take root and grow in such fort, that those twigs become great trees: and these being growne vp. vnto the like greatnesse, doe cast their branches or twiggy tendrels vnto the earth, where they likewise take hold and roots by meanes whereof it commeth to paffe, that of one tree is made a great wood or defart of trees, which the Indians doe vie for couerture against the extreme heat of the Sun, wherewith they are grieuously vexed: former. likewife vie them for pleasure, cutting downe by a direct line a long walke, or as it were a wall; through the thickest part, from which also they cut certaine loope holes or windowes in some places, to the end to receive thereby the fresh coole aire that entreth thereat, as also for light, that they may see their cattell that seed thereby, to avoid any danger that might happen vnto them cither by the enemy or wilde beafts : from which vault or close walke doth rebound such an admirable eccho or answering voice, if one of them speake vnto another aloud, that it doth resound or answer againe foure or fine times, according to the height of the voice, to which it doth answer, and that so plainely, that it cannot be known from the voice it selfe : the first or mother of this wood or defart of trees is hard to bee knowne from the children, but by the greatnesse of the body, which three men can scarsely fathom about: vpon the branches whereof grow leaves hard and wrinkled, in shape like those of the Quince tree, greene aboue, and of a whitish hoary colour vaderneath, whereupon the Elephants delight to feed: among which leaves come forth the fruit, of the bignesse of a mans thumbe, in shape like a small Fig, but of a sanguine or bloudy colour, and of a sweet task;

but not so pleasant as the Figs of Spaine; notwithstanding they are good to be eaten, and withall

Arbor ex Goa fine Indica. The arched Indian Fig tree.



#### The Place.

This wondrous tree groweth in divers places of the East-Indies, especially neere vnto Goa, and also in Malaca: it is a stranger in most parts of the World.

¶ The Time. This tree keepeth his leaves greene Winter and Summer.

The Names. This tree is called of those that have trauelled, Ficus Indica; the Indian Fig; and arber Goa, of the place where it groweth in greatest plenty: we may call it in English, the arched Fig tree.

 Such as defire to fee more of this Figtree, thay have recourse to Cluston his Exoticks, lib A.cap. 1. where he shewes it was mentioned by divers antient Writers, as Q. Curtius, lib. 9. Pliny, lib. 12. cap. 5. Strabo, lib. 5, and Theophraft. Hift. Plant, lib. 4. cap. 5. by the name of Ficus Indica. 1

The Temperature and Vertues.

We have nothing to write of the temperature or vertues of this tree, of our owne knowledge: neither hane we received from others more, than that the fruit hereof is generally eaten, and that without any hurt at all, but rather good, and also nourithing.

# Снар. 136. Of Adams Apple tree, or the West-Indian Plantane.

The Description.

Hether this plant may be reckoned for a tree properly, or for an herby Plant, it is disputable, considering the foft and herby substance whereof it is made; that is to say, when t hath attained to the height of fix or feuen cubits, and of the bigneffe of a mans thigh, notwithstanding it may be cut downe with one stroke of a sword, or two or three cuts with a knife, euen with as much ease as the root of a reddish or Carrot of the like bignesse: from a thicke sat threddy root rife immediately divers great leaves, of the length of three cubits and a halfe, fometimes more, according to the foile where it groweth, and of a cubit and more broad, of bignesse sufficient to wrap a childe in of two yeares old, in shape like those of Mandrake, of an ouerworne green colour, having a broad ribbe running through the middle thereof : which leaves, whether by reason of the extreme hot feorching Sun, or of their owne nature, in September are fo drie and withered, that there is nothing thereof left or to bee seene but onely the middle rib. From the middes of these leaves rifethypa thicke trunke, whereon doth grow the like leaves, which the people docut off, as allo those next the ground, by meanes whereof it riseth vp to the height of a tree, which o therwise would remaine a low and base plant. This manner of cutting they vie from time to time, vntill it came to a certaine height, aboue the reach of the Elephant, which greedily feeketh after the fruit. In the middest of the top among the leaves commeth forth a fost and sungous stumpe, wheteon do grow diversapples in forme like a fmall Cueumber, and of the same bignefic, covered

with a thin rinde like that of the Fig, of a yellow colour when they be ripe : the pulpe or fubflance of the meate is like that of the Pompion, without either feeds, from sor kernels, in tafte not greatly perceiued at the fifth, but presently after it pleaseth, and entifeth a man to eate liberally thereof, by a certaine entifing sweetnesse it yeelds in which fruit, if it be cut according to the length (faith mine Author) oblique, transuerse, or any other way whatsoener, may be seene the shape and forme of a croffe, with a man fastned thereto. My selfe have seene the fruit, and cut it in pieces, which was brought me from Aleppo in pickle; the croffe I might perceiue, as the forme of a fpred Egle, in the root of Ferne; but the man I leaue to be fought for by those which have better eies and judge-

Musa Serapiouis. Adams Apple-tree.

L18.3.



Musa Frustus. Adams Apple.



‡ Aprill 10.1633, my much honoured friend D: Argent (now Prefident of the Colledge of Physitions of London) gaue me a plant heereceiued from the Bermuda's: the length of the stalke was some two foot; the thickeneffe thereof some seuen inches about, being crested, and full of a foft pith, so that one might easily with a knife cut it as funder. It was crooked a little or indented, fo that at each two or three inches space it put forth a knot of some halfe inch thicknesse, and some inch in length, which encompassed it more than halfe about, and vpon each of these joints or knots, in two rankes one aboue another, grew the fruit, some twentie, nineteene, eighteene,&c. more or leffe, at each knot: for the branch I had, conteined nine knots or divisions, and vpon the lowest knot grew twenty, and voon the vppermost fifteene. The fruit which I received was not ripe, but greene, each of them was about the bignesse of a large Beane; the length of them some since inches, and the bredth fome inch and halfe: they all hang their heads downewards, have rough or vneuen ends, and are fine confered; and if you turne the upper fide downeward, they fomewhat refemble a boat, as you may feeby one of them express by it selfe: the huske is as thicke as a Beane; and will cafily shell off it: the pulpe is white and fost: the stalke whereby it is fastned to the knot is very short and almost as thicke as ones little finger. The stalke with the fruit thereon I hanged up in my frop, where it became ripe about the beginning of May, and lafted vntill Lunezhe pulp or meat was very foft and tender, and it did eate somewhat like a Muske-Melon. I haue given you the figure of the whole branch, with the fruit thereon, which I drew as foone as I received it, and it is A marked with this figure 1. The figure 2 sheweth the shape of one particular fruit, with the lower

fide vpwards. 3 The same cut through the middle long waies. 4 The same cut side waies, I have been told (but how certainely it is I know not) that the sloures which precede the fruit are bell-sa shioned, and of ablew colour. I could observe no seed in the fruit; it may be it was because it had beene cut from the stocke so long before it came to maturity. This plant is found in many places of Asia, A fricke, and America, especially in the hot regions: you may sinde frequent mention of it amongst the sea voiages to the East and West Indies, by the name of Plantaines, or Platanue, Banna-mas, Bonamae, Pooo, &c. some (as our Author bath said) have judged it the forbidden sruit; other some, the Grapes brought to Mose our of the Holy-land. ‡

Musa fruëtus exactior Icon.
An exacter figure of the Plantaine fruit.



The Place.

This admirable tree groweth in Ægypt, Cyprus, and Syria, necrevnto a chiefe city thete called Alep, which we call Aleppo; and also by Tripolis, not far from thence: it groweth also in Canara, Decan, Guzarate, and Bengala, places of the East-Indies.

From the root of this tree shooteth forth young springs or shoots, which the people take up and plant for the increase of the Spring of the yeare. The leanes wither away in September, as is about faid

It is called Musa by such as trauell to Aleppo: by the Arabians, Musa Masm: in Syria, Musa:

The Grecians and Christians which inhabit Syria, and the Iewes also, suppose it to be that tree of whose fruit Adam did taste; which others thinke it to be a rediculous sable of Pliny, Opunia,

It is called in the East-Indies (as at Malauar where it allogroweth) Palan: in Malayo, Pican: and in that part of Africa which we call Ginny, Bananas: in English, Adams Apple tree.

¶ The Temperature.

Serapio judges, that it heateth in the end of the first degree, and moistneth in the end of the same.

¶ The Perses.

A The fruit hereof yeeldeth hus little nourishment: it is good for the heate of the breatt, lungs, and bladder: it suppeth the liust, and hurtest the stomacke if soo much of it be eaten, and pro-

# LIB.3. Of the Historie of Plants.

cureth loofnesse in the belly: whereupon it is requisit for such as are of a cold constitution, in the eating thereof to put vnto it a little Ginger or other foice.

It is also good for the reins or kidnies, and to prouoke vrine: it nourisheth the child in the mo-B thers wombe, and stirreth to generation.

# CHAP. 137. Of the Date tree.

Palma. The Date tree.



Palmarum fructus & flores cum Elate. The fruit and floures of the Date tree.



The Description.

The Date tree growes very great and high; the body or trunke thereof is thicke, and coursed with a scaly rugged bark, caused by the falling away of the leaues: the boughs grow only on the top, consisting of leaues set evpon a woody middle rib like those of reeds or flags: the inner part of which rib or stalk is soft, light, hollow, and spongie. Among the leaues come forth the floure de-luce before it be blown; which being opened of it selfs, white flours start forth, standing vpon short and slender footstalks, which are fastened with certain small filaments or threddie strings like vnto little branches: after which spring out from the same branches the fruit or dates, which be in fashion long and round, in taste sweet, and many times somewhat barsh, of a yellows shired be in fashion long and round, in taste sweet, and many times somewhat barsh, of a yellows shired be in any times in my garden, and shour grown to the height of three foot: but the first food hath nipped them in such for, that soon after they perished, notwithstanding my industry by coursing them, or what else I could do for their succour.

The Date trees grow plentifully in Affrica and Ægypt; but those which are in Palestina and Mmmmm m. Syria,

Svriabe the best: they grow likewise in most places of the East and West Indies, where there be divers forts, as well wild, as tame or manured.

The Time.

The Date tree is alwaies greene, and floureth in the fpring time: the fruit is ripe in September. and being then gathered they are dried in the Sunne, that they may be the better both transported into other countries far distant, as also preserved from rotting at home. The Names.

The tree is called in Greeke, wit: in Latine Palma: in English, Date tree.

The fruit is named in Greeke, Bishows ornium: that is to fay, Glans Palmarum, or the fruit of the Date trees : and by one word, consugations : in Latine Palmula : in shops, Dattylus : in high-Dutch, Dattelen: in low-Dutch, Datelen: in Italian, Dattoli : in French, Dattis : in Spanish, Tamaras, and Dattiles : in English, Date.

The cod or sheath wherein the floures and Dates are wrapped, is called was, and of some, Biotects.

The Temperature and Vertues. All manner of Dates what soeuer are hard of digestion, and cause head-ache: the worser fort be those that be dry and binding, as the Egyptian Dates; but the soft moist and sweet ones are lesse hurtfull.

The bloud which is ingendred of Dates in mans body is altogether groffe, and somewhat clammy by these the liner is very quickly stopped, especially being inflamed and troubled with some hard swelling: so is the spleen likewise.

C The Dates which grow in colder regions, when they cannot come to perfect ripenesse, if eaten too plentifully, they fill the body full of raw humors, ingender wind, and oftentimes cause the Le-

The drier forts of Dates, as Diescorides faith, be good for those that spit bloud, for such as have bad stomacks, and for those also that be troubled with the bloudy flix.

The best Dates, called in Latine Caryota, are good for the roughnesse of the throat and lungs. There are made hereof both by the cunning Confectioners & Cooks, diners excellent, cordial,

comfortable and nourishing medicines, that procure lust of the body very mightily.

They do also refresh and restore such vnto strength as are entring into a consumption, for they strengthen the feeblenesse of the liver and spleen, being made into convenient broths and physical medicines directed by a learned Physition.

Dry Dates do stop the belly and stay vomiting, and the wambling of womens stomacks that are with childe, if they be either eaten in meats or otherwife, or stamped and applied vnto the stomack as a pectoral plaister.

The ashes of the Date stones have a binding qualitie and emplastick facultie, they heal pushes in the cies, Staphylomata, and falling away of the haire of the eie-lids, beeing applied together with Spikenard: with wine it keeps proud flesh from growing in wounds.

The boughs and leaves do evidently bind, but especially the hose or case of the floures: wherefore it is good to vie these so oftas there is need of binding.

The leaves and branches of the Date tree doe heale green wounds and vicers, refresh and coole hot inflammations.

Galen in his booke of medicines according to the kinds, mentioneth a composition called Diapalma, which is to be stirred with the bough of a date tree in stead of a spature or thing to stir with, for no other cause than that it may receive thereby some kind of astriction or binding sorce.

# CHAP. 138. Of the wilde Date trees.

### The Description.

Heophrastus maketh this plant to be a kinde of Date tree, but low and of small growth, seldome attaining about the height of a cubit; on the top whereof shoot forth for the most part long leaves like those of the Date tree, but lesser and shorter: from the fides whereof breake forth a bush of threddy strings, amongst which rifeth up small branches garnished with clusters of white floures, in which before they be opened are to bee seene unperfect shapes of leaves, closely compassed about with an innumerable fort of thinne skinny huls; which rude shapes with the flours are serued up and eaten at the second course among other junkets, with a little falt and pepper, being pleasant to the taste. ‡ The stalke is about the thicknesse of ones



‡ Fructus Palmapini. The fruit of the Cone Date.

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little finger, here & there fet with a few crooked prickes: the leaves within some handfull or two of the stalke are cut up and made into little besomes, which are sold in many glasse thops here in London.

2 The wilde Date tree that brings forth cones or key clogs; is of most trauellers into the Indies thought to be barren of Dates, except sometimes it yeeldeth forth some small betries like vnto Dates, but dry, and nothing worth. This groweth vp to the height and bignesse of a low tree, the trunke or body whereof is foft, of a fungous or pithy fubstance, vnfit for building, as is the mannured Date tree. The branch it selfe was brought vnto vs from the Indies, dry & void of leanes, wherefore we must describe the leaves by report of the bringer. The branches, saith my Authour, are couered ouer with long flaggie leaues, hanging downe of a great length like those of the Date tree : the branches are also couered with a fealy or feabbed barke, very rough, one scale or plate lying ouer another, as tiles upon a house: the fruit growes at the end of the branches, not valike a great Pine Apple cone, couered ouer with a skinne like the Indian Nut, wherein is commissed inch, within which thell lieth hid an acorn of long

Mmmmmm 2

kernell of an inch long, and fometimes longer, very hard to be broken, in tafte like the Cheffmur. which the fauage people do grate and framp to pouder to make them bread. The Place.

Theophrastrus faith, the first growes in Candy, but much more plentifully in Cilicia, and are now found in certaine places of Italy by the fea side, and also in divers parts of Spaine.

The other hath been found by trauellers into the West-Indies, from whence haue been brought the naked branches with the fruit.

I The Time. The time answereth that of the manured Date tree.

The Names.

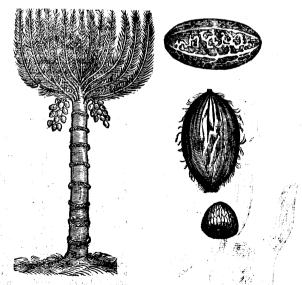
The little Date tree or wilde Date tree is named of Theophrass was unappeared in Naples, Cephaelione: in Latine commonly Palmites. That which is found in the midft of the yong fprings, and is vied to be eaten in banquets, is called in Greeke, in Latine, Palma cerebrum, the braine of the Date tree.

The Temperature and Vertues. Galen supposeth that the braine of the Date tree consisteth of sundry parts, that is to say, of a certaine watery and warme substance, and of an earthy and cold; therefore it is moist and cold, with a certaine aftriction or binding quality.

Being taken as a meate it ingendreth raw humors and winde, and therefore it is good to be eaten with pepper and falt.

# Снар. 139. Of the drunken Date tree.

Areca, fine Faufel.
The drunken Date tree.



The Description. He drunken Date tree, which Carolus Clufius calleth Faufel, is an Indian tree of a great bigneffe, she timber whereof is very foft and spongious, exceeding smooth and plaine vnto a great

height, not possible to be climbed up; and therefore the Indians for their easier ascending up, at forme diffances doe tie round about the tree certaine wyths or ropes made of the barkes of trees, 38 may be perceived by the figure, wherby very eafily they go vp and down to gather the fruit at their pleafure. The top of the tree is divided into fundry branches, in substance like to the great can; whereupon do grow faire flaggy leaues like those of the Palme or Date tree, whereof doubtless it is a wild kind : from the bottom of which branches comes forth fruit in long branch: s like traces of Onions, couered with a foft pulp like vnto the walnut, rough, and very ful of haire of a yellowith colour, and like the dried date when it is ripe: within which huske is contained fruit like vnto the Nutmeg, but greater, very hard, and striped ouer with red and white veins or sinues.

This Date tree, which the Arabians call Faufel, that is by interpretation, Auellana Indica, the Indian nut or filberd, Auicen and Serapio call Filfel and Fufel. It groweth in the East Indies in divers and fundry places, as in Malauar, where vulgarly it is called Pac: and of the Nobles & gentlemen, Areca; which name is vsed among the Portugals that dwell in those Indies: in Guzarat & Decan it is called Cupare: in Zeilan, Poaz: in Malaca, Pilan: in Cochin, Chaesni: in English, the drunken Date tree, which name we have coined from his qualitie, because the fruit makes one drunke that

The Temperature.

It is cold and dry in the fecond degree.

The Vertues.

The fruit of Area before it be ripe is reckoned among the flupefactive and aftonishing media. cines, for who foeuer eateth thereof waxeth drunk, because it doth exceedingly amase and association

When the Indians are vexed with fome intolerable ache or paine, or must of necessitie endure B some great torment or torture, they eat of this fruit, wherby the rigor of that pain which otherwise they should feele, is very much mitigated.

The inice of the fruit of Areca strengthens the gums, fastens the teeth, comforts the stomacke, C flayes vomiting and loofnesse of the belly: it doth also purge the body from congealed or clotted

# CHAP. 140. Of the Indian Nut tree.

## ¶ The Description.

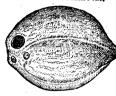
THe Greeians haue not known, but the Arabians haue mentioned this Indian Nur tree, the body wherof is very great, (mooth, and plaine, void of boughs or branches of a great height; wherefore the Indians do wrap ropes about the body thereof, as they do about the tree last described, for their more ease in gathering the fruit: the timber wherof is very spongy within, but hard without, a matter fit to make their Canoos & boats of: on the top of the tree grow the leaues like those of the Date tree, but broad, and sharpe at the point as thornes, whereof they we to make needles, bodkins, and fuch like inftruments, wherewith they fow the failes of their fhips, & do fuch businesse: among these leaves come forth clusters of floures like those of the Chessnut tree, which builted a single the trade count form, and formwhat tharp at one end; in that end next vnto the tree is one hole, for times two bored through: this Nut or fruit is wrapped in a couerture confifting of a substance not vnlike to hemp before it be beaten soft; there is also a finer and gentler stuffe next vnto the shell, like vnto Flax before it bee made soft: in the middle whereof is contained a great nut couered with a very hard shel, of a brown colour before it be polished, afterward of a black shining colour like burnished horne. Next vnto the shell vpon the inside there cleaueth a white cornelly substance firm and sollid, of the colour and tast of a blanched almond: within the cauitie or hollownesse thereof is contained a most delectable liquour like vnto milke, and of a most pleasant

2 We have no certain knowledge from those that have travelled into the Indies, of the tree which beareth this little Indian nut neither have we any thing of our own knowledge, more than that we see by experience the fruit hereof is lesser, wherein consisteth the difference.

‡ The other, expressed in the same table with the former, by the name of Mehenbethene, Clufius received it by the same name from Cortusus of Padua; yet it doth not (as hee saith) well agree with the description; and he rather approues of their opinion who refer it to the Nux unguentaria, 1 Nux Indica arbor.
The Indian Nut tree.



Nux Indica. The Indian Nut.





2 Nucula Indica. The little Indian Nut.



or Ein. It is some inch long, of a triangular figure, with a hard and woody shell: which broken shewes 3 cels or partitions, in each of which is contained a long kernell white and sweet.

#### The Place.

This Indian Nut groweth in some places of Africa, and in the East Indies, & in all the Islands of West India, especially in Hispaniola, Cuba, and S. Iohns Island, and also von the continent by Carthagena, Nombre dois, and Panama, and in Virginea, otherwise called Norembega, part of the same Continent, for the most part neere vnto the sea side and in most places, but it is feldom found in the volandish countries.

The Time.

It groweth green Winter and Summer.

The Names.

The fruit is called in Latine Nux Indica: of the Indians, Cocus: of the Portugals that dwel in the East Indies, Cocco, taken from the end, wherein are three holes representing the head of a monkey: Scrapio and Rhassis cal this tree, Larrahnare, i. Arborem nucifer am, the tree bearing nuts: of Austen, Glassis and Arabians. It is called in Malauar, Tengamaran: the tipe fruit Tenga, and the greene fruit Eleri: in Goa it is called Lanhan: in Malaio, Triccan: and the nut Nibor.

The distilled liquor is called Sala; and the oile that is made thereof, Copra,

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The Temperature.

It is of a mean temper betwixt hot and cold.

The Vertues and Vic.

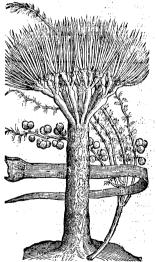
The Indians vector the twigs and tender branches toward the euening, at the ends whereof A they have bottle goirds, hollow canes, and fuch like things, fit to receive the water that droppeth from the branches thereof, which pleafant liquor they drinke in flead of wine: from the which is drawn a frong & comfortable Aqua virz, which they vie in time of need against all marer of fickness. Of the branches and boughs they make their houses, of the trunke or body of the tree ships and boats, of the hemp on the outward part of the fruit they make ropes and cables, and of the finer think failes for their ships.

Likewife they make of the shell of the nut cups to drink in, which wee likewife vie in England, B garnished with silver for the same purposes. The kernel serves them for bread and meat: the milky juice doth serves coole and refrosh their wearied spirits: out of the kernell when it is samped is pressed, a most pretious oile, not ooily good for meat, but also for medicine, wherewith they annoint their seeble lims after their tedious travel, by means wherof the ach and pain is mitigated, & other instruction of the serves of the ser

# CHAP. 141. Of the Dragon Tree.

I Draco arbor. The Dragon tree.

Draconis fructus.
The Dragon tree fruit.







The Description.

This strange and admirable tree groweth very great, resembling the Pine tree, by reason it doth alwaies shours should have his bought or branches of equal length and bignesse, which are bare and naked, of eight or nine cubits long, and of the bignesse of a mans armes from the ends of which do shoot out leaues of a cubit and a halfe long, and full two inches broad, somewhat thick, & raised up in the middle, then thinner and thinner like a two edged sword; among which come forth little mossile shours, of small moment, and turn into berries of the bignesse of Cherries, of a yellowish

colour, round, light, and bitter, couered with a threefold skin or film, wherin is to be feen, as Monar. dat and divers others report, the form of a dragon, having a long neck and gaping mouth, the ridge back armed with sharp prickles like the Porcupine; with a long taile and foure feet very easie to differenced: the figure of it we have fet forth vnto you according to the greatnes thereof, because our words and meaning may be the better understood; and also the lease of the tree in his ful bignesse because it is impossible to be expressed in the figure: the trunk or body of the tree is concred with a tough bark, very thin and easie to be opened or wounded with any small toole or instrument. whith a fought out of the dog days, bruifed or bored, yeelds forth drops of a thick red liquor, of the name of the tree called Dragons tears, or Sanguis draconis, Dragons bloud: divers have doub ted whether the liquor or bloud were all one with Cinnabaris of Diofeorides (not meaning that Cina. ber made of Quickfiluer) but the received opinion is, they differ not, by reason their quality & tem. perature worke the like effect.

The Place: This tree groweth in an Island which the Portugals call Madera, and in one of the Canary Isles called Infula portus fancti; and as it feemes it was first brought out of Africke, though some are of a contrarie opinion, and say that it was first brought from Carthagena in America, by the Bishop of the same prouince.

The time of his growing we have touched in the description, where wee said that it flourisheth and groweth green all the yeare.

The Names. The names have been sufficiently spoken of in the description, and in their severall titles.

The Nature and Vertues.

† The Sanguis Draconis which is thought to proceed from this tree, hath an astringent faculty, and is with good fuccesse vsed in the ouermuch flowing of the courses, in fluxes, dysenteries, spitting of bloud, fastning loose teeth, and such other affects which require astriction.

Smiths also vie it to vernish ouer their works, to give them a fanguine colour, and keepe them from ruft. ‡

# CHAP. 142. Of the Saffafras or Ague tree.

The Description.

He Sassafras tree growes very great much like to the Pine tree: the trunk or body is straight, smooth, and void of boughs, of a great height: it is coucred with a twofold grosse rind, the vppermost of the colour of ashes, that next the wood of a tawny colour: on the top come forth many goodly branches like those of the Palm tree, whereon grow green leaves somewhat like those of the fig tree, of a sweet smell when they be greene, but much sweeter when they be dry, declining to the fmell of fennel with much sweetnesse in tast : they are green Winter and Summer, neither bearing fruit nor floures, but is altogether barren as it is faid : the roots are grosse, conformable to the greatnesse of the tree, of a tawny colour, dispersing themselves far abroad under the upper crust of the earth, by means whereof they are often cast down with mean blasts of wind. ‡ The wood of the tree is very strong, hard, and brittle, it hath not so strong & pleasant a smell as that of the root; neither is it in such vie. The leaves are of two forts, some long and smooth, and not snipt about the edges; othersome, and those chiefely on the end of the branches, are deepely gashed in, as it were divided into three severall parts. I have given the figure of a branch taken from a little tree, which grew in the garden of M' Wilmet at Bow, who died some few yeares ago.

#### The Place.

This tree groweth in most parts of the West Indies, specially about the cape of Florida, Wingandico, and Virginia, otherwise named Norembega.

I The Time.

It flourisheth and keepeth green Winter and Summer.

Of the Historie of Plants.

Saßafras. The Sassafras tree.



The Names,

The Spaniards and French men have named this tree, Saffafras: the Indians in their tongue, Pauame: for want of an English name we are contented to call it the Ague tree, of his vertue in healing the Ague.

The Imperature.

The boughes and branches hereof are hot and dry in the second degree; the rinde is hotter for that it entreth into the third degree of heate and drynesse, as is manifestly perceived in the decoction.

The Vertues.

The best of all the tree is the root, and that A worketh the best effect, the which hath the rinde cleaning very fast to the inner part, and is of colour tawny, and much more sweet of fmell than all the tree and his branches.

The rinde tafteth of a more iweet smell B than the tree; and the water beeing fod with the root is of greater and better effects than any other part of the tree, and is of a more sweet smell, and therefore the Spaniards vie. it, for that it worketh better and greater ef-

It is a tree that groweth neere vnto the fea. C and in temperate places that have not much drouth, nor moisture. There be mountaines growing full of them, and they cast forth a most sweet smell, so that at the beginning when they faw them first, they thought they had been trees of Cinnamon, and in part they

were not deceived: for that the rinde of this tree hath as fweet a fmell as Cinnamon hath, and doth imitate it in colour and sharpnesse of taste, and pleasantnesse of smell; and so the water that is made of it is of a most sweet smell and taste, as the Cinamon is, and procureth the same workes and effects as Cinnamon doth.

The wood hereof cut in small pieces and boyled in water, to the colour of Claret wine, and drunk D for certain daies together, helpeth the dropfie, remoueth oppilation or stopping of the liver, cureth quotidian and tertian agues, and long feuers

The root of Sassafras hath power to comfort the liver, and to free from oppilations, to comfort E the weake and feeble stomacke, to cause good appetite, to consume windinesse, the chiefest cause of cruditie and digestion, stay vomiting, and make sweet a stinking breath.

It prouoketh vrine, remoueth the impediments that doe cause barrennesse, and maketh women F apt to conceiue.

CHAP. 143. Of the Storax tree.

The Description.

He Storax tree groweth to the height and bigneffe of the Quince tree : the trunke or body is couered with a barke or rinde like vnto the Birch tree : the branches are small and limmer : wheron do grow leaves like those of the Quince tree, greenish aboue, and whitish underneath: among which come forth white floures, like those of the Orange tree, of an unpleasant smell after commeth the fruit or berries, standing upon long and slender foot stalkes, couered our with a little woollinesse, of the bignesse of a bladder nut, of of the same colour , wherein is contained small

Styrax arbor. The Storax tree.



feed, whereto also cleaue certain gummy tears bearing the name of the tree, and which iffue from the trunk or body when it is wounded.

The Place This tree groweth in divers places of France, Italy, and Spaine, where it bringeth forth little or no gum at all. It groweth in Iudza, Pamphilia, Siria, Pifidia, Sidon, and many other places of Jury or Paleftine, as also in divers Islands in the Mediterranean sea, namely Cyprus, Candy, Zant, and other places, where it bringeth forth his gummy liquour in full perfection of Iweernesse, and also in great plenty, where it is gathered and put into great Canes or Reeds, whereof as some deem it took the name Calamita; others thinke of the leaves of reeds wherein they wrap it. Hereof I have two small trees in my garden, the which I raised of seed.

¶ The Time.

It flours in May, and the fruit is ripe in September.

The Names. This tree, as may be gathered by some, was called Styrax, by reason of the gum or liquor which droppeth out of the same, being like to the hollow pipes of ice out of the tame, being like to the nonow pipes of ice that hang at the caves of houses in winter, called styria, or of the Canes or leaues of Reeds spoken of beforein Latine, Storax Calamita: in English, Storax, which is kept in canes or the leaues of Reeds. There floweth from fome of these trees a certaine gummie liquour, which neuer groweth naturally hard, but remineth alwayes thinne, the which is called liquid Styrax or Storax.

The Temperature. The gum of this tree is of an heating, mollifying, and concoding qualitie. The Vertues.

It helpeth the cough, the falling down of theums and humors into the cheft, and hostienesse of the voice, it also helpeth the noise and sounding of the ears, prevaileth against Strawa or the kings Euill nodes on the nerues, and hard swellings proceeding of a cold cause, as also against all cold

Of this gum there are made fundry excellent perfumes, pomanders, fweet waters, fweet bags, and fweet washing balls, and divers other sweet chaines and bracelets, whereof to write were imperti-

# Снар. 144.

# Of the Sorrowfull Tree, or Indian Mourner.

The Description.

A Rhor Triffis, the Sad or forrowfull tree, waxeth as big as an Olive tree, garnished with many goodly branches fer full of leaves like those of the Plum tree, among which come forth most odoriferous and fweet finelling floures, whole stalkes are of the colour of Saffron, which flourish and flew themselves only in the night time, and in the day time looke withered and with a mourning cheere; the leaues also at that time shrink in themselves together, much like a tender Plant that is frost-bitten,very fadly lumping, lowing, and hanging downe the head, as though it losthed the light, and could not abide the heate of the Sunne. I (hould but invain lofe labor in repeating \$ foolifh fanficof the poëtical Indians, who would make fooles beleene that this tree was once a fur daughter of a great Lord or King, and that the Sun was in loue with her; withother toles which I

Arkor triftis The forrowfull tree.

LIB. 3.



omit. # The floures are white, fomewhat like those of Iasmine, but more double, and they are of a very sweet smell. There succeed them many little cods, containing some fixe feeds apiece fomewhat like those of Stramo-

The Place, Time, and Names.

This tree growes in the East Indies, especially in Goa and Malayo: in Goa it is called PariZataco: in Malayo, Singadi: in Decan. Pul: of the Arabians, Guart: of the Persians and Turks, Gul: in English, the fad or forowfull tree, or the Indian mourner. The time is fpecified in the description.

The Nature and Vertues.

Wee have no certaine knowledge of the A temperature hereof; neuerthelesse we reade. that the Indians doe colour their broths and meats with the stalks of the floures hereof in flead of Saffron; or whatfoeuer they defire to have of a vellow colour.

It is reported, That if a linnen cloath bee B fleeped in the diffilled water of the flours,& the eies bathed and washed therwith, it helpeth the itching and pain thereof, and stayes the humors that fall down to the fame.

There is made of the splinters of the wood certain tooth-picks, and many prety toies for pleafure.

# CHAP. 145. Of the Balfam tree.

There be divers forts of trees from which do flow Ballams, very different one from another, not only in form, but also in fruit, liquor, and place of growing; the which to distinguish would require more time and travell than either our small time will afford or riches for our maintenance to discouer the same in their natural countries : which otherwise by report to set downe certain matter by incertainties, would discredit the Author, and no profit thereby shall arise to the Reader: notwithstanding we wil set down so much as we have found in the works of some travellers, which best agree with the truth of the historie.

The Description.

Here be divers trees growing in the Indies, whose fruits are called by the name of the fruit of the Balfam tree: among the rest this whose figure wee here set forth vnto your view, we our selves have seen & handled, and therfore are the better able to describe it. It is a fruit very crooked, & hollowed like the palm of an hand, two inches long, half an inch thick, couered with a thick smooth rind, of the colour of a dry oken lease; wherein is contained a kernell (of the same length and thicknesse, apt to fil the said shell or rinde) of the substance of an almond. of the colour of ashes, fat and oily, of a good smell, but very unpleasant in tast.

2. The wood we have dry brought vnto vs from the Indies for our vie in phylicke (a small defeription may ferue for a dry fticke) neuertheleffe wee haue other fruits brought from the Indies, whose figures are not set forth, by reason they are not so well knowne as defired; whereof one is of the biginesse of a walnut, somewhat broad on the vpper side, with a rough or rugged shell, vneuer the biginesse of a walnut, somewhat broad on the vpper side, with a rough or rugged and size of the biginesse blacke of colour, and full of a white kernell, with much juice in it, of a pleasant tast and smell, like the oile of Mace: the whole fruit is exceeding light, in telpect of the quantity or bigneffe, even as

L 1 B. 3 it were a piece of corke, which notwithflanding finketh to the bottom when it fals into the water,

- This tree, faith Garcias, that beareth the fruit Carpebalfamam, is also one of the Balfam trees: 3 I instruction of the power and tree, garnished with very many branches, whereon do grow leaues like those of Rue, but of colour whiter, alwaies growing greene: among ft which come forth floures, whereof wee haue no certaintie: after which commeth forth fruit like that of the Turpentine tree, which in thops is called Carpbalfamum, of a pleafant fweet fmell; but that of the Lupentine rice, which it mops is called of lone, the liquor which floweth from the wounded tree is much sweeter, which liquor is called of some,
  - I Balfami fructus. The fruit of the Balfam tree.
- ‡ 3 Balsamum Alpini cum Carpobalsame. The Balfam tree with the fruit.





‡ Profes Alpinus hath writ a large Dialogue of the Balfam of the Antients, and also figured and deliuered the historie thereof in his book De Plant, Agypti, cap. 14. whither I refer the curious. I have presented you with a flip from his tree, & the Carpobalfamum set forth by our Author, which feems to be of the same plant. The leaves of this are like to those of Lentiscus, alwaies greene, and winged, growing three, fine, or feuen fastned to one footstalke: the root is gummy, reddish, and wel smelling: the floures are smal and white like those of Acacia, growing vsually three night together. The fruit is of the shape and bignesse of that of the Turpentine tree, containing yellow and wellsmelling seeds filled with a yellowish moisture like hony. Their task is bitterish, and som what biting the tongue. ‡

Of these Balsam trees there is another fort, the fruit whereof is as it were a kernell without a shell, couered with a thin skin straked with many veins, of a brown colour, the meat is sim and solid like the kernell of the Indian nut, of a white colour, and without smell, but of a gratefull taste; and it is thought to be hot in the first degree, or in the beginning of the second.

There be divers forts more, which might be omitted because of tediousnesses, nevertheles I will trouble you with two special trees worth the noting. There is, faith my author, in America a great tree of monstrous hugenesse, beset with leaves and boughes even to the ground, the trunk whereof is couered with a twofold bark, the one thicke like vnto Cork, aed another thin next the tree; from betweene which barks doth flow (the vpper barke being wounded) a white Ballam like valo mares

or drops, of a most sweet sauor and singular effects, for one drop of this which thus distilleth out of the tree; is worth a pound of that which is made by decoction. The fruit herof is small in respect of the others; it feldome exceedeth the bigneffe of a peafe, of a bitter tast, inclosed in a narrow busk of the length of a finger, something thin, and of a white colour, which the Indians vse against headache: which fruit of most is that we have before described, called Carpobal Camum.

It is also written, that in the Island called Hispaniola, there growes a small tree of the height of two men, without the industry of man, having stalks and stems of the colour of ashes; whereon do grow green leaves, fharp at both ends, but more green on the vpper fide than on the lower, having a middle rib fomewhat thicke and standing out : the footstalke whereon they grow is fomwhat reddish: among which leaves comes fruit growing by clusters as long as a mans hand. The stones or graines in the fruit be few, and greene, but growing to redneffe more and more as the fruit waxeth ripe: from the which is gathered a juice after this manner; they take the yong shoots and buds of the tree, and also the clusters of the fruit, which they bruise and boile in water to the thicknesse of hony, which being strained, they keep for their vses.

They vie it against wounds and vicers, it stops and stancheth the bloud, maketh them clean, bringeth vp the fleth, and healeth them mightily, and with better fucceffe than true Balfam. The branches of the tree being cut, do cast forth by drops a certain cleare water, more worth than Aqua vita, most wholsome against wounds and all other diseases proceeding from cold causes, being drunke fome few daies together.

These trees grow in divers parts of the world, some in Egypt and most of those countries adjacent. There groweth of them in the East and West Indies, as trauellers in those parts report. The Time.

These trees for the most part keepe green Winter and Summer.

The Names.

Balfam is called in Greek, Balfamum: in Latine alfo Balfamum: of the Arabians, Balfeni, Balefina, and Bellan: in Italian, Ballamo: in French, Baume,

The liquor that flowes out of the tree when it is wounded, is called Opebal famum: the wood, X7lobalfamum: the fruit, Carpobalfamum: and the liquor which naturally flowes from the tree in Egypt,

The Temperature.

Balfam is hot and dry in the fecond degree, with affriction. The Vertues.

Natural Ballam taken in a morning fasting, with a little Rose water or Wine, to the quantity of A five or fix drops, helpeth those that be asthmatick or short winded: it prevaileth against the pains of the bladder and fromack comforting the fame mightily; it also amendeth a stinking breath, and takes away the shaking fits of the quotidian ague, if it be taken two or three times.

It helpeth confumptions, clenfeth the barren wombe, especially being annointed upon a peffary B or mother suppositorie, and vsed.

The stomack being anointed therewith digestion is helped thereby; it also preserve the sto. C mack from obstruction and windinesse; it helps the hardnesse of the spleen, easeth the griefs of the reins and belly, proceeding of cold causes.

It also takes away all manner of aches occasioned by cold, if they be annointed therewith , but D more speedily, if a linner cloth be wet therein and laid thereon; yied in the same manner it dissolueth hard tumors called ademata; and strengthneth the weak members.

The same refresheth the brain, and comforteth the parts adioyning; it helpeth the palsie, Con- E vulfions, and all griefes of the finues, being anointed therewith.

The maruellous effects it worketh in new and green wounds, were here too long to fet down, and F also superfluous considering the skilfull Surgeon whom it most concernes, knoweth the vse thereof: and as for the beggerly Quackfaluers, Runnagates, and knauish Mountibankes, we are not willing to instruct them in things so far aboue their reach, capacitie, and worthinesse.

# CHAP. 146. Of a kinde of Balme or Balsam tree.

The Description.

This tree which the people of the Indies do call Molli, groweth to the bignesse of a great tree, having a trunke or bodie of a darke greene colour, sprinkeled over with many ash-coloured Nnnnnn

spots: the branches are many, and of very great beauty, whereupon grow leaues not vnlike those of the ash tree, consisting of many small leaues set vpon a middle ribbe, growing narrower cuer to ward the point, enery particular one jagged on the fides like the teeth of a Saw , which beeing ward the point, every particular one page and claumy, fauturing like the bruifed leaves of fenell, and in talt feems formewhat aftringent: the floures grow in clufters on the twiggy branches, like those of the Vine a little before the grapes are formed: after followes the fruit or berries, somewhat greater than pepper corns, of an oily substance, green at the first, and of a dark reddifficolour when they be ripe. ‡ The first of the figures was taken from a tree only of three years growth, but the later from a tree come to his full growth, as it is affirmed by Clustum in his Cur. toff. It differs only, in that the leaves of the old tree are not at all fript or divided about the edges, \$

I Molli, fine Molly Clufti & Lobeli. The Ballam tree of Clufter and Lobels description.

1530

‡ 2 Molle arboris adultiramus. A branch of the old tree of Molle.





The Place.

This tree, faith a learned Physition Ioh. Fragofus, growes in the king of Spains garden at Madril, which was the first that euer he had seen : since which time, John Ferdinando, Secretarie to the said King, did shew unto the said Fragosus in his own garden a tree so large, and of such beauty, that he was neuer fatisfied with looking on it, and meditating vpon the vertues thereof. Which words I received from the hands of a famous learned man called M. Lancelot Browne, D. in physick, and phifition to the Queenes Maiestie at the impression hereof; faithfully translated out of the Spanish

They grow plentifully in the vales and low grounds of Peru, as all affirm that have travelled to the West Indies; as a slo those that have described the singularities thereof. My selfewith divers others, as namely M. Nicholas Lete a Worshipfull Merchant of the Citie of London, and allo a most skill Apothecarie M. lames Garret, who have received feeds hereof from the right Honourable the Lord Hunsdon Lord high Chamberlaine of England; who is worthy of triple honor, for his care in getting, as also for his curious keeping such rare and strange things brought from the farthest parts of the world. Which seeds we have sown in our gardens, where they have brought forth plants of four hist. forth plants of a foot high, and also their beautifull leaues; notwithstanding our care, diligence,

and industry, they have perished at the first approach of winter, as not being able by reason of their tendernesse to endure the cold of our winter blasts.

The Time.

As touching the time of his flourishing and bringing his fruit to maturitie, wee have as vet no certain knowledge, but is thought to be green both winter and fummer.

The Names.

This most notable tree is called by the Indian name Molle: of some, Molly and Muelle, taken from his tender foftnesse, as some haue deemed : it may be called the Fenel tree, or one of the Balme or Balfam trees.

The Temperature.

This tree is thought to be of an aftringent or binding qualitie, whereby it appeares, besides the hot temperature it hath, to be compounded of divers other faculties.

The Indians vie to feeth the fruit or berries hereof in water, and by a speciall skill they have in A the boiling, do make a most wholsome wine or drinke, as also a kinde of vineger, and somrimes hony; which are very strange effects, these three things being so contrary in taste.

The leaves boiled and the decoction drunke, helpeth them of any disease proceeding of a cold B

The gumwhich issueth from the tree, being white like vnto Manna, dissolued in milke, taketh C away the web of the eies, and cleareth the fight, being wiped ouer with it.

The barke of this tree boiled, and the legs that be swoln and full of paine bathed with the deco. D ction divers times, taketh away both the infirmities in short space.

This tree is of fuch estimation among the Indians, that they worship it as a god, according to their favage rites and ceremonies. Like as Pliny reporteth of Homers Moly, the most renowned of all plants, which they of old time had in fuch estimation and reuerence, that, as it is recorded, the gods gave it the name of Moly, and fowriteth ovid.

> Pacifer buic dederat florem Cyllenius album, Moly vocant Superi, nigra radice tenetur.

If any bedesirous to see more hereof, they may reade a learned discourse of it set forth in La- F tine by the learned Lobel, who hath at large written the historic thereof, dedicated to the right honorable the Lord Chamberlain at the impression hereof, faithfully examined by the aforesaid learned physician D' Browne, and his censure vpon the same: ‡ together with Lobels Reply, who judged this plant (and not without good reason) to be a kind of the true Balsam of the Antients, and not much differing from that let forth by Profeer Alpinus, whereof I have made mention in the foregoing chapter. ‡

# CHAP. 147. Of the Canellor Cinnamon tree.

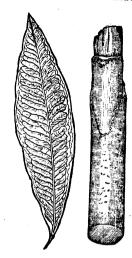
## The Description.

The tree which hath the Cinamon for his bark is of the stature of an Olive tree, having a body as thick as a mans thigh, from whence the Cinamon is taken; but that taken from the smaller branches is much better: which branches or boughes are many and very straight, wheron grow beautifull leaves in shape like those of the Orenge tree, and of the colour of the Bay leaf. not as it hath been reported, like vnto the leaues of flags or Flour-de-Lys. Among these pleasant leaues and branches come forth many faire white floures, which turn into round black fruit or berries of the bigneffe of an Hafell nut or the Olive berry, and of a black colour; out of which is preffed an oile that hath no fmell at all untill it be rubbed and chafed between the hands : the trunk or body with the greater arms or boughs of the tree are covered with a double or twofold barke like that of the Corke tree, the innermost whereof is the true and pleasant Cinnamon, which is taken from the tree and cast upon the ground in the heate of the Sun through whole heate it turneth and

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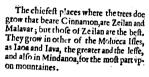
Canella folium Bacillus, & Cortex. The leafe, barke, and trunke of the Cinam on tree.



foldeth it selfe round together, as we daily fee by viewing the thing it felfe. This tree being thus peeled recouereth a new bark in the space of three yeares, and is then readie to be disbarked as afore. That Cinnamon which is of a pale colour hath not binwell dried in the fun: that of a fair brown color is best, and that which is blackest hath bin too much dried, and also hath taken some wet in the time of drying.

‡ 2 Besides the Cinnamon vulgarly known & vsed, there is another fort, which also is commonly received for the Cassia of Dioscorides and the Antients. Now this differs from the former, in that it is of a redder colour, of a more bard follid and compact fub stance, commonly also thicker, and if you chew it, more clammy and viscous, The taste and smell are much like Cinnamon, yet not altogether fo strong as that of the best Cinnamon. There is much contro. uerfie in late Writers, concerning both the true Cinnamon and Caffia of the Antients! the which I have not time nor space here to mention, much leffe to infift vpon. I have observed, that both the Cinnamon & Casfia that we have are covered over with a rough grayish barke like that of an Oke or other such tree, which is clean scraped off and taken away before it be brought vnto





The Time.

The Cinnamon tree groweth green Winter and Summer, as do all the others of the Molucca's and East Indies for the most part; the boughs whereof arecut off at scasonable times, by expresse commandement of the King of the country, and not before he appoints the time.

There bath bin fome controuersie among writers concerning the tree whose bark is Cassia and that tree that beareth Cinnamon, making them both one tree; but that opinion is not to be receiued, for there is a great difference betwixt them, as there is betwixt an Oke and a Chestnut tree; for the tree whose bark is Cassia is doubtlesse a bastard kinde of Canell or Cinnamon, in shew it is very like, but in fweetnesse of smell and other circumstances belonging to Cinnamon far inserior.

Cinnamon is called in Italian, Canella: in Spanish, Canella: in French, Canelle: in high-Dutch, Zimmet toeslint; in Greek, Kompungar . in Latine likewise Cinvanomum : the Atabians, Darseni, and as some say, Querfaa, others, Querfe: in Zeilan, Caurde: in the Island Iava they name it Cameaa: in Ormus, Darchini (i.) Lignum Chinenfe, Wood of China: in Malavar, Cais mains, which signifies Dachini (ii.) Lignum Chinenfe, Wood of China: in Malavar, Cais mains, which signifies Dachini (ii.) Lignum Chinenfe, Wood of China: in Malavar, Cais mains, which signifies Dachini (ii.) Lignum Chinenfe, Wood of China: in Malavar, Cais mains, which signifies Dachini (ii.) Lignum Chinenfe, Wood of China: in Malavar, Cais mains, which signifies Dachini (ii.) Lignum Chinenfe, which is the contraction of the chinese contrac ce lignum, or Sweet wood : in English, Cinnamome, Cinnamon, and Canel. The other is called Caf-

The Temperature and Versues.

Dioscorides writeth, that Cinnamon hath power to warme, and is of thinne parts. It is also dry

and aftringenr, it prouoketh vrine, cleereth the eies and maketh fweet breath.

The decoction bringeth downe the menses, prevaileth against the bitings of venomous beasts. B the inflammotions of the intestines and reines.

The distilled water hereof is profitable to many, and for divers infirmites, it comfortesh the C weake, cold, and feeble stomacke, easeth the paines and frettings of the guts and entrailes proceeding of cold causes, it amendeth the euill colour of the face, maketh sweet breath, and giveth a most pleasant taste vnto divers forts of meates, and maketh the same not onely more pleasant, but also more wholesome for any bodies of what constitution socuer they be, notwithstanding the binding

The oile drawne chimically prevaileth against the paines of the brest, comforteth the stomacke, D breaketh windinesse, causeth good digestion, and being mixed with some hony, taketh away spots

from the face being annointed therewith.

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The diffilled water of the floures of the tree, as Garcias the Lufitanian Physicion writerh, excels E leth far in sweetnesse all other waters whatsoever, which is profitable for such things as the barke

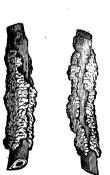
Out of the berries of this tree is drawn by expression, as out of the berries of the Olive tree, a cer. F taine oile, or rather a kinde of fat like butter, without any smell at all, except it be made warme, and then it smelleth as the Cinnamon doth, and is much vied against the coldnesse of the sinewes, all paines of the joynts, and also the paines and distemperature of the stomacke and breast.

To write as the worthine se of the subject requireth, would aske more time than we have to be. G flow vpon any one plant; therefore these few shall suffice, knowing that the thing is of great vse a-

mong many, and knowne to most. ‡ Casia vsed in a larger quantity serveth well for the same purposes which Cinnamon H

# CHAP. 148. Of Gum Lacke and his rotten tree.

Lacca cum fuis bacillis. Gum Lacke with his staffe or sticke.



The Description.

THe tree that bringeth forth that excremen-tal fubstance called Lacca, both in the shops of Europ and elsewhere, is called of the Arabians, Perfians, and Turkes, Loc Sumutri, as who should say, Lacca of Sumutra: some which have so termed it have thought that the first plenty thereof came from Sumutra but herein they haue erred, for the abundant store thereof came from Pegu, where the inhabitants therof do cal it Lac, & others of the same province, Tree: the history of which tree, according to that famous Herbarist Clusius is as followeth. [There is in the country of Pegu and Malabar, a great tree, whose leaves are like them of the Plum tree, hauing many small twiggy branches; when the trunk or body of the treewaxethold, it rotteth in fundry places, wherin do breed certain great Ants or Pifmires, which continually work and labour in the time of Haruest and Summer, against the penury of Winter: such is the dilfgence of those Ants, or such is the nature of the tree wherein they harbour, or both, that they prouide for their winter food, a lumpe or maffe of fubstance, which is of a crimfon colour, fo beautifull and so faire, as in the whole World

the like is not seene, which serueth not onely to physicall vies, but is a perfect and costly colour for Painters, called by vs, Indian Lack. The Pifmires (as I faid) worke out this colour, by fucking the substance or matter of Lacca from the tree, as bees doe make hony and wax, by sucking the matter

thereof from all herbes, trees, and floures, and the inhabitants of that country, do as diligently feeke for this Lacca, as we in England and in other countries feeke in the woods for hony; which Lacca for this Lacca, as we in England and in other countries and dry it into a lumpe; among which fometimes after they hade found, they take from the tree, and only the wings of the Ants, which have fallen

the Indian Lacke or Lakewhich is the rich colour yield by Painters, is none of that which is vsed in shops, nor here figured or described by Clustur, wherefore our Author was much mistaken in that hee here confounds together things so different; for this is of a resinous substance, and a faint red colour, and wholly wnfit for painters, but vsed alone and in composition to make the best hard fealing wax. The other feemes to bee an artificiall thing, and is of an exquisite crimson colour, but of what it is, or how made, I have not as yet found any thing that carries any probabilitie of

The Place.

The tree which beareth Lacca groweth in Zeilan and Malauar, and in other parts of the East-

The Time.

Of the time we have no certaine knowledge.

The Names.

Indian Lacke is called in shops Lacca: in Italian, Lachetta: Anicen calleth it Luch: Paulus and Dissorides, as some haue thought, Cancamum: the other names are expressed in the description. The Temperature and Vertues.

Lacke or Lacea is not in the second degree, it comforteth the heart and liver, openeth obstructions, expelleth vrine, and preuaileth against the dropsie.

There is an artificiall Lacke made of the ferapings of Brafill and Saffron, which is vied of Painters, and not to be vied in Physicke as the other natural! Lacca.

# CHAP. 149. Of the Indian leafe.

Tamalapatra. The Indian leafe.



The Description.

Tagreat tree like the Orenge tree, with like leaues also, but broader, a little sharp pointed, of a greene gliftering colour, and three small ribs running through each leafe, after the manner of Ribwort, wherby it is easie to be known ; it smelleth somewhat like vnto Cloues, but not fo strong as Spikenard or Mace (as some haue deemed) nor yet of fo fubrill and quick a fent as Cinnamon. There was fent or added vnto this figure by Cortufus a certaine fruit like vnto a small Acorn, with this inscription, Fructus Canella, the fruit of the Canell tree, which may be doubted of, confidering the description of the forenamed tree holden generally of most to be perfect.

¶ The Place.

The Indian leafe groweth not fleeting vpon the water like vnto Lens Palustris, as Dioscorides and Pliny doe fet downe, (though learned and painfull writers) but is the leafe of a great tree, a branch whereof we have fet forth vnto your view, which groweth in Arabia and Cambaya, far from the water fide.

The Time. Of the time we have no certain knowledge, but it is supposed to bee greene Winter and

The

Of the Historie of Plants.

The Names.

Tamalapatra is called of the Indians in their mother tongue, especially of the Arabians, Caderi Indi or Laderi Indi, that is, Folium Indicum, or Indum, the Indian leafe : but the Mauritanians doe call it Tembul. The Latines and Gracians following some of the Arabians, have called it Malabathrum.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The Indian leafe is hot and dry in the fecond degree, agreeing with Nardus in temperature, or as A others report with Mace: it prouoketh vrine mightily, warmeth and comforteth the stomacke, and helpeth digeftion.

Ir prevaileth against the pin and web in the eies, the inflamed and wateric eies, and all other in- B

firmities of the fame.

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It is laid among cloathes, as well to keepe them from mothes and other vermine, as also to give C vnto them a fweet fmell.

# CHAP. 150. Of the Cloue tree.

Caryophylli veri Clusij.
The true forme of the Cloue tree.



The Description.

THe Cloue tree groweth great in forme like vnto the Bay tree, the trunke or body whereof is couered with a ruffet barke: the branches are many, long, and very brittle, whereupon doe grow leaves like those of the Bay tree, but formewhat narrower : among ft which come the floures, white at the first after of a greenish colour, waxing of a darke red colour in the end : which floures are the very cloues when they grow hard:after when they bee dried in the Sunne they become of that dusky black colour which we daily fee, wherein they continue. For those that wee haue in estimation are beaten downe to the ground before they be ripe, and are fuffered there to lie vpon the ground untill they bee dried throughly, where there is neither graffe, weeds, nor any other herbes growing to hinder the same, by reason the tree draweth vnto it selfe for his nourishment all the moisture of the earth a great circuit round about, so that nothing can there grow for want of moisture, and therfore the more conuenient for the drying of the Cloues. Con-

trariwise, that groffe kinde of Cloues which hath beene supposed to be the male, are nothing else than fruit of the same tree tarrying there vntill it fall downe of it selfe vnto the ground, where by reason of his long lying, and meeting with some raine in the meane season, it loseth the quicke taste that the others have. Some have called these Fusti, whereof we may English them Fusies. Some affirme that the floures hereof furpaffe all other floures in sweetnesse when they are greene; and hold the opinion, that the hardned floures are not the Cloues themselves, (as we have written) but thinke them rather to be the feat or huske wherein the floures doe grow: the greater number hold the former opinion. And further, that the trees are increased without labour, graffing, planting, or other industrie, but by the falling of the fruit, which beare fruit within eight yeares after they be rifen vp, and so continue bearing for an hundred yeares together, as the inhabitants of that country do affirme.

The Place.

The Cloue tree groweth in some few places of the Molucca Islands, as in Zeilan, Iaua the greater and the leffer, and in divers other places.

The Cloues are gathered from the fifteenth of September vnto the end of February, not with hands, as we gather Apples, Cherries, and fuch like fruit, but by beating the tree, as Wall-nurs are

The fruit hereof was vnknowne to the antient Grecians : of the later writers called K-polymon : in The Names. Latine also Caryophyllm, and Clavus: in French, Clou de Gyrofe: the Mauritanians, Charumfel: in Italian, Carofano: in high Dutch, Raegel: in Spanish, Claus de especia: of the Indians, Calafur: in the Molucca's, Chanque: of the Pandets, Arumfel, and Charumfel: in English, Cloue tree, and Cloues, The Temperature.

Cloues are hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

Cloues strengthen the stomacke, liner, and heart, helpe digestion, and prouoketh vrine.

The Portugall women that dwell in the East Indies draw from the Cloues when they bee yet greene, a certaine liquor by distillation, of a most fragrant smell, which comfortes the heart, and is

Cloues stop the belly: the oile or water thereof dropped into the cies, sharpens the sight, and clenfeth away the cloud or web in the same.

The weight of foure drams of the pouder of Cloues taken in milke procureth the act of generation.

There is extracted from the Cloues a certaine oile or rather thicke butter of a yellow colour; which being chased in the hands smelleth like the Cloues themselues, wherewith the Indians doe cure their wounds and other hurts, as we do with Ballam.

The vic of Cloues, not onely in meate and medicine, but also in sweet pouder and such like, is fufficiently knowne: therefore this shall suffice.

 $\dagger$  . There were formerly three figures in this chapter : where fore I omitted two as impertinent-

# CHAP. 151. Of the Nutmeg tree.

1 Nux Muscata rotunda, siue fæmina. The round or female Nutmeg.

2 Nux Myristica oblonga, fine mas. The longish or male Nutmeg.





Nux Moschata cum sua Maci. The Nurmeg with his Mace about him.



The Description.

He tree that beareth the Nutmeg and the Mace is in form like to the Peare tree, but the leaves of it are like those of the Orenge tree, alwaies green on the upper fide, and more whitish underneath; amongst which come forth the Nut and Mace as it were the floures. The Nut appeares first. compassed about with the Mace, as it were in the middle of a fingle rose, which in proces of time doth wrap and inclose the Nut round on euery fide : after commeth the buske like that of the Wallnut, but of an harder substance, which incloseth the Nut with his Mace as the Walll-nut husk doth couer the Nut, which in time of ripenesse cleaueth of it self as the walnut huske doth, and sheweth his Mace, which then is of a perfect crimfon colour, and makes a most goodly shew, especially when the tree is well laden with fruit : after the Nut becomes dry, the Mace likewise gapeth and for saketh the nut, even as the first husk or coverture, and leaueth it bare as we all doe know. At which time it getteth to it selfe a kinde of darke yellow colour, and lofeth that braue crimfon dve which it had at the first.

‡ 2 The tree which carrieth the male Nutmeg (according to Clusius) thus differs from the last described : the leaves are like those of the former in shape, much bigger, being sometimes a foot long, and three or foure inches broad, their common length is seuen or eight inches, and bredth two and a halfe : they are of a whitish colour underneath, and green and shining aboue. The Nuts also grow at the very ends of the branches, fomtimes two or three together, and not only one, as in the common kinde. The nut it felfe is also larger and longer: the Mace that incompasseth it is of a more elegant colour, but not so strong as that of the former.

# I can scarse beleeve our Authors affertion in the foregoing description, that the Nut appeareth first compassed about with the Mace as it were in the midst of a single Rose, &c. But I rather thinke they all come forth together, the Nutmeg, Mace, the green outward husk and all, iust as we fee Walnuts do, and only open themselves when they come to full maturitie. In the third figure you may fee express the whole manner of the growing of the Nutmeg, together with both forts of Nutmegs taken forth of their shels. \$

The Place. The Nutmeg tree groweth in the Indies, in an Island especially called Banda, in the Islands of Molucca, and in Zeilan, though not fo good as the first.

The fruit is gathered in September in great aboundance, all things beeing common in those countries.

The Names. The Nutmeg tree is called of the Grecians Kapun puestion : of the Latines, Nux Moschata, and Nux Myristica: in Italian, Noce Moscada: in Spanish, Nuez de escetie : in French, Noix Muscade: in high-Dutch, Apotthat Bulz: of the Arabians, LeuZbane, or GianZiban . of the country people where they grow, Palla; the Maces, Bunapalla. In Decan the Nut is called Iapatri; and the Maces, Iaifol: of Avicen, Iauliband (i.) Nux Bandensis. The Mace he calleth Befthe. In English, Nutmeg.

The Temperature. The Nutmeg, as the Mauritanians write; is hot and dry in the second degree compleat, and somwhat aftringent. The Vertues.

Mutmegs causes sweet breath, and mend those that finke, if they be much chewed and holden A in the mouth.

The Nutmeg is good again freekles in the face, quickneth the fight, strengthens the belly and feeble liner, taketh away the swelling in the spleen, sayeth the laske, breaketh wind, and is good a-

gainst all cold diseases in the body.

Nutnegs bruised and boiled in Aqua vita vntill they have wasted and consumed the moisture. Adding thereunto hony of Rofes, gently boiling them, being strained to the form of a syrup, cure all pains proceeding of windy and cold causes, if three spoonfulls be given fasting for certain daies

The same bruised and boiled in strong white Wine untill three parts be sodden away, with the roots of Motherwort added thereto in the boiling, and firained, being drunke with some sugar, cureth all gripings in the belly proceeding of windinesse.

As touching the choice, there is not any fo simple but knoweth that the heauiest, fattest and sullest of juice are best, which may easily be found out by pricking the same,

## CHAP. 152. Of the Pepper Plant.

¶ The Kindes.

T Here be divers forts of Pepper, that is to fay, white, blacke, and long Pepper, one greater and longer than the other; and also a kinde of Ethiopian Pepper.

1 Piper nigrum. Blacke Pepper.

2 Piper album. White Pepper.

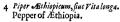


M The Description.

He Plant that beareth the blacke Pepper groweth vp like a Vine, amongst bushes and brambles, where it naturally groweth; but where it is manured it is sowne at the bottom of the tree Faufel and the Date trees, whereon it taketh hold and clymbeth vp euen vnto the top, as doth the Vine, ramping and taking hold with his classing tendrels of any other Of the Historie of Plants.

thing it meets withall. The leaves are few in number, ‡ growing at each joint one, first on one side of the stalk, then on the other, like in shape to the long vndiuided leaues of Iuy, but thinner, sharp pointed, and fometimes fo broad that they are foure inches ouer, but most commonly two inches broad and foure long having alwaies fine pretty large nerues running along them. The fruit grow clustering together vpon long stalks, which come forth at the joints against the leaues, as you may fee in the figure: the root (as one may coniecture) is creeping, for the branches that ly on the ground do at their joints put forth new fibres or roots. Wee are beholden to Clusius for this exact figure and description, which hee made by certaine branches brought home by the Hollanders from the East Indies. The Curious may see more hereof in his Exoticks and notes vpon Garcias.

† 2 Piper longum. Long Pepper.







2 The plant that brings white Pepper is not tobe distinguished from the other plant, but only by the colour of the fruit, no more than a Vine that beareth blacke grapes, from that which brings white: and of some it is thought, that the selse same plant doth somtimes change it self from black to white, as divers other plants doe. # Neither Clustus, nor any other else that I have yet met with, haue deliuered vs any thing of certaine, of the plant whereon white Pepper growes; Clufius onely hath given vs the maner how it growes upon the stalks, as you may see it here exprest, \$\pm\$

There is also another kind of Pepper, seldome brought into these parts of Europe, called Piper Canarium: it is hollow within, light, and empty, but good to draw flegme from the head, to helpe

the tooth-ache and cholericke affects.

The tree that beareth long pepper hath no fimilitude at all with the plant that brings black and white Pepper: fome have deemed them to grow all on one tree; which is not confonant to truth: for they grow in countries far distant one from another, and also that countrey where there is blacke Pepper, hath not any of the long Pepper. And therefore Galen following Dioscorides, were together both ouerseene in this point. This tree, saith Monardus, is not great, yet of a wooddy substance, dispersing here and there his clasping tendrels, wherewith intaketh hold of other trees and fuch other things as do grow neere vnto it. The branches are many and twiggy, whereon groweth the fruit, confisting of many graines growing upon a slender foot stalke, thrust or compact close

All

‡ 5 Piper Gaudatum. Tailed Pepper.



together, green at the first, and afterward blackishin tait sharper and hotter than common blacke pepper, tait marper and notice that continuous of the pepper, yet fweeter and of better taft. ‡ For this figure also I acknowledge my selfe beholden to the learned and diligent Clusius, who cansed it to be drawne from a branch of some foot in length, that he received from D' Lambert Hortensius, who brought it from the Indies. The order of growing of the leaves and fruit is dies. I ne order of growing of the leades and truit is like that of the black, but the joints stand somewhat thicker together; the leaf also doth little differ from that of the black, only it is thinner, of a lighter green and (as Clusius thought) hath a shorter footstalke, the veins or nerues also were lesse eminent, more in number, and run from the middle rib to the fides, rather than alongst the leafe. ‡

4 This other kinde of Pepper, brought vnto vs from Æthiopia, called of the country where it groweth Piper Ethiopicum : in fhops, Amomum, and Longa Vita. It growes vpon a fmal tree in maner of an hedge bush, wherupon grow cods in bunches, a finger long, of a brown colour, vneuen, and bunched or puft vp in divers places, divided into five or fix lockers or cels. each wherof containeth a round feed fomwhat long, lesse than the seeds of Peony, in taste like common Pepper or Cardamomum, wkose facultieand temper

it is thought to have, whereof we hold it a kind.

Another kind of Pepper is somtimes brought, which the Spaniards cal Pimentaderabo, that is, Pepper with a taile: it is like vnto Cubebes, round, full, somewhat rough, black of colour, and of As peoper with a came: At state who concents, round, run, romewhat rough, black or colour, and of a sharp quick tast like the common pepper, of a good smell: it growes by clusters vpon smal stems or stalks, which some have vnaduisedly taken for Amonum. The king of Portugal forbad this kind of Pepper to be brought ouer, for sear less the right Pepper should be the lesse esteemed, and so

The Place.

Black and white Pepper grow in the kingdom of Malauar, and that very good; in Malaca alfo, but not fo good; as also in the Islands Sunde and Cude: there is great store growing in the Kingdome of China, and some in Cananor, but not much.

Pepper of Æthiopia growes also in America, in all the tract of the country where Nat & Carthago are fituated. The rest haue bin spoken of in their seueral descriptions. The white Pepper is not so common as the blacke, and is vied there in stead of falt.

The plant rifeth vp in the first of the spring; the fruit is gathered in August.

The Grecians who had best knowledge of Pepper, do cal it was the Latines, Piper: the Arabi-The Names. ans, Fulfel, and Fulful: in Italian, Pepe: in Spanish, Pimenta: in French, Pointe: in high-Durch, 1966.

That of Athiopia is called Piper Athiopicum, Amomum, Vitalonga, and of some Cardamanum. I received a branch hereof at the hands of a learned Physition of London, called M. Stephen Bredwel,

¶ The Temperature.

The Arabian and Persian Physicions judge, that Pepper is not in the third degree. But the Indian Physitions (which for the most part are Emperickes) hold, that Pepper is cold, as almost all other spice, which are hot indeed: the long Pepper is hot also in the third degree, and as wee haue faid, is thought to be the best of all the kinds.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides and others agreeing with him affirme, that Pepper refisfeth poison, and is good tobe put into medicaments for the eies.

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All Pepper heateth, prouoketh vrin, digesteth, draweth, disperseth, and clenseth the dimnesse of F the fight, as Diofcorides noteth.

1 I have concred in this chapter Matthiolas his counterfeit figure which was formerly here.

## CHAP. 153. Of baftard Pepper, called Betle or Betre.

Betle five Betre. Bastard Pepper.

The Description.



His plant climeth and rampeth vpon trees. bushes, or whatsoeuer else it meets withall. like to the Vine, or the black Pepper, whereof some hold it for a kinde. The leaves are like those of the greater Binde-weed, but somewhat longer, of a duffy colour, with divers veins or ribs running through the same. The fruit groweth among the leaves, very crookedly writhed, in thate like the taile of a Lizard, of the take of Pepper. yet very pleasant to the palate.

The Place.

It groweth among the Date trees, and Areca, in most of the Molucca Islands, especially in the marish grounds.

The Time. The time answereth that of Peoper.

It hath been taken for the Indian leafe, but not properly : of most it is called Tembul, and Tambul: in Malavar, Betre : in Decan, Guzarat, and Canam it is called Pam : in Molaio, Siri.

The V fe and Temperature. The leaves chewed in the mouth are of a bitter taste, whereupon (faith Garcias) they put thereto fome Areca, with the lime made of oister shells; whereunto they also adde some Amber greece. Lignum Aloes, and fuch like, which they flamp together, making it into a paste which they rolle up into round balls, keepe dry for their vie, and carry

the same in their mouthes untill by little and little it is confumed; as when we carry fugar. Candy in our mouthes, or the juice of Licorice which is not only meat to the filly Indians, but also drink in their tedious trauels, refreshing their wearied spirits, and helping memory; which is esteemed amongst the Empericke physitians to be hot and dry in the second degree. # Garcias doth not affirm that the Indians eat it for meat, or in want of drinke, but that they eat it after meat, and that to give the breath a pleasant sent, which they count a great grace, to that if an inferior person that hath not chewed Betre or some such thing, chance to fpeak with any great man, he holds his hand before his mouth, left his breath should offend him. ‡

# CHAP. 154. Of Graines, or Graines of Paradices

The Kindes.

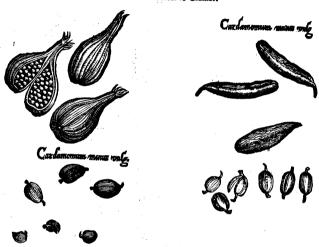
"Here be divers forts of Graines, fome long, others Peare-fashioned ; some greater, and others leffer.

¶ The Description.

42

THe figure hereof fetteth forth to your view the cod wherein the hot spice lies, which we cal Graines; in shops, Grana Paradist: it growes, by the report of the Learned, your a low herby plant; the leaues are some sour einches long, and three broad, with some what a thicke middle rib, stom which run transverse fibres, they much in shape resemble those of Cloues. The fruit is like a great cod or buske, in shape like a fig when it groweth you the tree, but of colour russet; thrust full of small feeds or grains of a darke reddish colour (as the figure sheweth which is divided) of an exceeding hot taste.

Cardamomi genera.
The kindes or forts of Graines.



The other forts may be difftinguished by the fight of the picture, considering the only difference consists in forme.

Graines grow in Ginny, and the Cardamones in all the East Indies, from the port of Calecute vnto Cananor: it groweth in Malavar, in Ioa, and in divers other places.

They fpring up in May being sowne of seed and ripen their fruit in September.

Graines are called in Greeke Equipmen: in Latine, Cardamonum: of the Arabians, Correment: of divers Gentiles, Dore: of Avicen, Saccolas quebre (1) magnum: the other, Saccolas ceguer (1.) minus. It is called in Malavar Etremelli: in Zeilan, Engal: in Bengala, Guzarat, and Decan, Hil, and Eluchi. The first and largest fort are called of some Mileguetta, and Milegetta; in English, Grains, & Grains of Paradice.

Avicen writeth, that Saccolas, Cardamomum, or Grand Raradifi, are not and dry in the third degree, with aftriction.

A The Graines chewed in the mouth draw forth from the head and stomacke waterish and pitui-

B They also comfort and warm the weake cold and seeble stomack, help the ague, and rid the sharing fits, being drunke with Sacke.

CHAP. 155. Of Yucca or Iucca.

Tucca, sive Incca Pernana.
The root whereof the bread Casua or
Cazava is made.

L I B. 3.



A The Description.

He Plant of whose root the Indian bread called Cazava is made, is a low herbe confifting onely of leaves and roots : it hath neither stalks, flours, nor fruit, that I can understand of others, or by experience of the plant it felfe, which hath grown in my garden four yeres together, and yet doth grow and prosper exceedingly; neuerthelesse without stalke, fruit, or floures, as aforefaid. It hath a very great root, thick and tuberous, and very knobby, fu! of inice fornwhat fweet in tafte, but of a pernitious qualitie, as faith my Author. From which root rifeth vp immediatly forth of the ground very many leaues ioyned vnto the head of the root in a round circle; the which are long, of the length of a cubit, hollowed like a guttet or trough, very fmooth, and of a green colour like that of word: the edges of the leaves are sharpe like the edge of a knife; and of a brown colour 3 the point of the leafe is a prick as sharpe as a Needle, which hurteth those that vnaduisedly passe by it. The leafe with aduised eye viewed is like toa little Wherry or fuch like boat; they are also very tough, hard to break, and not easie to be cut, except the knife be very sharp.

‡ Lobel in the second part of his Adversarial largely describes and figures this plant, & there he affirmes hee wrot a Description (which hee there sets down) for our Author, but hee did not follow it, and therefore committed these errors: first, in that he saith it is the root wheros Cazata head was a set of the said that he saith it is the root wheros Cazata head was a set of the said that he saith it is the root wheros Cazata head was a set of the said that he saith it is the root wheros Cazata head was a said that he saith it is the root wheros Cazata head was said that the said

va bread was made, when as Lobel in his descripter down the place out of the Hist. Lugd. (who tooke it out of Theatt) endeauring by that means to consound it with that there mentioned, when as he had his from M. Edward his man; and third that he doth confound it with that there mentioned, when as he had his from M. Edward his man; and third that he doth confound it with the Manihot or true Trices, which all affirme to have a leaf like that of Hemp, parted into seven or more diutisons, and also for that he puts it to the Arabidan of Theathash, when as he denies it both floure and fruit; yet within some sew yeares after our Authour had set forth this Worke it floured in his garden.

This some yeares puts forth a pretty stiffer round stalke some three cubits high, divided into divers unequall branches carrying many prety large floures, shaped somewhat like those of Fritillaria, but that they are narrower at their bottoms: the leaves of the floure are six, the colour on the indide white, but on the out side of an overworn reddish colour from the static is a floure of no great beauty, yet to be esseemed for the tartic. I saw it once floure in the garden of M'Wilmot at Bow, but never since, though it hath binkept for sundry yeres in manyother gardens, as with M'Parkinson and M'Tuggy. This was first written of by our Author, and since by Lobel and M'Parkinson, who keepe the same name, as also Bankine, who to distinguish it from the other calls it Tuccassity Alexs. ‡

The Place.

This Plant groweth in all the track of the Indies, from the Magellane straights wnto the cape of Florida, and in most of the Islands of the Canibals, and others adjoining, from whence I had that plant brought me that groweth in my garden, by a seruant of a learned and skilfull Apothecary of Excesser, named M. Tho. Edwards.

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The Time.

It keepeth green both Winter and fummer in my garden, without any couerture at all, notwithstanding the injurie of our cold clymat.

The Names.

It is reported vnto me by Trauellers, that the Indians do call it in some parts, Manihot, but generally Tucca and Iucca. It is thought to be the plant called of Theophraftm, Arachidna. of Eliny, Arachidna.

¶ The Temperature.

This plant is hot and dry in the first degree, which is meant by the seces or droffe, when the poifonous juice is preffed or strained forth; and is also dry in the middle of the second degree.

### CHAP. 156.

### Of the Fruit Anacardium, and Caious or Caiocus.

The Description.

The antient writers have bin very briefe in the historic of Anacardium: the Grecians have tou-ched it by the name of Anacardium, taking the name from the likenesse it hath of an heart both in hape and colour, called of the Portugals that inhabit the East Indies, Favade Malaqua, the bean of Malaca; for being green, and as it hangeth on the tree, it refemble the Bean, fasting that it is much bigger: but when they be dry they are of a thining blackith colour, containing betweene they ward rinde and the kernell, which is like an almond, a certain oile of a tharp caudick or burning facultic, called Mel Anna chinum, although the kernell is vied in meats & fauces, as we do Oliucs and fuch like to procure appetite.

Anacardium. The Bean of Malaca.

Catour. The kidny Bean of Malaca.









The other fruit groweth vpon a tree of the bigneffe of a Peare tree: the leaves are much like to those of the Olive tree, but thicker and fatter, of a feint greene colour: the floures are white, consifting of many small leaves much like the floures of the Cherry tree, but much doubled, without fmell; after commeth the fruit, according to Clusius, of the forme and magnitude of a goole egge, full of juice, in the end whereof is a nur, in shape like an Hares kidny, having two rindes, betweene which is contained a most hot and sharp oile like that of Anacardium, whereof it is a kinde.

The bean or kernell it felfe is no leffe pleasant and wholesome in eating, than the Pistaia or Fiflick nut, whereof the Indians do eat with great delight, affirming that it provoketh venery, where-in is their chiefest felicitie. The fruit is contained in long cods like those of beanes, bit greaters mere who which cods commeth forth an excrescence like vnto an apple, very yellow, of a good smell, spungeous within, and full of juice, without any seeds, stones, or grains at all, somewhat sweet in taste, at the one end narrower than the other, Peare-sashion, or like a little bottle, which hath bin reputed of some for the fruit, but not rightly, for it is rather an excrescence, as is the Oke apple.

The Place. The first growes in most parts of the East Indies, especially in Cananor, Calecute, Cambaya, and Decan. The later in Brafile.

The Time. These trees floure and flourish Winter and Summer.

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The Names.

Their names have bin touched in their descriptions. The fift is called Anasardium, of the likenesse it hath with an heart : of the Arabians Balador : of the Indians Bibo.

The second is called Caious; and is written Caious; and Caious; of some, Caiocus. The Temperature and Vertues.

The oile of the fruit is hot and dry in the fourth degree; it hath also a caustick or corrosiue qualitie: it taketh away warts, breaketh impostumes, preuaileth against lepry, alopecia, and easeth the pain of the teeth, being put into the hollownesse thereof.

path of the teern joeing put into the norrownene thereor.

The people of Malavar do vie the faid oile migled with chalke, to marke their cloathes or any B other thing they defire to be coloured or marked, as we vie chalke, okar, and red marking stones, but their colour will not be taken forth again by any art what soeuer.

They also give the kernell steeped in whay to them that be afthmaticke or shortwinded; and C when the same is green they drinke the same so steeped against the wormes.

The Indians for their pleasure will give the fruit vpon a thorne or some other sharpe thing, and D hold it in the flame of a candle or any other flame, which there will burn with fuch crackings, lightnings, and with all yeeld so many strange colors, that it is great pleasure to the beholders who have not feen the like before.

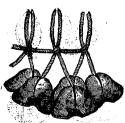
## Снар. 157.

## Of Indian Morrice bells, and diversother Indian Fruits.

† I Ahouay Theueti, Indian Morrice bells.

† 2 Fructus Higuero. Indian Morofco bells.









The Description. This fruit groweth you a great tree of the bignefle of a peare tree, full of branches, gamined with many leaves which are alwayes greene, three or four fingers long, and inbredth two a when the branches are cut off there is like the amilky inyce not inferior to the fruit in his venomous 000000 3

The Description.

Vicen and Serapio make Nux vomica and Nux Methel to be one, whereabout there hath A vicen and Serapio make Nux vomica and Nux Methel to be one, whereabout there hath been much cauilling: yet the cafe is plain, if the text be true, that the Thorn Apple is Nux Methel. Of the tree that beareth the fruit called in (hops Nux vomica and Nux methel, we have no certain knowledge: fome are of opinion that the fruit is the root of an herb, & not the nut of a tree : wherefore fince the case among the Learned resteth doubtfull, we leave what els might be said to a further consideration. The fruit is round, stat like a little cake, of a russet overworne colour, fat and firme, in tafte sweet, and of such an oily substance, that it is not possible to stamp it in a mortar to pouder, but when it is to be vsed it must be grated or scraped with some inftrument for that purpose.

There be certain nuts brought from the Indies, called Purging nuts, of their quality in purging groffe and fithy humors: for want of good inftruction from those that haue trauelled to the Indies, we can write nothing of the tree it selfe: the Nut is somwhat long, oual, or in shape like an Egge, of a browne colour: within the shell is contained a kernell, in taste sweet, and of a purging

facultie.

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The Place and Time. These Nuts do grow in the desarts of Arabia, and in some places of the East Indies: we have no certain knowledge of their springing or time of maturitie. ¶ The Names.

Avicer affirmeth the Vomiting nut to be of a poisonous qualitie, cold in the fourth degree, hauing a stupifying nature, and bringing deadly sleepe.

The Vertues. Of the physicall vertues of the Vomiting Nutsweethinke it not necessarily to write, because the danger is great, and not to be given inwardly, but mixed with other Compositions, and that very curiously by the hands of a faithfull Apothecarie.

The pouder of the nut mixed with fome flesh and cast vnto Crowes and other ravenous Fowles, B doth kill, at the least so dull their sences, that you may take them with your hands.

They make also an excellent sallet, mixed with some meat or butter, and laid in a garden where Cats vie to scrape to bury their excrements, spoiling both herbs and also seeds new sowne.

CHAP. 159. Of divers forts of Indian Fruits.

T Hele fruits are of divers forts and kinds, wherof we have little knowledge, more than the fruits themselues, with the names of some of them : wherefore it shall suffice to set forth vnto your view the form only, leaving vnto Time, and those that shall succeed, to write of them at large, who in time may know that which at this time is vnknowne.

Vr Author formerly in this chapter for forth divers forts of Indian fruits, and among Otherest, Beritinus, Cacao, Cocci Orientales, Buna, Fagaras, Cububa, &c. but he gave but only three descriptions, and these either false, or to no purpose, wherefore I have omitted them, and in this chapter given you most of these fruits which were formerly fig ted therein, together with an addition of fundry other out of Clufius his Exoticks, whose figures I have made vse of, and here giuen you al those which came to my hands, though nothing so many as are set forth in his Exoticks. neither if I should have had the figures, would the shortnesse of my time, nor bignesse of the book (being already grown to so large a volume) suffer me to have inserted them: therefore take in good part those I here give, together with the briefe histories of them.

The Description.

He fit fand one of the best knowne of these fruits, are the child, called of the carbo-an Physicions, Cubibe, and Quabeb; but of the Vulgar abebotism; in Iaoa ginerathey plentifully grow, Cumuc: the other Indians (the Malayans excepted) call them Cubas fiss, not because they grow in China, but because the Chinois vie to buy them in Iaoa and Sunda, and so carry them to the other ports of India. The Plant which carrieth this fruit hath leaues

qualitie. The trunk or body is coursed with a grayish barke: the timber is white and soft, not fit to make fire of, much leffe for any other vse ; for being cut and put to the fire to burne, it yeeldeth forth such a loathsome and horrible stinke, that neither man nor beast are able to endure it, wherefore the Indians haue no vie thereof, but only of the fruit, which in shape is like the Greeke letter 4. of the bignesse of a Chestnut, and couered with a most hard shell, wherein is contained a kernell of or the digitable of a Cherminian Court of the men beeing angry with their wines doe a most venomous and poisonsome qualitie, wherewith the men beeing angry with their wines doe poison them, and likewise the women their husbands: they likewise vie to dip or anoint and invenom their arrowes therewith, the more speedily to dispatch their enemies. Which kernel they take forth with some conuenient instrument, leaving the shell as whole as may be, not touching the ker. nell with their hands because of its venomous qualitie, which would spoile their hands, and some. times take away their life also. In which shells they put some little stones and tie them on strings, (as you may perceive by the figure) which they dry in the Sun, and after tie them about their legs as we do bels, to fet forth their dances and Morosco Matachina's, wherein they take great pleasure, by reason they think themselues to excell in those kindes of dances. Which ratting found doth much delight them, because it setteth forth the distination of founds, for they tune and mixthem with great ones and little ones, in such fort as we do chimes or bells.

2 There is also another fort herof, differing only in forme, being of the like venomous quality. and vsed for the same perpose. ‡ The fruit of Higuerro is like that of a Gourd in pulpe, and may be eaten: the shape of the fruit is round, whereas the other is three cornered. ‡

The Place.

These grow in most parts of the West Indies, especially in some of the Islands of the Canibals, who vie them in their dances more than any of the other Indians. ‡ You may fee these on strings as they are here figured, among many other rarities, with Mr Iohn Tradescant at South Sambeth. + I The Time.

We have no certain knowledge of the time of flouring or bringing the fruit to maturitie. The Names and Vie.

We have sufficiently spoken of the names and vie hereof, therefore what hath beene sayd may fuffice.

† The figures were transposed.

CHAP. 158. Of the vomiting and purging Nuts.

I Nuces vomica. Vomiting Nuts.

2 Nuces purgantes. Purging Nuts.











Cubiba. Cubi bs. 2 Cocci Orientales. Cocculus Indi.

cubibe





3 Fagara.



5 Buna.



‡ 6 Amomum verum.



‡ 7 Amomum purium.



18 Amomia



9 Beritinus.





‡ 10 Nuces infane.
Mad Nuts,



### L 1 B. 3. Of the Historie of Plants.

like those of Pepper, but narrower, and it also windes about trees like as Ivy or Pepper doth. The fruit hangs in clusters like as those we call red Currans, and not close thrust together in bunches, as Grapes: the fruit or berries are of the bignesse of Pepper cornes, wrinkled, and of a brownish colour, they are of a hot and biring aromaticke taste, and oft times hollow within, but if they be not hollow, then haue they a pretry reddish smooth round seed vnder their rough vter huske, each of these berries commonly hath a piece of his sootstalke adhering to it. It is reported, That the Natiues where it growes first gently boile or scald these berries before they selt them, that so none els may haue them, by sowing the seeds. Some haue thought these to have been the Carpessom of the Antients; and other-some haue indged them the seeds of Agnue Cassu, but both these opinions are erronious.

These are hot and dry in the beginning of the third degree, wherfore they are good against the A cold and moist affects of the stomacke, and statuencies; they help to clense the brest of tough and thicke humors, they are good for the spleen, for hoarsenesse and cold affects of the womb; chewed with Mastick they draw much slegmatick matter from the head, they heate and comfort the brain. The Indians will them macetated in wine to excite venery.

2 The plant which caries this fruit is vnknowne, but the berry is well knowne in fliops by the name of Cocculm Indicus, some call them Cocci orientales; others, Coccula Orientales; others, as Côrdus for one, thinke them the fruit of Solamum furiofum; others iudge them the fruit of a Tithymale, or of a Clematis. These beries are of the bignesse of Bay beries, commonly round, and growing but one vpon a stalke; yet someimes they are a little cornered, and grow two or three clustering together: their outer coat or she lis hard, rough, and of a brownish dusky colour; their inner substance is very oily, of a bitter taste.

They are vsed with good successe to kill lice in childrens heads, being made into pouder and so fistowed amongst the haire. They have also another facultie which our Author formerly set down in the chapter of Aluternus (where he confounded these with Faguras) in these words, which I have there omitted, to insert here:

In England we vie the fruit called Cocculus Indi in pouder, mixed with floure, hony, and crums of C bread, to eatch fish with, it being a numming, soportierous, or fleeping medicine, causeth the fish to turn vp their bellies, as being sensels feelesses to turn vp their bellies, as being sensels feelesses to turn vp their bellies.

3 Fagara is a fruit of the bignesse of a Cich pease, couered with a thin coat of a blackish Ash colour, vnder which outer coat is a slender shell containing a sollid kernel involved in a thin black silme. The whole fruit both in magnitude, form, and colour, is so like the Cocculus Indus last described, that at the first sight one would take it to be the same. Avien mentions this, cap 2.66. After this manner: What is Fagara? It is a fruit like a Chich, having the seed of Mahaleb, and in the hollownesses a black kernell as in Schehedenezi, and it is brought out of Sofale.

He places it among st those that heate and dry in the third degree, and commends it against the coldnesses of the stomacke and liver, it helps concoction, and bindes the belly.

4 This, which Clusius thinks to be Mango (which is vied in the East Indies about Guzarar and Decan for prouender for horses) is a small fruit of the bignesse of Pepper, crested, very like Coriander seed, but that it is bigger and blacke, it is of an hot taste.

5 Bana is a fruit of the bigneffe of Fagara, or fomewhat bigger or longer, of a blackish Ash colour, couered with a thinne skin furrowed on both fides longwise, whereby it is easily divided into two parts, which contain each a kernell longish and flat upon one side, of a yellowish colour, and acide taste. They say that in Alexandria they make a certain very cooling drinke hereof. Rasmossima in his Iournall seems to describe this fruit by the name of Banna; and by the appellation, form, and faculties, he thinks it may be the Buncho of Avicen, and Buncho of Rhasir, to Almansor. Clus.

6 This is a kinde of Cardamome, and by diuers it is thought to be the true Amomum of the Antients and to this purpose Nicola-Morogua a physitian of Verona hath written a treatise which is set forth at the later end of Pona's description of Mount Baldus, to which I refer the Curious. These cods or berries (whether you please to call them) grow thicke clustering together, they are round, and commonly of the bignesse of a cherry, the outer skin is tough, smoother, whiter, & leffe crested than that of the Cardamome: within this filme lie the seeds clustering together, yet with a thin filme parted into three: the particular seeds are cornered, somewhat smoother and larger than those of Cardamomes, but of the same aromatick taste, and of a brown colour. Their temperature and faculties may be referred to those of Cardamones.

7. 8. This with the next infuing are by Clusius fet four by the names I here give you them, though, as he faith, neither of them agree with the Amount of Dioscorides, they were only branches fet thick with leaves, having neither any observable smell or tastistic were sent to the learned and diligent Apothecarie Walarandus Donrez of Lyons, from Ormuz the famous mart and port towne in the Persan Bay.

9 Those that accompanied the renowned Sir Francis Drake in his Voyage about the World,

II CACAO. Small Coco's. ‡ 14 Guanobanus. Tree Melon.

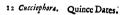












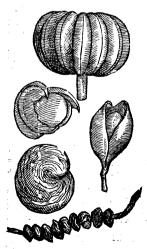






‡ 13 Barnce. Arara. Ornkoria. Cropiet.

‡ 15 Ananas. The Pinia or Pine Thiftle.





light vpon a certaine defart Island, wherein grew many very tall trees, and looking for something amongst these to refresh themselves, amongst others they observed some bigger than Okes, having leaves like those of the Bay tree, thicke and shining, not snipt about the edges, their fruit was longish like to the small acornes of the Ilex or Holme-Oke, but without any cup, yet couesed with a thin shel of an ash colour, and somtimes blacke, having within it a longish white kernell wrapped in a thin peeling, being without any manifest tast. They when they found it, though much oppress with hunger, yet durst not taste thereof, left it should have bin poisonous: but afterward comming to the Island Beretina, not far from this, they found it to abound with these trees, and learned that the fruit was not poisonous, but might be eaten: whereupon afterwards they in want of other victuals, boiled some as they doe pease, and ground others into floure, wherewith they made puddings.

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They found this tree also in the Molucco's. The first expressed in this table is the Mad plum, or as Clusius had rather term it, the Mad Nut, for he cals them report Manner, or Infana Nuces. The Hollanders finding them in their return from the East Indies, and eating the kernels, were for a time distracted; and that variously, according to the particular temperature of each that ate of them; as you may fee in Clufius Exot. lib. 2. cap. 26. This was round, little more than two inches about, with a shell not thicke, but sufficiently strong, brownish on the out side, and not smooth, but on the in side of a yellowish colour, and smooth, containing a membranous stone or kernell couered with a black pulp, in form and bighesse not much vnlike a Bullas or Sloe, having a large white spot on the lower part whereas it was fastned to the stalke: vnder the pulp lay the kernell, somwhat hard, and of an Ash colour: the footstalk was short and commonly caried but one fruit, yet fometimes they obserted two growing together: the tree whereon this fruit grew was of the bigneffe of a Cherry tree, having long narrow leaves like those of the Peach tree: the other fruit figured in the fecond place was of a brownish yellow color, formwhat bigger, but not valike a small aut, an inch long, and somewhat more about, smaller below, and bigger aboue, and as it were parted into foure, beeing very hard and follid. Of this fee more in the

II The Cacea is a fruit well knowne in divers parts of America, for they in some places vie it in stead of mony, and to make a drink, of which, though bitter, they highly esteem. The trees which beare them are but small, having long narrow leaves, and will onely grow well in places shadowed from the Sun. The fruit is like an Almond taken out of the huske, and it is covered with a thinne black skin, wherein is contained a kernell obliquely divided into two or three parts, brownish, and

diffinguished with ash coloured veines, of an astringent and vngratefull taste.

12 This, which Clussus had from Cortusus for the fruit of Bdellium, is thought to be the Cuci of Pling, and is the Cusiophera of Matthiolus, and by that name our Author had it in this Chapter. The whole fruit is of the bigneffe of a Quince, and of the same colour, with a sweet and fibrous flesh , vnder which is a nut of the bignes of a large walnut or fomwhat more, almost of a triangular form. bigger below, and smaller aboue, well smelling, of a darke ash colour, with a very hard shell, which broken, there is therein contained an hard kernell of the colour and hardnesse of marble, having an hollownesse in the middle, as much as may contain an Hasell nut.

13 In this table are foure severall fruits described by Clusius, Exot, lib. 2, ca, 21. The first is called Barnce, and is faid to grow upon a high tree in Guyana called Hura. It confifted of many Nuts fome inch long, strongly fastned or knit together, each having a hard wooddy shel, falling into two parts, containing a round and fmooth kernell couered with an afh coloured filme.

They fay the Natiues there vie this fruit to purge and vomit.

The second called Arara growes in Kaiana, but how it is not knowne: it was some inch long, coursed with a skin sufficiently hard and blacke, fastened to a long and rugged stalke that seemed to haue carried more than one fruit: the kernell is black, and of the bigneffe of a wilde Olive. The Natiues vie the decoction hereof towash maligne vicers, and they say the kernel will loose B

the belly.

The third named Orukoria is the fruit of a tree in Wiapock called Iuruwa. They vie this to cure their wounds, dropping the juice of the fruit into them. This fruit is flat, almost an inch broad and two long, writhen like the cod of the true Cytifus, but much bigger, very wrinkled, of an afh color, containing a smooth seed.

The fourth called Cropiot is a small and shriveled fruit not much valike the particular joints of

the Ethiopian Pepper.

The Savages vie to take it mixt amongst their Tabaco, to asswage head-ache: there were divers C of them put vpon a string (as you may see in the figure) the better to dry them.

14 This, which by Clusius and Lobel is thought to be the Guanabanus mentioned by Scaliger, Exerc. 281. part. 6. is a thick fruit some soot and halfe long, covered with a thick and hard rind, freezed ouer with a fost downinesse like as a Quince is, but of a greenish colour, with some veines, or father furrowes running along it it as in Melons: the lower end is somewhat sharpe, at the upper end it is 120,775

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afined to the boughes with a firme hard and fibrous stalke: this fruit containeth a whitish pulpe, which the Ethiopians vie in burning feuers to quench the thirft, for it hath a pleafant tarmeffe; which the Ethiopians vie in ordinary that it may be brought into pouder with ones fingers, yet retains its aciditie : in this pulp lie feeds like little kidnies or the feeds of the true Angyris, of a blacke fiiactorite: in this pulp it the same in the first the fermion of their middles: thefe fowne brought forth a plant hauing leaves like the Bay tree, but it died at the approch of Winter, Cluf.

15 Anasas Pinias, or Pine Thistle, is a plant having leaves like the Aizeon aquaticum, or Water

‡ 16 Fabe Egyptia affinis.

‡ 19 Fructus tetragonus. The square Coco.





‡ 17 Coxco Cypote. Amygdala Peruana. Almonds of Peru.

‡ 20 Arboris lanifera siliqua. A cod of the Wooll bearing tree.





‡ 18 Buenas Noches.



Sengreene,

Sengreene; somewhat sharpe and prickly about the edges: the stalke is round, carrying at the top Sengreene; tomewhat mappe and pressly about the cages the make is found, carrying at the cop thereof one fruit of a yellowish colour when it is tipe, of the bignes of a Melon, courted with a scalelike rinde: the smell is gratefull, somewhat like that of the Malecotone: at the top of the fruit, and fometimes below it come forth fuch buds as you fee here presented in the figure, which they set in the ground and preferge the kind by in stead of seed: the meat of this fruit is sweet & very pleasant of tafte, & yeelds good nourishment; there are certaine small sibres in the meat thereos, which though they do not offend the mouth, yet hurt they the gums of fuch as too frequently feed thereon.

16 The forme of this is somwhat strange, for it is like a large Poppy head cut off night he top: the substance thereof was membranous and wrinckled, of a brownish colour, very smooth : the circumference at the top is about nine inches, and so it growes smaller and smaller even to the stalke, which seems to have carried a floure whereto this fruit succeeded the top of the fruit was euen, and in it were orderly placed 24. concauities, in each whereof was contained a little Nut like an Acorn, almost an inch long, and as much thick, the vpper part was of a brownish colour, and the kernel within was all rank and mouldy. Clusius could learne neither whence this came, nor how it grew, but with a great deale of probability thinks it may be that which the Antients described by the name of  $F_{d-1}$ 

17 The former of these two Classus received by the name of Coxco Cypote, that is, the Nut Cypote: It is of a dusky browne colour, smooth, and shining, but on the lower part of an ash colour, rough, which the Painterdid not well expresse in drawing the figure. The 2 he received by the name of Almondras del Peru, (i.) Almonds of Peru: the shellwas like in colour and substance to that of an almond, and the kernell not valike neither in substance nor taste: yet the forme of the shell was different, for it was triangular, with a backe standing vp, and two sharpe sides, and these very rough.

18 This was the fruit of a large kinde of Convolvalus which the Spaniards called Buenas noches. or Good-night, because the floures vie to fade as soone as night came. The seeds were of a sooty colour as big as large Peafe, being three of them contained in a skinny three cornered head. You may fee more hereof in Clusius Exot, lib. 2. cap. 18.

19 This is the figure of a square fruit which Clusius conjectures to have been some kind of Indian Nut or Coco: it was couered with a smooth rinde, was seven inches long, and a foot and halfe about, being foure inches and a halfe from square to square.

20 About Bantam in the East-Indies growes a tall tree sending forth many branches, which are set thicke with leanes long and narrow, bigger than those of Rosemary, it carries cods six inches long, and five about, covered with a thin skin, wrinkled and sharp pointed, which open themselves from below into fine parts, and are full of a foft woolly or Cottony matter, wherewith they stuffe cushions, pillowes and the like, and also spin some for certaine vses; amongst the downe lie blacke feeds like those of Cotton, but lesse and not fastned to the downe.

21 This which Cluf. calls Palma faccifera, or the Bag Date, because it carries the figure of an Hippocras bag, was found in a defart Island in the Antlanticke ocean, by certaine Dutch mariners who observed whole woods thereof: these bags were some of them 22. or more inches long, and some feuen inches broad in the broadest place, strongly woue with threds crossing one another, of a brownish yellow colour. These sachels (as they report who cut them from the tree) were filled with fruit of the bigneffe of a Walnut, huske and all: within these were others, as round as if they had bin turned, and fo hard that you could scarce breakethem with a hammer: in the midst of these were white kernels, tasting at the first somewhat like pulse, but afterwards bitter like a Lupine.

22 The tree which carries this rough cod is very large, as I have been rold by divers: some who faw it in Persia, and others that observed it in Mauritius I sland. Clussuals on others that they have bin brought from divers places: the cod is fome three inches long, and fome two inches broad, of a duskie red colour, and all rough and prickly: in these cods are contained one, two, or more round nuts or feeds of a grayish ash colour, having a little spot on one side, where they are fastened to the cod they are exceeding hard, and difficult to break, but broken they shew a white kernel very bitter and unpleasant of taste. I have seen very many and have some of these, and some have offered to sel them for East-Indian Beazer, whereto they have some small resemblance, though nothing in faculty like them (if I may credit report, which I had rather doe than make triall) for I have been told by some that they are poylonous : and by others, that they strongly procure vomit.

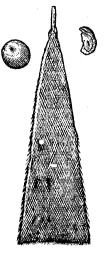
23 The long cod expressed in this figure is called in the East-Indies (as Clußm was told) Kayo baka, it was round, the thicknesse of ones little singer, and six inches long the rinde was thick, black, hard and wrinkled, and it contained a hard pulpe of a fourish taste, which they afterne was catable.

The other was a cod of some inch and halfe long, and some inch broad, membranous, rough, and of a brownish colour, sharp pointed, and opening into two parts, and diffinguished with a thin filme into foure cels, wherein were contained scarlet Peare fashioned little berries, having golden spots especially in the middles. This growes in Brasile, and as Clusius was informed was called Daburi

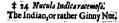
24 In the second place of the tenth figure and description in this chapter you may finde the

‡ 21 Palma saccifera.
The Sachell Date.

‡ 22 Lobus Echinatus. Beazor Nuts.



‡ 23 Kaic baka. Daburi.

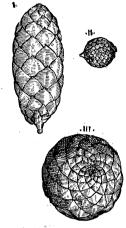




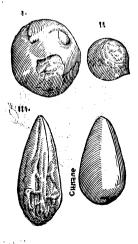


‡ 25 Fruetus squamosi. Scalie fruits.

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‡ 26 Fruetus alij Exotici. Other strange fruits.



‡ 26 Fruetus alij Exotici. Other strange fruits.



fingle Nut here figured, described, & set forth; but this figure better expresses the manner of growing therof: for first it presents to the view the nuts in their outer husks growing close together, then the single nuts in and out of their husks, and lastly their kernell: the shell of this nut containes in it a certaine oilie substance, fomwhat resembling the oile of sweet almonds: the tree whereof this nut is the fruit growes in Ginny, & is much vised by the people there, for they presses a liquor forth of the leaues, or else boile them in water, and this serues them in stead of wine and beere, or at least for a common drinke, of the fruit they make bread of a sweet and pleasant taste.

thead of wine and beere, or at leaft for a common drinke, of the fruit they make bread of a fweet and pleafant tafte.

25 Thele feaily fruits are fet forth by Cluffits, Exot. 1, 2, 2, 3. The first was three inches long and two inches about, and had it in a longisth hard follid kernell, with many veines dispersed ouer it, & such kernels are sometimes polished, whereby they become white, and then their blacke veines make a fine shew, which hath giuen occasion to some imposters to put them to faile for rare and pretious stones.

The fecond was fmall, round and scaily, and the scailes turned their points downewards towards the stalke.

The third was also scaily, of the bignesse of a Walnur in his huske, with the scales very orderly placed, and of brownish colour: it had a kernel which ratled in it when it was shaken.

26 The first of the two in the former table was brought from Ginny, it was of the bignesse and shape of a plum, two inches long, and one and halfebroad, of a thicke sungous substance, somewhat wrinckled, and blackish on the outside, and within containing a certaine whirish insped friable pulpe, wherein lay a few small seeds.

The fecond was fome inch and halfe long, an inch thicke, couered with an afth coloured skin, composed within of many fibres almost like the huske of the Nut Faufell, at the lower end it flood in a double cup, and it was sharp pointed.

Pppppp 2

at the upper end : in this skin was contained a kernell, or rather nut, blacke, hard, and very wrinckled not much valike to that of Faufell, whereto I refer it as a kinde thereof. These two are treated of

Cinjum, Exec. 1.10. 1. 149. 23.
The first of the second table (wherein are contained source figures) was of a round forme, yet a litthe first of the recommended which the black and thining coat wherewith it was concred, with fleriat on one measurement which to the Nut Faufell taken forth of his couer: the inner pulpe was hard and whitish, first of a salt, and then of an astringent taste.

The fecond of the fewas an inch long, but rather the kernell of a fruit, than a fruit it felfe, it was round except at the one end, and all ouer knobby (though the picture expresse not so much) there was also some shew of a triangular forme at the each end.

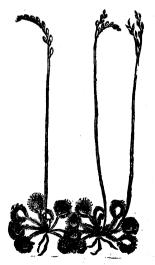
The third was two inches and a halfe long, and in the broadest part some inch and more broading was fomewhat crooked, the backe high and rifting, the top narrow, and the lowest part sharp pointed. was innerwhat thousand the point of an affi-colour, with thicke and eminent nervies running along it the back from the top to the lowor an am-coron, with the execution and control of the part, expression and a second of the part and a second of t er particesprettwith tuen at the street to t

The fruit Cunant figured in the fourth place of this table, was two inches long, and an inch broad at the head, and fo smaller by little and little, with a backe standing out, smooth, black, and shining, hauing three holes at the top, one aboue, and two below: they faid it grew vpon a small tree called Morremor, and was yet vnripe, but when it was ripe it would be as big againe, and that the natines where it grew (which was as I take it about Wiapock) rost it vpon the coles, and eate it against the head-ache. Clusius sets forth these foure in his Exst. 1, 2, c, 22. he describes Cunane cap. 21. 1

## CHAP. 160. Of Sun-Dew, Youth wort, Ros Solis.

I Ros Solis folio rotundo. Sun-Dew with round leaves.

2 Ros Solis folio oblenzo. Sun Dew with longish leanes,





A The Description.

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Vn. Dew is a little herbe, and groweth very low, it hath a few leaues standing upon slender flems very small, something round, a little hollow, and like an eare picker, hairy and reddift as be also the steers, having dew and moisture vpon them at the driest time of the yeare, and when the Sun shineth hottest even at high noone; and amoneth after there spring up little stalks, a hand bredth high, on which stand small whitish floures: the roots are very slender, and

2 The second kinde is like vnto the former, in stalkes and floures, but larger, and the leaves are longer, and not fo round, wherein confifteth the difference. The Place.

They grow in defart, fandie, and funnic places, but yetwatery, and feldome other where than a-mong the white marish mosse which groweth on the ground and also ypon bogs. The Time.

Sun-Dew flourisheth in Summer, it floureth in May and Iuneit is to be gashered when the weather is most dry, and calme. The distilled water hereof that is drawne forth with a glasse still, is of a glittering yellow colour like gold, and coloureth filuer put therein like gold. The Names.

It is called in Latine, Ros Solis : of divers, Rorella: it is named of others, Salfi Rofa, of the dew which hangeth voon it, when the Sun is at the hottestrit is called in high Dutch, Sonbato, and Sundem: in low Dutch, Loopithettuit, which in English signifieth Lustwoort, because sheepe and other cartell, if they do but only tast of it, are prouoked to lust. It is called in English, Sun-Dew, Ros Solis, Youth-woort: in the Northerne parts, Red Rot, because it rotteth sheepe; and in Yorkshire, Moore

The Temperature. It is a fearing or causticke herbe, and very much biting, being her and dry in the fourth degree. The Vertues.

The leaves being stamped with falt do exulcerate and raife blisters, to what part of the body soeuer they be applied.

The later Physicions have thought this herbe to be a rare and singular remedy for all those that be in a confumption of the lungs, and especially the distilled water thereof: for as the herbe doth keep and hold fast the moisture and dew, and so fast, that the extreme drying heate of the Sun capnot consume and waste away the same : so likewise men thought that herewith the natural land radical humidity in mens bodies is preferued and cherished. But the vse therof doth otherwise teach, and reason shewesth the contrary: for seeing it is an extreme biting herbe, and that the distilled water is not altogether without this biring quality, it cannot be taken with fafery: for it hath also been observed, that they have sooner perished that yied the distilled water hereof, than those that abstained from it, and have followed the right and ordinary course of diet.

Cattell of the female kind are stirred up to lust by eating euen of a small quantity: which thing C hath greatly increased their vain opinion, without sence or reason; for it doth not moue nor prouoke cattell to luft, for that it increaseth the substance of the seed, but because through his sharp and bi-

ting quality it stirreth up a desire to lush, which before was dulled and as it were assence.

It strengthnesh and nourisheth the body, especially is it be distilled with wine, and that liquor D made thereof which the common people do call Rofa Solis.

If any bedefitous to haue the faid drinke effectuall for the purposes aforesaid, let them lay the E leaves of Rofa Solisin the foirit of wine, adding thereto, Ginnamon, Cloues, Maces, Ginger, Nutmegs, Sugar, and a few graines of Muske, fuffering it fo to fland in a glaffe close from the aire, and fet in the Sun by the space of ten daies, then straine the same and keep it for your vse.

## CHAP. 161. Of the Mosse of Trees.

TRee Mosse hath certaine things like harres, made up as it were of a multitude of slender leaves, now and then all to be jagged, hackt, and finely carned, twifted and interlated one in another, which desue fast to the barkes of trees, tranging downer from the bodies : one of this kinde is more

Muscus quernus. The Moffe of the Oke and of other trees.



flender and thinne, another more thicke, another shorter, another longer; all of them for the most being of a whitish colour, yet oftentimes there is a certaine one alfo which is blacke, but leffer and thinner; the most commendable of them all, as Pline faith, be those that are whitish, then the red. duh, and laftly fuch as be blacke.

The Place. This Mosse is found on the Oke tree, the white and blacke Poplar tree, the Oliue tree, the Birch tree the Apple tree, the Peare tree, the Pine tree. the wilde Pine tree, the Pitch tree, the Fire tree, the Codar tree, the Larch tree, and on a greet fort of other trees. The best, as Diescorides faith, is that of the Cedar tree, the next of the Poplar, in which kinde the White and the sweet smelling Mosse is the chiefest; the blackish fort is of no account, Mathiolus writeth, that in Italy that Mosse is sweet which groweth on the Pine tree. the Pitch tree, the Fir tree, and the Larch tree, and the fweetest, that of the Larch tree.

The Time. Mosse vpon the trees continueth all the yeare

I The Names. It is called of the Grecians sprin of the Latines, Museus: the Arabians and some Apothecaries in other countries call it V free in high Dutch, Molfithe Frenchmen, Lu Molfith: the Italians, Mulgo: in Spanish, Mufe de los arbores:in English, Mosse, tree Mosse, or Mosse of trees.

The Temperature.

Mosse is somewhat cold and binding, which notwithstanding is more or lesse according into the nature and faculty of that tree on which it groweth; and especially of his barke : for it taketh unto it selfe and also retaineth a certaine property of that barke, as of his breeder of which hee is ingendred : therefore the Mosse which commeth of the Oke doth coole and very much binde, befides his owne and proper faculty, it receive thalfo the extreme binding quality of the Okebarke it

The Mosse which commeth of the Cedar tree, the Pine tree, the Pitch tree, the Fir tree, the Larch tree, and generally all the Rofine trees are binding, and do moreouer digeft and foften.

The Vertues. Serapio faith, that the wine in which Mosse hath been steeped certain daies, bringeth found sleep, ftrengthneth the stomacke, staieth vomiting, and stoppeth the belly.

Disserides writeth, That the decoction of Mosse is good for women to sit in, that are troubled with the whites; it is mixed with the oile of Ben, and with oiles to thicken them withall

It is fit to be vied in compositions which serue for sweet persumes, and that take away wearisomneffe; for which things that is best of all which is most sweet of smell.

## CHAP. 162. Of ground Mosse.

The Kindes.

There groweth also on the superficiall or uppermost part of the earth divers Mosses, as also upon rocks and stony places, and marish grounds, differing in forme not a little.

The Description. He common Mosse groweth vpon the earth, and the hottome of old and antient trees, but specially vponsuch as grow in shadowie woods, and also at the bottom of shadowie Common ground Mosse.

2 Mufcus terrestris scoparius. Beefome ground Moffe. 3. 4. Muscus capillaris, fine Adianthum aureum majus & minus. Goldilockes or golden Maiden-haire the bigger and the leffer.





hedges and ditches, and fuch like places: it is very well knowne by the foftneffe and length thereof, being a mosse most common, and therefore needeth not any further description.

2 Beesome Mosse, which seldome or neuer is found but in bogs and marish places, yet sometimes haue I found it in shadowie dry ditches, where the Sunne neuer sheweth his face : it groweth vp halfe a cubit high, every particular leafe confissing of an innumerable fort of hairy threds set vp-on a middle rib, of a shining blacke colour like that of Maiden-haire, or the Capillare Mosse anthum aureum, whereof it is a kinde.

3 This kinde of Mosse, called Muscapillaris, is seldome found but upon bogs and moorish places, and also in some shadowie dry ditches where the Sun doth not come, I found it in great aboundance in a shadowie dirch vpon the left hand neare vnto a gate that leadeth from Hampsted 5 Muscus ramosus floridus. Flouring branched Mosse.



heath toward Highgate; which place I haue shewed vnto divers expert Surgeons of London, in our wandering abroad for our farther knowledge in Simples. This kind of Mosse, the stalkes thereof are not about one handfull high, couered with short haires standing very thicke together, of an obscure yellow green colour; out of which stalkes spring vp fometimes very fine naked ftems, fomewhat blacke, vpon the tops of which hang as it were little graines like wheat cornes. The roots are very flender and maruellous fine.

‡ Of this Adianthum aureum there are three kindes, different onely in magnitude, and that the two bigger have many hairie threds upon their branches, when as the least hath onely three or foure close to the root; and this is the least of plants that I euer yet faw grow. #

4 Of this there is also another kinde altogether leffer and lower. This kind of moffe groweth in moist places also, commonly in old moffie and rotten trees, likewife vpon rocks, and often times in the chinks and crannies of stone walls.

† 5 There is oftentimes found vpon old Okes and Beeches, and fuch like ouer-growne trees, a kind of Mosse having many slender branches, which divide themselves into other lesser branches; whereon are placed confusedly very many small threds like haires, of a greenish ash-colour roon the ends of the tender branches fometimes there commeth forth a floure in shape like vntoa little buckler or hollow Mushrom, of a whitish colour tending to yellownes, and garnished with the like leaues of those vpon the lower branches.

> 6 Muscus Paxidatus Cup or Chalice Mosse,



6 Of this Mosse there is another kinde, which Lobel in his Dutch Herbal bath set forth under the title of Museu Pyxidatus, which I have Englished, Cup Mosse or Chalice Mosse: it groweth in the most barren dry and grauelly ditch bankes, creeping flat upon the ground like unto Lineswort, but of a yellowish white colour : among which leaves start vp here and there certaine little things fashioned like a little cup called a Beaker or Chalice, and of the same colour and substance of the lower leaues, which vadoubtedly may be taken for the floures: the pouder of which Mofe giuen to children in any liquor for certaine daies together, is a most certaine remedy against that peril

7. There is likewife found in the shadowie places of high mountaines, and at the soctofold

LIB. 3. and rotten trees, a certaine kinde of mosse in face and shew not valike to that kinde of Oke Ferne

called Dryopteris. It creepeth upon the ground, having divers long branches, confifting of many fmall leaues, euery particular leafe made vp of fundry little leaues, fet vpon a middle rib one oppofit to another.

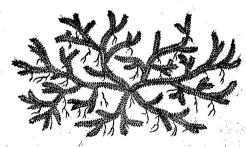
7 Musius Filicinus. Moffe Ferne.

8 Muscus corniculatus. Horned or knagged Mosse.





Mufcus denticulatur. Toothed Mosse.



8 There is found upon the tops of our most barren mountaines, but especially where sea Coles are accustomed to be digged, stone to make iron of, and also where ore is gotten for tinne and lead, a certaine small plant: it riseth forth of the ground with many bare and naked branches, dividing themselues at the top into fundry knags like the forked hornes of a Deere, euery part whereof is of an ouerworne whitish colour.

‡ Our Author formerly gaue another figure and description of this plant, by the name of #62 losteum petraum, which I have omitted, thinking this the better. Tragus, Lonicerus, and Banhine refer this sothe Fernes ; and the laft of them calleth it Filex faxatilis cornientata : Pena and Lobel made it

their Holostiam alterum. Thalius calls it Adianibum acroschiston, seu furcatum. †
9 i There is found excepting upon the ground a certaine kinde of mosse at the bottome of Mearin and (Ling, and such like bushes growing your barren mountaines, conflishing as it were of states made up into a long rope or cord, dispersing it selfe far abroad into sundry brainches, thrusting out

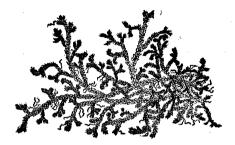
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here and there certaine roots like threds, which take hold upon the upper crust of the earth, whe reby

here and there certaine roots like threus, which take note spot the specific of the calthywhe reby it is fent and differfed far abroad; the whole plant is of a yellowish greene colour.

10 This other kinde of mosse is found in the like places: it also disperceth it selfe far abroad, and is altogether leffer than the precedent, wherein confifts the difference.

> 10 Muscus miner denticulatus. Little toothed Mosse.



11 Muscus elanatus, sine Lycopodium, Club Moffe, or Wolfe claw Moffe,

† 12 Muscus clauatus folgs Cupresti, Heath Cypres.





There is likewise another kinde of Mosse, which I have not elsewhere found than you Hampfied heath, neere vitto a little corrage, growing close vpon the ground amongst bushes and brakes, which I have shewed vitto divers Surgeons of London, that have walked thither with mee for their further knowledge in Simples, who have gathered this kinde of moste, whereof some have

#### Of the Historic of Plants. L 1 B. 2.

13 Muscus ex cranio humano. Mosse growing vpon the skull of a man.





made them hat-bands, girdles, and also bands to tye fuch things as they had before gathered, for the which purpose it most fitly ferued fome pieces whereof are fix or eight foot long, confishing as it were of many hairie leaues fet voon a tough string, very close couched and compact together, from which is also fent forth certain other branches like the first:in fundry places there be fent down fine little strings, which serue in stead of roots, wherewith it is sastened to the vpper part of the earth, and taketh hold likewife vpon fuch things as grow next vnto it. There foring also from the branches bare & naked stalkes, on which grow certaine eares as it were like the catkins or blowings of the Hafell tree, in shape like a little club or the reed Mace, fauing that it is much leffer and of a yellowish white colour, very wel refembling the claw of a Wolfe, whereof it tooke his name; which knopby catkins are altogether barren, and bring forth neither feed nor floure.

IA Mufcus paruus ftellarie. Small Heath Mosse,



This, whose figure in the former edition was by our Author vnfitly put for Lauandet Corton (having more regard to the title of the figure in Tabernamontanus, than to fee whether it were that which he there described) it is no other than a kind of Museus Clauatus, or Club-Mosse. I is thought to be the Selago mentioned by Pliny, lib. 25. cap. 11. Tragus and some others call it Sant na filueltris: Turner and Tabernamontanus, Chamacypariss: but Baubine the most fitly nameth it Museus claugtus folis Capresi: and Turner not vnfitly in English, Heath Cypresse. This is a low plant, and keepes greene Winter and Summer: the leaves are like those of Cypresse, bitter in taste, but without smell: it carries such eares or catkins as the former, and those of a yellowish colour: it is found growing in divers wooddy mountainous places of Germany, where they call it wall see menhamm.or wilde Sauine. ‡

This kinde of Mosse is found upon the skulls or bare scalpes of men and women, lying long in charnell houses or other places, where the bones of men and women are kept together:it growes very thicke, green, and like vnto the short mossevpon the trunkes of old Okes: it is thought to be a fingular remedie against the falling Euill and the Chin-cough in children, if it be poudered, and thengiuen in fweet wine for certaine daies together.

\$ . 14 Vpon divers heathy places in the moneth of May is to be found growing a little short Mosse not much in shape different from the first described, but much lesse, and parted at the top into ftar-fashioned heads. Lobel calls this, Muscusin Ericetia proneniens. ‡

The Place.

Their feuerall descriptions set forth their naturall places of growing. The Time.

They flourish especially in the Summer moneths.

The Names. Goldilocks is called in high Dutch, mothertodt, golden medertodt, Jung Mrauben bar : in Goldlocks is cauca in might be the first march it Polyrichon Apaley, or Apaleius his Maiden. low Dutch, Gulben 19eber 1001; Fush is march it Polyrichon Apaley, or Apaleius his Maiden haire; neuerthelesse Apaleius Maiden haire is nothing essentially the property of the Maiden haire is nothing essentially the maiden haire is n haire; neuerineicine Caputom in and the state and for that cause we had rather it should be termed Masim Capillais, or English Manuel mane; and to that the first property of the state of th

Wolfes claw is called of divers Herbarists in our age, Massus terrestris: in high Dutch, Berrettap, Surtelbraut, Seilbraut: in low Dutch, Wolfes Clauben, whereupon we first named it Ly. clap, Sutterstall, Stillstall: in low Daten, and the summer of the manufacture copodium, and Pes Lupi: in English, Wolfes foot, or Wolfes claw, and likewise Club mosse, Moss fhops of Germany in former times did fallly terme it spiceelises but they did work, and were very thops of Gentlany in format in compound medicines in flead of Spica Celtica, or French Spikenard: as touching the rest, they are sufficiently spoken of in their descriptions. The Temperature.

The Mosses of the earth are dry and affringent, of a binding quality, without any heate or

Goldilockes and the Wolfes clawes are temperate in heate and cold. The Vertues.

The Arabian Physitians doe put mosse among their cordiall medicines, as sortifying the stomacke, to stay vomit, and to stop the laske.

Mosse boiled in Wine and drunke stoppeth the spitting of bloud, pissing of bloud, the termes, and bloudy flix.

Mosse made into pouder is good to stanch the bleeding of greene and fresh wounds, and is a great helpe vnto the cure of the fame. Wolfes claw prouoketh vrine, and as Hieronymun Tragun reporteth, wasteth the stone, and driveth

Being stamped and boiled in wine and applied, it mitigateth the paine of the gout.

Floring wine, which is now become slimie, is restored to his former goodnesse, if it be hanged in the vessell, as the same Author testifieth.

† The figure formerly in the first place was of the Majou Memenus of Idernbeing a fault kinde of Majou demindatur. The figh and finh were both of one and for the two defenyations I have made one more as cause, and referred the better figure.

## CHAP. 163. Of Linerwors.

¶ The Description.

Iuerwort is also a kinde of Mosse which spreadeth it selfe abroad spon the ground, hauing many vneuen or crumpled leaues lying one ouer another, as the scales of Fishes do, greene aboue, and browne vnderneath: amongst these grow vp small short stalkes, do, greene aboue, and browne vndernearn: among it there grow vp innail nort makes, fixed at the top like a blafing flarre, and certaine fine little threds are fent downe, by which it cleaueth and flicketh faft vpon flones, and vpon the ground, by which it lineth and flourisheth.

The fecond kinde of Linerwort differeth not but in flature, being altogether lefte, and more

smooth or euen: the sources on the tops of the slender stems are not so much laid open like a star; but the especiall difference consistesh in one chiefe point, that is to fay, this kinde being planted in a pot, and fet in a garden about the ground, notwithstanding it spitteth or caseth round about the place great store of the same fruit, where neuer any did grow before.

Of this fortwhich is small, and oftentimes found growing in moift gardens among Boares. eares, and fuch plants, when they are kept in pots, there are two varieties, one having little stalkes fome inch long, with a flarre-fashioned head at the top: the other hath the like tender stalke, and a

This is found upon rockes and stony places, as well necre unto the sea, as surther into the land: it groweth flat vpon the stones, and creepeth not far abroad as the ground Linerwortdoth, it only refleth it felfe in foots and tufts fet here and there, of a dufty ruffet colour aboue, and blackiff vnderneath : among the crumpled leaves rife vp divers fmall stems, whereupon do grow little starlike floures of the colour of the leaues: it is often found at the bottom of high trees growing poon

I Hepatica terreftris. Ground Liner-wort.

L 1 B. 3.



2 Hepatica stellata & vmbellata. Small Liverwort with starry and round heads.





3 Hepatica petraa. Stone Liver-wort.



high mountains, especially in shadowy places. The Place.

This is often found in shadowy and moist places, on rockes and great stones laid by the highway, and in other common paths where the fun beams do feldome come, and where no traueller frequenteth.

The Time. It brings forth his blafing starres and leaves oftentimes in lune and Iuly.

The Names.
It is called of the Grecians, Amer: of the Latines, Lichen : of fome, spin, that is to fay, Mufcus or Mosse, as Dioscorides witnesseth. It is named in thops Hepatica, yet there are also many other herbs named Hepatica, or Liverworts : for difference whereof this may fitly be called Hepatica petras or stone Liverwort, having taken that name from the Germans, who call this Liver-woort, Stepn Leberhrant : and in Low-Dutch, Steen Lenercrupt, In English, Liver-

The Temperature. Stone Liverwort is cold and dry, and formwhat binding.

¶ The Vertues. It is fingular good against the inflammations of the liner, hot and sharp agues, and tertians that A proceed of choler.

Diescorides

L 1 B. 3.

L 1 B. 3. Dissertes teacheth, That Liverwort being applied to the place stancheth bleeding takes away Disjoint Continue that the state of the stat an innamination, and is good to a certain inngworm cancer in other and that it is a remedie for them that have the yellow jaundice, even that which commeth by inflammation of the ji. uer; and that it also quencheth the inflammations of the tongue.

### Снар. 164.

## Of Lung-wort or wood Liver-wort, and Oifter-greene.

I Lichen arborum. Tree Lung-wort.

2 Lichenmarinus. Sea Lung-wort, or Oister-greene.





### The Description.

O Liver-wort there is joyned Lung, wort, which is also another kinde of Mosse, drier, broader, of a larger fize, and fet with skales: the leaves hereof are greater, and diverfly folded one in another, not fo fmooth, but more wrinck led, rough and thicke almost like a Fel or hide, and tough with all, on the vpper fide whitiff, and on the nether fide blackifh or duffy: it seems after a sort to resemble lungs or lights.

2 This kind of sea Mosses an herby matter much like vnto Liver, wort, altogether without flalke or flem, bearing many green leaues very vneuen or crumpled, and full of wrinkles, fomewhat broad, not much differing from leaues of cripe or curled Lettuce. This growes ypon rocks within the bowels of the fea, but especially among st oisters, and in great plenty among those oisters called Wal-fleet oifters. It is very well known cuen to the poore oifter women which carry oifters to fell vp and down, who are greatly defirous of the faid mosse for the decking and beautifying of their oisters, to make them sell the better. This mosse they call Oister-green.

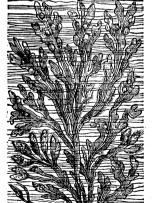
† 3 The branches of this elegant plant are fome handfull or better high, fored abroad on every fide, and only confifting of fundry fingle roundish leaves, whereto are fashed sometimes one,

fometimes two or more fuch leaves, fo that the whole plant confifts of branches made up of fuch round leaves, fastned together by divers little and very small threds: the lower leaves which slicke fast to the rockes are of a brownish colour, the other of a whitish or light greene colour, smooth and shining. This growes vpon rocks in divers parts of the Mediterranean. Classus sets it forth by the name of Lichen marinus, and he received it from Imperato by the name of Sertuloria: and Cortufus had it from Corfica by the title of Corallina latifolia, and he called it Opunia Marina, having reference to that mentioned by Theophraft.lib. 1. cap. 12. Hift. plant. \$

‡ 3 Lichen marinus retundifolius. Round leaued Oister-weed.



4 Quercus marina. Sea Oke or Wrack.



‡ 4 Quercus marina varietas. A varietie of the sea Oke or Wrack.



4 There is also another fort of Sea Weed found upon the drowned tooks which are naked and bare of water at euery tyde. This fea Weed groweth unto the rocke, fastned unto the same at one Qqqqqq a

end, being a foft herby plant very flippery, infomuch as it is an hard matter to fland vpon it with. out falling: it rampeth iar abroad, and here and there is fet with certaine puft vp tubercles or bladout rating: it rampen is a doubt and the case of the leafe it felfe doth formwhat refemblethe Oken leafe, whereof it took his name Quereus marina or fea Oke: of fome, Wrack, and Crow gall. His vie in physick hath not bin set forth, and therefore this bare description may suffice.

‡ 5 Quercus marina secunda. Sea Thongs.







‡ Of this Quereus marina or Fuens there are divers forts, whereof I will give you the figures and a briefe history. The first of these is onely a varietie of the last described, differing therefrom in the narrowness of the leaues, and largenesse of the swolne bladders.

This growes to the length of flue or six foot, is smooth and membranous, being some halfe

fingers bredth, and variously divided like wet parchment or leather cut into thongs. This hath no fwoln knots or bladders like as the former; and is the Fucus marinus secundus of Dodoneus.

6 This Wrack or Sea Weed hath long and flat stalks like the former, but the stalks are thicke set with swolne knots or bladders, out of which sometimes grow little leaues; in other respects it is not valike the former kindes. Dodonaus makes this his Fucus marinus 3.

The leaves of this other Wracke, which Dodon sus makes his Fucus marinus 4. arenarrower, fmaller, and much divided; and this hath either none or very few of those swolne bladders which fome of the former kindes have.

8 This, which Lobel cals Algamarina, hath jointed black branched creeping roots of the thicknesse of ones singer, which end as it were in diners cares or hairy awnes, composed of whitish hairy threds somwhat resembling Spikenard; from the tops wherof come forth leaues long, narrow, soft, and graffe, like, first greene, but white when they are dry. It growes in the sea as the former. They vie it in Italy and other hot countries to pack up glasses with, to keepe them from breaking.

9 Of this Tribe are divers other plants; but I will onely give you the history of two more; which I first observed the last yeare, going in company with divers London Apothecaries to finde out Simples, as far as Margate in the Isle of Tenet; and whose figures (not before extant that I know of) I first gaue in my Journall or enumeration of such Plants as wee there and in other plants as weethere and in other plants. ces found. The first of these by reason of his various growth is by Baubine in his Predromus distin-

guished into two and described in the second and third places. The third he calls Fucus long Simo latifilmo, craffogne folio, and this is marked with the figure 1. The fecond he calls Fucus arboreus Poly. (chides, and this you may fee marked with the figure 2. This Sea weed (as I have faid) hath a various face; for somtimes from a fibrous root, which commonly groweth to a pibble stone, or fastned to a rock, it fends forth a round stalk seldom so thick as ones little singer, and about some half soot in length at the top whereof grows out a fingle leafe, somtimes an ell long, and then it is about the bredth of ones hand, ending in a sharpe point, so that it very well resembles a two edged sword. Somtimes from the same root come forth two such fashioned leaves, but then commonly they are leffer. Otherwhiles at the top of the stalke it divides it selfe into eight, nine, ten, twelue, more or fewer parts, and that inflat the top of the stalk, and these neuer come to that length that the single leaues do. Now this I indge to be the Fucus polysbrides of Bauhine. That these two are not seueral kinds I am certain; for I have marked both these varieties from one and the same root, as you may

fee them here express in the figure. At Margate where they grow they cal them sea Girdles: which name well befits the fingle one; and the divided one they may call fea Hangers, for if you hang the tops downward they dorreasonable wel resemble the old sashioned sword hangers. Thus much for their shape: now for their colour, which is not the same in all; for some are more greene, and these can scarce be dried; othersome are whitish, and these do quickly dry, and then both in colour and substance are so like Parchment, that such as know them not would at the first giew take them to be nothing els. This is of a glutinous substance and a little saltish tast, and diversal aue told me they are good meat, being boiled tender, and so eaten with butter, vineger and pepper.

‡ 7 Quercus marina quarta. lagged fea Wrack.

Li 1 B. 3.



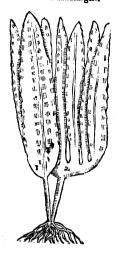
Graffe Wrack.



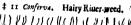
This which I give you in the tenth place is not figured or described by any that as yet I haue met with , wherefore I gaue the Figure and Description in the fore-mentioned journal, which I will here repeat. This is a very fucculent and fungous plant, of the thicknesse of ones thumb; it is of a dark yellowith colour, and buncheth forth on every fide with many vnequall tuberofities or knots: whereupon M' Tho, Hicks being in our company did fitly name it sea Ragged staffe. Wedid not observe it growing but found one or two plants thereof some foot long apiece.

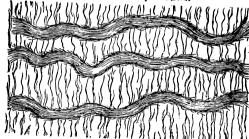
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ii là









It In fome flow running waters is to be found this long green hairy weed, thought to be the Conference of Pliny: it is made uponly of long hairy green threds, thick thrummed together without any particular shape or fashion, but only following the current of the stream. ‡

It growes upon the bodies of old Okes, Beech, and other wild trees, in dark and thick woods: it is often times found growing upon rocks, and also in other shadowy places.

It taketh his name below in the summer moneths.

It taketh his name Pulmonaria of the likeneffe it hath with lungs or lights, called in Latine Pulmones, of fome Luben: it is called in high Durch, Lungentraut: in low-Durch, Longhentrupt: In French, Herbe à Poulmon : in English, Lungwort, and wood Liverwort. The Temperature.

This feemeth to be cold and dry.

L. I.B. 3.

Of the Historic of Plants

1571

The Vertues.

It is reported. That the pheards and certain hor le leeches do with good fuccesse give the pouder A hereof with falt vnto their theep and other cattell that be troubled with the cough and be broken

winder.

Lungwort is much commended of the learned Physitions of our time, against the diseases of the B lungs, especially for the inflammations and vicers of the same, being brought into pouder & drunk with water.

It is likewise commended for bloudy and green wounds, and for vicers in the secret parts, and C alfo to flay the reds.

Moreouer, it stops the bloudy flix and other flixes and scourings, either vpwards or downwards D especially if they proceed of choler: it flayes thomsting, as some lay, and also stops the belly.

Oifter-green fried with egges and made into a tansie and eaten, is a singular remedie to streng. E

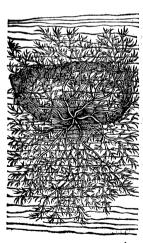
then the weaknesse of the backe.

## CHAP. 165. Of Sea Mosse or Coralline.

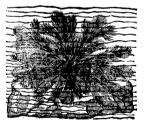
The Kindes.

There be divers forts of Mosse, growing as well within the bowels of the sea, as you the rocks, distinguished under fundry titles.

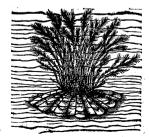
1 Muscus marinus, sive Corallina alba. White Coralline or Sea mosse.



† 2 Muscus marinus albidus. White Sea Mosse.



Corallina Anglica. English Coralline.



The Description.

His kinde of Sea mosse hath many small stalks finely coursed or fet ouer with small leaues, very much cut or jagged euen like the leaues of Dill, but hard, and of a flony

2 The second is much like the former, yet not stony, but more finely cut, and growing more vp-2 The record as three first many divisions at the top, growing very thicke together, and in great quantity, out of a piece of stone, which is fashioned like an hator small stony head, whereby it is

3 This third kind of Sea mosse is very well known in shops by the name Corallina: it yeeldeth 3 1 Institute and or Sea mone is very went known in mops by the name of mains at the yearest forth a great number of shoots in shape much like to Corall, being full of small branches disperded here and there, diversly varying his colour according to the place where it is sound, beeing in fome places red, in others yellow and of an herby colour, in fome gray or of an aft colour, in other

This Sea mosse is somewhat like the sormer, but smaller, and not so plentiful where it grow-4 This Sea moffe is somewhat like the tormer, our manier, and not to parameter and eth, prospering alwaies upon thelia, as of Oisters, Muscles, and Scallops, as also upon rolling stones eth, prospering alwaies upon the light down from the high clift and rocks. notwiths an analysis of the source in the bottom of the water, which have tumbled down from the high clifs and rocks, notwithflanding the old Prouerb, That rolling stones neuer gather mosse.

4 Corallinaminima. The fmallest Coralline.



5 Museus Corallinus, sive Corallina montana. Corall mosse, or mountain Coralline.



5 There is found ypon the rocks and mountains of France bordering upon the Mediterranian fea, a certain kind of Coralline which in these parts bath not bin found: it growes in maner like a branch of Corall, but altogether leffer, of a finning red colour, and of a ftony fubflance,

brained of Coffingura (another rener, of a finning rea colour, and of a front numbrance,  $\pm$  1 know not what our Author meant by this defcription, but the plant which here is figured out of  $\tau$  above. (and by the fame title he hath it is of a mosse growing upon Hampstead heath, and most such places of Englandit growers up some two or three inches high, and is disided into very the such places of the plac many little branches ending in little threaddy chines; all the branches are hollow, and af a very light white dry fubflance, which makes it formwhat refemble Coralline, yet is it not from the feet at the control of the feet at the contro

6 There is found upon the Rocks neere unto Narbone in France, and not far from the fea, a

6 Fucus marinus tenuifolius. Fenell Coralline or Fenell Moffe.

LIB. 3.



‡ 8 Fucus tennifolius alter. Bulbous fea Fenell.



‡ 7 Fucus ferulaceus.

† 9 Muscus marinus Clusij. Branched sea Mosse.





kinde of Coralline: it groweth vp to the form of a small shrub, branched diversly, wheron do grow final graffe-like leaues very finely cut or jagged like to Fenell, yet are they of a flony subflance as are the rest of the Corallines, of a darke russet colour.

‡ 7 This growes also in the like places, having many small long Fennel like divided leaves + 7 this grower and in the flace places, bearing many than long 1 clines - fractioned leanes upon stalks some foot long, with some swelling eminences here and there set in the divisions of the leaues. This by Lobel is called by the name I here give you it.

aues. This also hath fine cut leaves like those of Fenel, but much lesse and shorter, of a faire green this arionath infects leades like thoreof renet, out much letter and mortel, or a lane green colour: thele grow up from round tuberous roots, which, together with the fibres they fend forth, are of a blackish colour: the stalks also are tuberous and swoln as in other plants of this kinde. It growes in the fea with the former. Dadoneus calls this Fucus marinus virens tenuifolius.

This kind of Sea mossegrows some source or more inches long, divided into many branches which are subdivided into smaller, set with leaves finely jagged like those of Camomil, at first for flexible and transparent, green below, and purplish aboue : being dried it becommeth rough & fragile like as Coralline. It growes in the Mediterranian fea.

This Sea mosse is a low little excreseence, having form that broad cut leaves growing many from one root: in the whole face it refembles the mosse that growes vpon the branches of okes and other trees, and is allowhite and very like it, but much more brittle. This by Dodonaus is cal-

10 Muscus marinus 3. Dod. Broad leased Sea Mosse.





11 Vpon the rocks and shels of sea fishes are to be found divers small plants resembling others that grow on the land and Cluffur faith, upon the coast of the Low countries he observed one that wery much refembled the Fir tree, having branches growing orderly on both fides, but those very brittle and fmall, feldome exceeding an handfull in height, and coursed as it were with many fmall feales. He observed others that resembled Cypresse trees, and other branches that resembled TaThe Place.

These Mosses grow in the sea vpon the rocks, and are often found vpon oister shels, muskle shels, and stones. I found great plenty thereof vnder Reculuers and Margate, in the Isle of Tenet, and in other places along it the fands from thence to Dover.

I The Time.

The time answereth the other Mosses, and are found at all times of the yeare.

The Names.

Sea mosse is called in Greeke, Brief Salason 3 in Latine, Museus marinus : of the Apothecaries, Italians, and French men, Corallina: in Spanish, Malharquiana yerva: in high-Mutch, apetumos; in low-Dutch, Zee Host; in English, Sea mosse, and of many Corallina, after the Apothecaries word, and it may be called Corall mosse. The titles distinguish the other kindes.

The Temperature.

Grallina confifteth, as Galen faith, of an earthy and waterish essence, both of them cold: for by his tafte he bindeth, and being applied to any hot infirmitie it also euidently cooleth. The earthy essence of this mosse hath in it also a certain saltnesse, by reason where sit likewise dries mightily. The Vertues.

Dissertides commendeth it to be good for the gout which hath need of cooling.

A The later physitians have found by experience that it killeth wormes in the belly. It is given to B this purpose to children in the weight of a dram or thereabouts.

That which cleaueth to Corall, and is of a reddish colour, is of some preserved and taken for the C best: they count that which is whitish to be the worser; not with standing in the French ocean, the Britain, the Low-country, and the German ocean fea there is scarce found any but the whitish Coalline, which the nations neere adjoyning doeffectually vie.

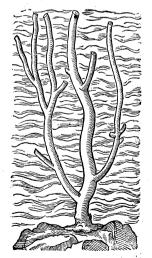
CHAP. 166. Of Corall.

1 Corallium rubrum. Red Corall.

LIB. 3.



2 Corallium nigrum, five Antipathes: Blacke Corall.



3 Corallium album. White Corall.



4 Corallium album alterum. The other white or yellow Corall.

‡ 5 Coralloides albicans. Bastard whitish Corall.





A Lthough Corall be a matter or fubstance even as hard as stones, yet I think it not amisse to insert it here next the mosses, and the rather for that the kinds thereof do show them. felues as well in the maner of their growing, as in their place & form, like to the Mosses. This later agewherein we liue, hath found more kinds therof than euer were known or mentioned among the age wherein we the nature found more kinds therof than enerwere known or mentioned among the old Writers. Some of these Corals grow in the likenesse of a shrub or stony matter, others in a sin fach request form with crags and joints, such as we see by experience; which being so well known, and in such request for physick, I will not stand to describe; only remember this, That some Corall is

The black Corall growes vpon rocks neere the fea about Manilia in maner of the former, fauing that this is of a thining black colour, very fmooth, growing vp rather like a tree than a firmb.

3 The white Corall is like the former, growing ypon the rocks neere the sea, and in the West parts of England about S. Michaels mount; but the branches hereof are smaller and more brittle, finelier dispersed into a number of branches, of a white colour.

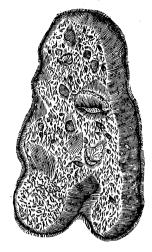
Of the Historie of Plants. L 1 B. 3.

1577 7 Spongia marina alba. White Spunge.

‡ 6 Coralloides rubens. Reddish bastard Corall.



‡ 8 Spongia infundibuli forma. Funnell fashioned Spunge.



‡ 9 Spongiaramosa. Branched Spunge.





The fourth and last groweth also vpon the Westerne rocks of the sea, and in the place aforenamed, and varieth his colour, sometimes waxing white, sometimes yellow, and sometimes red.

This growes vp with many branches some two or three handfulls high: the inner part is

a hardwooddy substance, which is covered over with a white and hard stony matter, so that it much resembleth White Corall, but that it is neither so thicke, hard, nor smooth, but is rough

and bends easily without breaking, which Corall will not do. Lobel calls this Corallina alba, it growes

the Mediteraman teasure year the Country of the colour excepted, which is a darke red, and

This in all respects is like the last described, the colour excepted, which is a darke red, and 6 Inis man respects is necessary to the state of the first state of th

ned by Theophrastus, Hist. plant. 7. cap. 4. 4.
7 There is found growing you the rockes neere vnto the sea, a certaine matter wrought together, of the forme or frosh of the sea, which we call spunges, after the Latine name, which may very ther, of the forme or from or me reas, which we can include a large would greatly increase our volume, fitly be inserted among the sea Mosses, where it to write at large would greatly increase our volume, fitty be interted among the rea money, much at the road and all of that the vie is fowell knowne and little profit the Reader, confidering we haften to an end, and all other the vie is fowell knowne and little profit the neader, commenting retained and little profit the neader, confideration, or a fecond Edition, vario all therefore there have may be a state and the stat ‡ Spunges are not the the anymorum, that is another nature than plants, for they are faid to have of the sea, as our Author affirmes, but rather of a nobler nature than plants, for they are said to have of the lea, as one Quality annited your tenants of ones hand that comes to cut them vp, or for fence, and to contract the interest the state of the fear of any other harme, threatning object, and therefore by most Witters they are referred to the feare or any orner nature-threating object, that is, such as are neither absolute plants, nor lining treatures, but participate of both: they grow of diners shapes and colours vpon the Rockes in the Mediterranean, as also in the Archipelago, or Ægean sea.

8 Clustus observed one yet adhering to the stone whereon it grew, which in shape resembled funnell, but in substance was like another Spunge.

Il to trout ance was the another spunge.

There is also to be found vpon our English coast a small kinde of spunge cast vp by the sea. and this is allo of different shapes and colour, for the shape it is aiwaies divided into fundry branand this is allow different manner; and the colour is oft times brownish, and otherwhiles gray

The Place. The place of their growing is sufficiently spoken of in their severall descriptions.

The Time. The time answereth the other kindes of sea Mosses.

Corallium rubrum is called in English, red Corrall. Corallium nigrum, blacke Corrall. Corallium The Names. album, white Corrall.

The Temperature. Corrall bindeth, and meanely cooleth: it clenfeth the fears and spots of the cies, and is very effuall against the issues of bloud, and caseth the difficulty of making water,

Corral! drunke in wine or water, preserveth from the spleene, and some hang it about the neckes of fuch as have the falling sickenesse, and it is given in drinke for the tame purpose.

It is a fourraigne remedy to drie, to ftop, and ftay all iffues of bloud what foeuer in manor woman, and the Dyjentery.

Burned Corrall drieth more than when it is vnburned, and being given to drinke in water, it held peth the gripings of the belly, and the griefes of the stone in the bladder.

Corrall drunke in wine prouoketh fleepe: but if the patient haue an ague, then it is with better fuccesse ministred inwater, for the Corrall cooleth, and the water moistneth the body, by reason whereof it restraines the burning heate in agues, and represset the vapours that hinder sleepe.

# CHAP. 167. Of Mushrumes, or Toadstooles.

Ome Mushrumes grow forth of the earth; other upon the bodies of old trees, which differ al-S together in kindes. Many wantons that dwell neere the fea, and haue fish at will, are very defirous for change of diet to feed ypon the birds of the mountaines; and fuch as dwell ypon the hills or champion grounds, do long after sea fish; many that have plenty of both, do hunger after the earthy excrefcences, called Mushromes: whereof fome are very venomous and full of poylon, others not fo notfome; and neither of them very whole fome meare; wherefore for the avoiding of the venomous quality of the one, and that the other which is leffe venomous may be differed from it. I have thought good to fet forth their figures with their names and places of growth. ‡ Because the booke is already growne too voluminous, I will only give you the figures of fuch as my Author hath here mentioned, with some sew others, but not trouble you with any more history, yet diffin guish betweene such as be catable, and those that be positionous, or at least not to be eaten; for the first figured among the poilonous ones, is that we call I lewes eare, which hath no poylonous facultie in it. Classim (all whose figures I could haue here given you) hath written a peculiar tract of these bastard plants, or excresences, where such as defire it may finde them sufficiently discourI Fungi vulgatisimi esculenti. Common Mushrums to becaten.



L 1 B. 3.







Rrrrrr 2

and bends easily without breaking, which Corall will not do. Lobel calls this Corallina alba, it growes in the Mediteranian sea, and vpon the Coasts of Spaine.

the Mediteranian rea, and upon the Courts of Spains.

6 This in all respects is like the last described, the colour excepted, which is a darke red, and 6 This mail respects is the three and characteristics, the country which is a darke red, and therefore better refembles the red Corall. Cluffus refers both these to the Quereus mar for mention ned by Theophrastus, Hist. plant. 7. cap. 4. ‡

ncd by Theophrastus, Hist. plant. 7. cap. 4. 4.
7 There is found growing who the tookes neere vnto the sea, a certaine matter wrought together, of the forme or frosh of the sea, which we call spunges, after the Latine name, which may very ther, of the forme or from or the rea, which we can i pange, such a started maine, which may very fitly be inferted among the fea Moffes, whereof to write at large would greatly increase our volume, fitly be interted among the reasonated with a send, and also that the vse is fo well knowne and little profit the Reader, confidering we hasten to an end, and also that the vse is fo well knowne and little profit the neades, commenting the world afford a formation of a fecond Edition, or a fecond Edition, vario all therefore there the alexanism, that is, an accidentall matter wrought together of the from ‡ Spunges are not the the anyponous, that a fall a nobler nature than plants, for they are faid to have of the leads on Author annited your table approach of ones hand that comes to cut them yp, or for fence and to contract themselves at the apparent of the fear of any other harme-threatning object, and therefore by most Writers they are referred to the feare of any other name-unreating object, and the trade of the faces which fome render Plantanimalia, that is, such as are neither absolute plants, nor living creatures, but participate of both: they grow of diners shapes and colours ypon the Rockes in the Mediterranean, as also in the Archipelago, or Ægean sea.

8 Clufius objected one yet adhering to the stone whereon it grew, which in shape resembled funnell, but in substance was like another Spunge.

There is alfo to be found vpon our English coast a small kinde of spunge cast vp by the sea, and this is also of different shapes and colour, for the shape it is alwaies divided into fundry branand this is all of the majorant mapes and the colour is oft times brownish, and otherwhiles gray or white. Lobel makes it Conferua marina genus. \$

The Place. The place of their growing is sufficiently spoken of in their severall descriptions. The Time.

The time answereth the other kindes of sea Mosses.

Corallium rubrum is called in English, red Corrall. Corallium nigrum, blacke Corrall. Corallium The Names. album, white Corrall.

¶ The Temperature. Corrall bindeth, and meanely cooleth: it elenseth the sears and spots of the cies, and is very effuall against the issues of bloud, and caseth the difficulty of making water.

Gorrall drunke in wine or water, preservesh from the spleene; and some hang it about the neckes of fuch as haue the falling fickenesse, and it is given in drinke for the same purpose.

It is a fourraigne remedy to drie, to ftop, and ftay all iffues of bloud what foeuer in manor woman, and the Dylentery.

Burned Corrall drieth more than when it is vnburned, and being given to drinke in water, it hele peth the gripings of the belly, and the griefes of the stone in the bladder.

Corrall drunke in wine prouoketh fleepe: but if the patient haue an ague, then it is with better fuces fire ministred in water, for the Corrall cooleth, and the water moissness that hinder sleepe.

# CHAP. 167. Of Mushrumes, or Toadstooles.

Some Mushrumes grow forth of the earth, other vpon the bodies of old trees, which differ altogether in kindes. Many wantons that dwell neere the sea, and have fish at will, are very defirous for change of diet to feed upon the birds of the mountaines; and fuch as dwell upon the hills or champion grounds, do long after sea fish; many that have plenty of both, do bunger after the earthy excrefcences, called Mushromes: whereof fome are very venomous and full of poylon, others not so not some; and neither of them very wholesome meare; wherefore for the avoiding of the venomous quality of the one, and that the otherwhich is leffe venomous may be discerned from it, I have thought good to fet forth their figures with their names and places of growth. ‡ Because the booke is already growne too voluminous, I will only give you the figures of fuch as my Author hath here mentioned, with some few others, but not trouble you with any more history, yet distinct. guish betweene such as be catable, and those that be possonous, or at least not to be eaten; for the first figured among the poisonous ones, is that we call Iewes-eare, which hath no poysonous facultie in it. Chafiu (all whole figures I could haue here giuen you) hath written a peculiar trad of these bastard plants, or excreseences, where such as defire it may finde them sufficiently discourse

I Fungi vulgatissimi esculenti. Common Mushrums to be eaten.



L 1 B. 3.







Rerere 2

¶ The Description.

Round Mushrums grow up in one night, flanding upon a thicke and round stalke, like I vnto a broad hat or buckler, of a very white colour vntil it begin to wither, at what time it loseth his fairewhite, declining to yellownesse: the lower side is somewhat hollow, fet or decked with fine gutters, drawne along from the middle centre to the circumference or round

ge of the orim.

All Mushroms are without pith, rib, or veine: they differ not a little in bignesse and colour, fome are great, and like a broad brimmed hat; others smaller, about the bignesse of a filter coine ealled a doller: most of them are red vnderneath; some more, some lesse; others little or nothing red at a!! the upper fide which beareth out, is either pale or whitifh, or elfe of an ill-fauoured colour like ashes (they commonly call it Ash-colour) or else it seemeth to be somewhat yellow,

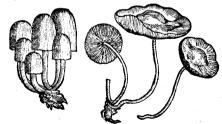
There is another kinde of Mushroms called Fungi parai lethales galericulati: in English, deadly Mushrums, which are fashioned like vnto an hood, and are most venomous and full of poyson.

There is a kinde of Mushrom called Fangus Clypeiformis lathalis, that is also a deadly Mushrum. fashioned like a little buckler.

There is another kinde of Mushrum, which is also most venomous and full of poyson, bearing alfo the shape of a buckler, being called Fungus venenatus Clypeiformis: in English, the shinking veno. mous Mushrum.

2 Fungi lethales aut faltem men esculenti. Poyfon Mushrums, or at the least such as are not vulgarly eaten.





The Mushrums or Toodstooles which grow upon the trunkes or bodies of old trees, very much resembling Auricula Iuda, that is, Iewes care, doe in continuance of time grow vnto the substance of wood, which the Fowlers doe call Touchwood, and are for the most halfe circuled or halfe round, whose vpper part is somewhat plaine, and sometimes a little hollow, but the lower part is plaited or pursed together. This kinde of Mushrum the Grecians do call disqueme, and is full of venome or poyfon as the former, especially those which grow vpon the Ilex, Oliue, and Okestees.

There is likewife a kinde of Mushrum called Fungus Fauaginosus, growing vp in moist and shadowie woods, which is also venomous, having a thicke and tuberous stalke, an handfull high, of a duskish colour; the top whereof is compact of many small divisions, like vnto the hony combe-

Of the Historie of Plants. Fungus sambuciniu, sine Auricula luda. Iewes cares.



Fungi lebhales, sine non esculeuti. Poysonous Mushrums.







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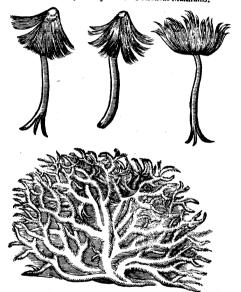
There is also found enother, set forth under the title Fungus virilis penis aretti forma, which wee English, Prick Mushrum, taken from his forme.

Englith, Price Munitum, taken from this forme.

3 Fungus orbicularis, or Lupi crepitus, some do call it Lucernarum fungus: in English, Fusse balls, Pucke Fusse, and Bulfishs, with which in some places of England they vie to kill or smolder their Pucke rune, and puints, with which in tome places to poor Bees of their meat, houses and lines.

Bees, when they would drive the Hines, and bereaue the poor Bees of their meat, houses and lines. Bees, when they would arrue the Francis, and Detection the plant for afunder, to carry and referre fire from the care also vied in some places where neighbours dwell far afunder, to carry and referre fire from thelease also vied in some places where neighbours are in forme they are very round, flicking place to place, where fit tooke the name, Lucernarum Fungus: in forme they are very round, flicking place to place, which it cooks the same, between any falks or stems; at the first white, but afterwards of a duand creating vinco the grounds at the same and the same a skin colour, naturing no note of occasion ment, whereby a more from the colour, naturing to den upon doe breath forth a most thin and fine pouder, like unto smoke, very notione and hurfull vnto the eies, caufing a kinde of blindnesse, which is called Poor blinde, or Sandblinde,

Fungi lethales, fiue non esculenti. Poisonous Mushrums.



There is another kinde of Fangus, or Mushrum, which groweth in moist medowes, and by ditch fides, fine or fix inches high, couered ouer with a skin like a piece of theepes leather, of a ruffet colour; which being taken away there appeareth a long and white flumpe, in forme not much valike to an handle, mentioned in the title, or like vnto the white or tender stalke of Aron, but greater: this kinde is also full of venome and poison.

There is likewife a kinde of Mushrum, with a certaine round excrescence, growing within the arths note the viper crust or face of the fame, in dry and grauelly grounds in Pannonia and the Prouinces adjoining which do cause the ground to swel, and be full of his like Mole-his. The people where they grow, are constrained to dig them vp and cast them abroad like as we do Mole-hils. Populing their grounds, as Mole-hils are hurtfull vnto our soile: these haue neither falkes, leaues, the state of the fibres nor ftrings annexed or fastened onto them, and for the most part are of a reddish colour, but within of a whitish yellow: the Grecians have called this tuberous excrescence, Idna, and the Lazines Tubera: the Spaniards doe call them Turmas tierra: in English wee may call them Spanish

The Place.

Mushrums come up about the roots of trees, in graffic places of medowes, and Ley Landnewly

Fungus fautginosus. Hony-comb'd Mushrome.

L 1 B: 3.

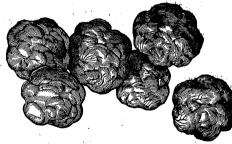
Fungus Virilis Penis efficie. Pricke Nufhrome.







Tuberaterra. Fuste-balls, or Puck-fifts.



turned; in woods also where the ground is fandy, but yet dankish: they grow likewise out of wood, forth of the rotten bodies of trees, but they are unprofitable and nothing worth. Poisonsome muthroms, as Dioscorides saith, groweth where old rusty iron lieth, or rotten clouts, or neere to serpents dens, or roots of trees that bring forth venomous fruit. Diners efteeme those for the best which grow in medowes, and vpon mountaines and hilly places, as Horace faith, lib. fer. 2. fayr. 4.

pratensibus obtima fungu. Natura est, alijs male creditur.

The medow Mushroms are in kinde the best. It is ill trufting any of the reft.

Divers come up in Aprill, and last not till May, for they flourish but whilest Aprill continues: Diversequery in optimion interior can may, not easy notating one white appare continues: others grow later, about August; yet all of them after raine, and therefore they are found one yeare others grow later, about August; yet all of them also later, and the later is they come of the flime fooner, and another later. Mushroms, saith Pliny, grow in shoures of raine: they come of the slime

They are called in Latine, Fungi: in Greeke, winn: in Italian, Fonghi: in Spanish, Hungos, Cour-I ney are catted in Latine, range. In Orecke, many in Arthur, and wife, and call them Campers: in French, Campinion, which word the Low-Country men allo vie, and call them Campers. noellen; in high Dutch, Schwemme, Pfifferling; in English, Mushroms, Toadstooles, and Pad-

The mushroms that come up in Aprill are called in Latine of some, Spongiola: of the Italians, Prienoli : and in high Dutch, 9902chel.

They that are of a light ted are called of some Boltti, among the later ones which rise and fall a. wae in feuen daies. The white, or those which bee formewhat yellow, are called in Latine, Suilli. which the later Physicions name Porcini, or Swine mushrums. Suilli, saith Pling, see dried, being hanged vpon rushes, which are thrust through them. The dry ones are in our age also eaten in Bohemia geovpontunes, which are church through them. I he cry one are alled of the Latines, Populari, Poplar and Austria: they that grow by the roots of Poplar trees are called of the Latines, Populari, Poplar

Puffes fifts are commonly called in Latine, Lupi crepius, or Wolfes fifts: in Italian, Veficiede Lupo: in English, Puffes-fifts, and Fuffe balls in the North. Plisy nameth them Pexica, as though he should fay, flat.

Tree mushroms be called in Greeke, puremy: in Latine, Fungi arborum, and Fungi arborii: in Englifh, tree Mushroms, or Touch wood; in high Durch also, Sochwerme. They are all thought to be poifonsome, being inwardly taken. Nicander writeth, that the mushroms of the Oline tree, the

The Temperature and Vertues. Galen affirmes, that they are all very cold and moift, and therefore to approach vnto a venomous and murthering facultie, and ingender a clammy, pituitous, and cold nutriment if they be eaten. To conclude, few of them are good to becaten, and most of them do suffocate and strangle the cater. Therefore I give my advice vnto those that love such strange and new fangled meates, to beware of licking honey among thornes, leaft the fweetneffe of the one do not counteruaile the tharp-

Fuffe balls are no way eaten: the pouder of them doth dry without biting: it is fitly applied to merigals, kibed heeles, and fuch like.

In divers parts of England where people dwell farre from neighbours, they carry them kindled with fire, which lasteth long: whereupon they were called Lucernarum Fungi.

The dust or pouder thereof is very dangerous for the cies, for it hath been often feene, that divers haue beene pore. blinde euer after, when some small quantitie thereof hath beene blowne into their

The country people do vie to kill or fmother Bees with these Fusie balls, being set on fire, for the which purpose it fitly serueth.

‡ The fungous excrescence of the Elder, commonly called a Iewes eare, is much vied against the inflammations and all other forenesses of the throat, being boyled in milke, steeped in beere, vineger, or any other conucnient liquor, ‡

### Снар. 168.

# Of great Tooth-wort, or Clownes Lung-wort.

The Description.

THere is often found among the Mushroms a certaine kinde of excrescence consisting of a jelly or foft fubdance, like that of the Mushroms, and therefore it may the more fully be here inferted: it rifeth forth of the ground in forme like vnto Orobanche, or the Broome-Rape, and also in substance, having a tender, thicke, tuberous, or mil-shapen body, confishing as it were of feales like teeth (whereof it tooke his name) of a duffy shining colour tending to purple. The stalkeriseth up in the middle, garnished with little gaping hollow floures like those of Satyrion; on the outfide of an ouerworne whitish colour: the whole plani resembleth a rude some of that

gellie, or flimie matter, found in the fields, which we call the falling of stars: the root is small and

Of the Historie of Plants.

2 There is also another fort hereof found, not differing from the precedent: the chiefe difference confisteth in that, that this plant is altogether leffer; ‡ and hath a root diversly divaricated like Corall, white of colour, full of juyce, and without any fibers annexed thereo ‡; in other respects

1 Dentaria major Matthioli. Great Toothwort, or Lungwort.

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2 Dentariaminor. Little Lungwort.





The Place.

These plants do grow at the bottom of Elme trees and such like, in shadowie places: I found it growing in a lane called East-lane, on the right hand as ye go from Maidstone in Kent vnto Cockes Heath, halfe a mile from the towne; and in other places thereabout : it doth alfo grow in the fields about Croidon, especially about a place called Groutes, being the land of a Worshipfull Gentleman called M' Garth, and also in a Wood in Kent neere Crayfoot, called Rowe, or Rough-hill : it groweth likewise neere Harwood in Lancashire, a mile from Whanley, in a wood called Talbot banke.

The Time.

They flourish in May and June.

The Names. There is not any other name extant, more than is fet forth in the description.

The Temperature and Vertues.

There is nothing extant of the faculties hereof, either of the antient or later writers:neither haue we any thing of our owne experience; onely our country women do call it Lungwort, and do vie it against the cough, and all imperfections of the lungs : but what benefit they reape thereby I know not : neither can any of judgement give me further instruction thereof.

### CHAP. 169. Of Saunders.

THe antient Greekes have not knowne the forts of Saunders: Garcias and others describe three Album, Rubrum, and Pallidum: which in Thops is called Citrinum.

#### The Description.

He Saunders tree groweth to the bignesse of the Walnut-tree, garnished with many goodly branches; whereon are fet leaves like those of the Lentiske tree, alwaies green; goodly prancies; whereon are respectively among which come forth very faire floures, of a blew colour tending to blackeneffe; among which coine form very latter formers, or a tele first, and blacke when it is sipe; without taste, and ready to fall downe with energy little blast of winde: the timber or wood is of a

2 There is likewife another which groweth very great, the floures and fruit agree with the other of his kinde: the wood is of a yellowish colour, wherein consistent the difference.

# 3 The third fort which we call Red-Saunders is a very hard and follid wood, having little or no fmell, the colour thereof is very red, it groweth not in those places where the other grow, neior no imen, the colour factor is very fee, it growen not in the forme of the tree described by any that I know of, it is frequently vsed to colour saces,

#### The Place.

The white and yellow Saunders grow naturally, and that in great abundance, in an Island called Timor, and also in the East-Indies beyond the river Sanges or rather Ganges, which the Indians call Hanga, and also about Iaua, where it is of better odour than any that growes elsewhere.

The red Saunders growes within the river Ganges, especially about Tanasarim, and in the marrish grounds about Charamandell: Anicen, Scrapio, and most of the Mauritanians call it by a corrupt name, Sandal: in Timot, Malaca, and in places neere adjoyning, Chandama: in Decan and Guzarate, Sercands: in Latine, Sandalum and Santalum, adding thereto for the colour album, flavum, or Ci-

These trees which are the white and yellow Saunders grow green Winter and Summer, and are not one knowne from another, but by the Indians themselues, who have taken very certaine notes and markes of them, because they may the more speedily distinguish them when the Mart com-

Their names have been sufficiently spoken of in their descriptions.

† Yellow and white Saunders are hot in the third degree, and dry in the fecond. The red Saunders are not so hot.

The Indians dovie the decoction made in water, against hot burning agues, and the outmuch the mains dowe the decoction made in water, against not burning agues, and the our much flowing of the menses, Eryspelas, the gour, and all inflammations, especially if it be mixed with the juyce of Night-shade, Houslecke, or Purslane.

The white Saunders mixed with Rose water, and the temples bathed therewith, ceaseth the pain

of the megrim, and keepeth backe the flowing of humors to the cies.

Ancen affirmeth it to be good for all paffions of the heart, and maketh it glad and merry, and therefore good to be put into collifes, jellies, and all delicate meates which are made to firengthen

‡ Red Saunders haue an aftrictive and strengththning faculty, but are not cordiall as the other two, they are vied in divers medicines and meates both for their faculty and pleasing red colour

# CHAP. 170: Of Stony wood, or wood made Stone.

#### ¶ The Description.

Mong the wonders of England this is one of great admiration, and contrary vnto mans of a flone called Stonie Wood, or rather a kinde of Wood alterable into the hardnesse rethings into the parties of water, which hardness Wood and other things, into the nature and matter of stones. But weeknow that the Workes of God are

Lignum Lapideum, fine in Lapides connerfum. Stonie wood or wood made flones.



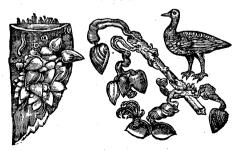
wonderfull, if we doe but narrowly fearch the least of them, which wee daily behold; much more if wee turne our eies voon those that are feldome feene, and knowne but of a few, and that of fuch as have painfully travelled in the fecrets of Nature. This strange alteration of Nature is to bee seene in fundry parts of England and Wales, through the qualities of some waters and earth, which change such things in-to stones as do fall therein, or which are of purpose for triall put into them. In the North part of England there is a Well neere vnto Knaesborough, which will change any thing into stone, whether it be wood, timber, leaues of trees, mosse, leather gloues, or such like. There be divers places in Bedfordshire, Warwickshire, and Walls, where there is ground

of that qualitie, that if a stake be driven into it, that part of the stake which is within the ground will be a firme and hard stone, and all that which is about the ground retaineth his former substance and nature. Also my selse being at Rougby (about such time as our fantasticke people did with great concourse and multitudes repaire and run headlong vnto the sacred Wells of Newnam Regis, in the edge of Warwickshire, as ynto the water of life, which could cure all diseases) I went from thence vnto these Wells, where I found growing ouer the same a faire Ash-tree, whose boughes did hang ouer the spring of water, whereof some that were seare and rotten, and some that of purpose were broken off, fell into the water and were all turned into stones. Of these boughes or parts of the tree I brought into London, which when I had broken in pieces, therein might be feene, that the pith and all the rest was turned into stones; yea many buds and flourings of the tree falling into the faid water, were also turned into hard stones, still retaining the same shape and fashion that they were of before they were in the water. I doubt not but if this water were proued about the hardening of some Confections Physicall, for the preferuation of them, or other speciall ends, it would offer greater occasion of admiration for the health and benefit of mankinde, than it doth about fuch things as already have beene experimented, tending to very little purpose.

## CHAP. 171.

Of the Goofe tree, Barnacle tree, or the tree bearing Geefe.

Britanica Concha anatifera. The breed of Barnacles.





# AN APPENDIX OR ADDITION OF certaine Plants omitted in the former History.

The Preface.

Auing run through the history of plants gathered by Master Gerard, and much inlarged the fame, both by the addition of many figures and histories of plants not formerly contained in it, and by the amending and increasing the history of fundry of those which before were therein treated of; I finde that I have forgotten divers which I intended to have added in their fitting places: the occasion hereof hath been, my many businesses, the troublesomesses, ad about all, the great expectation and haste of the Worke, whereby I was forced to perform this task within the compasse of yeare. Now being constant to my first resolution, I here have, as time would give me leave, and my memoric serve, made a briefe collection and addition (though without method) of such as offered themselves to me; and without doubt there are sundry others which are as fitting to be added as those; and I should not have bin wanting if time had permitted me to have entred into further consideration of them. In the meane time take in good part those that I have here presented to your view.

### CHAP. I. Of the Maracoc or Passion Floure.

¶ The Description.

merly known plants, gives it the name of Clematis trifolia: yet the flours and fruit pronounce it not properly belonging to their tribe; but Clematis being a certain genericke name to all wooddy winding plants, this as a foccies may come under the denomination, though little in other respects participating with them. The roots of this are long, somehat like, yet thicker than those of Sar/a participating with them. The roots of this are long, somehat like, yet thicker than those of Sar/a participating with them. The roots of this are long, somehat like, yet thicker than those of Sar/a participating with them. The roots of this are long, somehat like, yet thicker than those of Sar/a participating with them. The roots of this are long, somehat like, yet thicker than those of Sar/a participating with them. The roots of this are long, somehat like, yet thicker than those of Sar/a participating rounds all lake, which grow two, three, foure, or more yards high, according to the heate and seasonable nesses of the year and soile whereas they are planted. Vpon these stakes grow many long valued in the three parts, sharp pointed, and sing tendrel and a floure, the floure groweth vpon a little foot-stake some two inches long, and is of a longish connered forme, with fine little crooked hornes at the top, before such time as it opens it selfe, but opened, this long is head sluides it selfe into ten parts, and suffains the leaues of the floure, which are very many, long, sharp pointed, narrow, and orderly spred open one by another, some lying straight, others crooked. These leaues are of colour whitish, but thick spotted with a peach colour, and toward the bottom it hath a ring of a perfect peach colour, and aboue and beneath it a white circle, which give a great grace to the floure, in the middle where of siceth an whone, which parts is selfe into foure or fine crooked spotted hornes, with broadish heads, from the middle of these rises another roundish head which carries three nailes or hornes, biggest aboue, and smallest a

LIB. 3.

#### ¶ The Description.

Auing trauelled from the Graffes growing in the bottome of the fenny waters, the Woods, and mountaines, euen viro Libanus it selfe; and also the sea, and bowels of the same, wee and mountaines, enclosed those training it not impertinent to the conclusion of the fame, to end with one of the maruels of this land (we may fay of the World.) The history whereof fame, to end with one of the marties of this same (we may be yould not only require a large and peculiar volume, but also a deeper fearch into the bowels of Nature, than my intended purpose will culiar volume, but also a deeper search into the bowers of statute, than my interact purpose will fuffer me to wade into, my fufficiencie also considered; leaving the History thereof rough hewen, unter the to wade into july families and a facilities of nature, to be both fined and refined in the meane vnto fome excellent man, learned in the fecrets of nature, to be both fined and refined in the meane space take it as it falleth out, the naked and bare truth, though unpolifhed. There are found in the space take it as it faireth out, the mand and salid cent, called Orchades, certaine trees whereon do grow certaine shells of a white colour tending to russet, wherein are contained little liuing creatures; which shells in time of maturity doe open, and out of them grow those little liuing things, which falling into the water do become fowles, which we call Barnacles; in the North of England, brant Geele; and in Lancashire, tree Geele: but the other thet do fall vpon the land perish and cometo nothing. Thus much by the writings of others, and also from the mouthes of people of those parts,

But what our eies haue seene, and hands haue touched we shall declare. There is a small Island in Lancashire called the Pile of Foulders, wherein are found the broken pieces of old and brussed thips, some whereof haue beene cast thither by shipwacke, and also the trunks and bodies with the branches of old and rotten trees, cast vp there likewife; whereon is found a certaine spume or froth that in time breedeth vnto certaine shells, in shape like those of the Muskle, but sharper pointed, and of a whitish colour, wherein is contained a thing in forme like a lace of filke finely wouen as were together, of a whitish colour, one end whereof is fastned vnto the inside of the shell, even as the fifth of Oifters and Muskles are: the other end is made fast vnto the belly of a rude masse or lumpe, which in time commeth to the shape and forme of a Bird when it is perfectly formed the shell gapeth open, and the first thing that appeareth is the foresaid lace or string; next come the legs of the bird hanging out, and as it groweth greater it openeth the shell by degrees, til at length it is all come forth, and hangeth onely by the bill: in short space after it comment to full maturitie, and falleth into the sea, where it gathereth feathers, and groweth to a fowle bigger than a Mallard, and leffer than a Goofe, having blacke legs and bill or beake, and feathers blacke and white, forted in such manner as is our Magpie, called in some places a Pie-Annet, which the people of Lancashire call by no other name than a tree Goose: which place a foresaid, and all those parts adjoyning do so much abound therewith, that one of the best is bought for three pence. For the truth hereof, if any doubt, may it please them to repaire vnto me, and I shall satisfie them by the testimo-

Moreouer, it should seeme that there is another fort hereof; the History of which is true, and of mine owne knowledge: for trauelling voon the shore of our English coast betweene Douer and Rumney, I found the trunke of an old rotten tree, which (with some helpe that I procured by Fifhermens wives that were there attending their husbands returne from the fea) wedrew out of the water upon dry land upon this rotten tree I found growing many thousands of long crimson bladders, in shape like vnto puddings newly filled, before they be sodden, which were very cleere and finning; at the nether end whereof did grow a shell fish, fashioned somewhat like a small Muskle, but much whiter, refembling a shell fish that groweth vpon the rockes about Garnsey and Garley, called a Lympit: many of these shells I brought with me to London, which after I had opened I found in them living things without forme or (hape; in others which were neerer come to ripenedle I found living things that were very naked, in (hape like a Bird; in others, the Birds covered with foir downe, the shell halfe open, and the Bird ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds and the Birds covered with the shell halfe open, and the Bird ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds covered with the shell halfe open, and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds covered with the shell halfe open, and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out, which no doubt were the Fowlers and the Birds ready to fall out the Birds rea called Barnacles. I dare not abfolutely anouch every circumfance of the first part of this history, concerning the tree that beareth those buds aforesaid, but will leave it to a further consideration; howbeit, that which I have feene with mine eies, and handled with mine hands, I dare confident ly anouch, and boldly put downe for verity. Now if any will object that this tree which I faw might be one of those before mentioned, which either by the waves of the sea or some violent wind had beene ouerturned as many other trees are; or that any trees falling into those seas about the Orchades, will of themselues beare the like Fowles, by reason of those seas and waters, these being fo probable conjectures, and likely to be true, I may not without prejudice gainefay, or indeauour to confute.

The Barna klewhofe fabulous breed my Author here fets downe, and diners others have

also deliuered, were found by some Hollanders to haue another originall, and that by egs as other birds haue: for they in their third volage to find out the North-East passage to China & the Molucco's, about the 80 degree and cleuen minutes of Northerly latitude, found two little Islands, in one of which they found aboundance of these geese setting upon their eggs, of which they got one Goose, and tooke away sixty eggs, &c. Vide Pontant yerum of with amsteadam hist. it.b. 2.642.22. Now the shells out of which these birds were thought to sty, are a kind of Balanus marinus; and thus Fabius Columna, in the end of his Physobafanos, writing piscium aliquot historia, iudiciously proueth. To whose opinion I wholly subscribe, and to it I refer the Curious. His asseuration is this; Conchas culgo Anatiferas, non effe fructus terrestres, neque ex ijs Anates oriri; sed Balani marina speciem. I could haue faid fomthing more hereof, but thus much I think may ferue, together with that which Fabi-345 Columna hath written vpon this point. #

The Place.

The bordes and rotten plankes whereon are found these sheeding the Barnakle, are taken up in a small Island adiouning to Lancashire, halfe a mile from the main land, called the Pile of

¶ The Time.

They spawn as it were in March and Aprill; the Geese are formed in May and Iune, and come to fulnesse of feathers in the moneth after.

And thus having through Gods assistance discoursed somewhat at large of Grasses, Herbes, Shrubs, Trees, and Mosses, and certaine Excrescences of the earth, with other things moe, incident to the historie thereof, we conclude and end our present Volume, with this wonder of England. For the which Gods Name be euer honored and praifed.

FINIS.



SIM



# AN APPENDIX OR ADDITION OF certaine Plants omitted in the former History.

The Preface.

Auing run through the history of plants gathered by Master Gerard, and much inlarged the fame, both by the addition of many figures and histories of plants not formerly contained in it, and by the amending and increasing the history of fundry of those which before were therein treated of; I finde that I have forgotten divers which I intended to have added in their fitting places: the occasion hereof hath been, my many businesses, the troublesomesses, and above all, the great expectation and haste of the Worke, whereby I was forced to perform this task within the compasse of yeare. Now being constant to my first resolution, I here have, as time would give me leave, and my memoric serve, made a briefe collection and addition (though without method) of such as offered themselues to me; and without doubt there are fundry others which are as fitting to be added as those; and I should not have bin wanting if time had permitted me to have entred into further consideration of them. In the meane time take in good part those that I have here presented to your view.

### CHAP. I. Of the Maracoc or Passion Floure.

¶ The Description.



His Plant, which the Spaniards in the West Indies call Granadilla, became the future formwhat resembles a Pomgranat, which in their tongue they term Granadas, is the same which the Virginians cal Marcaes. The Spanish Firers for Other imaginarie resemblances in the source, first called it Flos Passons. The Passons. The Passons. The Passons in the source, and in a counterfeit figure, by adding what was wanting, they made it as it were an Epitome of our Sauiors passion. Thus superfittious persons sometimes the source of the source

merly known plants, gives it the name of Clematis trifolia: yet the flours and fruit pronounce it not properly belonging to their tribe; but Clematis being a certain genericke name to all wooddy winding plants, this as a species may come under the denomination, though little in other respects participating with them. The roots of this are long, formwhat like, yet thicker than those of Sarla parilla, running up and down, and putting up their heads in feueral places: from thefe roots rife up many long winding round stalks, which grow two, three, foure, or more yards high, according to the heate and seasonablenesse of the yeare and soile whereas they are planted. Vpon these stalks grow many leaves divided into three parts, sharp pointed, and snipt about the edges : commonly out of the bosoms of each of the vppermost leaves there growes a clasping tendrel and a floure, the floure groweth vpon a little foot-stalk some two inches long, and is of a longish cornered forme, with fine little crooked hornes at the top, before such time as it opens it selfe, but opened, this long ish head divides it felfe into ten parts and fustains the leaves of the floure, which are very many, long, tharp pointed, narrow, and orderly fored open one by another, some lying straight, others crooked. These leaues are of colour whitifh, but thick spotted with a peach colour, and toward the bottom it hath a ring of a perfect peach colour, and aboue and beneath it a white circle, which give a great grace to the floure, in the midft whereof rifeth an vmbone, which parts it felfe into foure or five crooked spotted hornes, with broadish heads, from the middest of these rifes another roundish head which carries three nailes or hornes, biggeft aboue, and smallest at their lower end. This floure with vs is neuer succeeded by any fruit, but in the West Indies, whereas it naturally grower, it beares a fruit,

when it is ripe of the bigneffe and colour of Pomegranats, but it wants such a ring or crown about when it is ripe of the digneric and colour of Fornegranes, our atwards item a ring of crown about the top as they have; the rinde also is much thinner and tenderer, the pulp is whitish, and without the top as they have; the ringe and is in they open them as they do egges, and the liquor is fipped of tafte, but the liquor is somewhat tare; they open them as they do be somewhat the improve of with great delight both by the Indians and Spaniards (as Monardus with effects) neither if they sup with great delignt both by the indians and opening the formation of many of them shall they finde their stomack oppress, but rather their bellies are gently loofeoff many of them that they made them monates opposite some states are gently loofened. In this fruit are contained many feeds fomewhat like Peare kernels, but more control and

> Clematistrifolia, five Flos Passionis. The Maracoc or Paffion-floure.



This growes wilde in most of the hot countries of America, from whence it hath been brought into our English gardens, where it growes very well, but flours onely in some sew places, and in hot and feafonable yeares. It is in good plenty growing with Miftreffe Tuggy at Westminster, where I haue some yeares seen it beare a great many floures.

## CHAP. 2. Of Ribes or red Currans.

The Description.

THE plant which carries the fruit which we commonly terme red Currans, is a shrubble buth of the bigneffe of a Goofeberry buth, but without prickles: the wood is for and white, with a pretty large pith in the middle, it is coursed with a double barke, the widowish ing the thicker, is greene, and the vppermoft, which fomerimes chaps and pills off, is of a brownith

colour, and smooth : the barke of the yongest shoots is whitish and rough : the leaves which grow vpon foot-stalkes some two inches long, are somewhat like Vine leaues, but smaller by much, and lesse cornered, being cut into three, and sometimes, but seldome, into sue parts, somewhat thicker with many veines running ouen them, greener aboue than they are below : out of the branches in Spring time grow stalkes hanging downe some six inches in length, carrying many little greenish floures, which are succeded by little red betries, cleare and smooth, of the bignesse of the Whortle berries, of a pleasant tart tafte. Of this kinde there is another, onely differing from this in the fruit. which is twice so big as that of the common kinde.

2 The bush which beares the white Gurrans is commonly straighter and bigger than the former: the leaves are leffer, the flours whiter, and foalfo is the fruit, being cleare and transparent, with a little blackish rough end.

I Ribes vulgaris fructu rabro. Red Currans.

2 Ribes fructu albo. White Currans.





Besides these there is another, which differs little from the former in shape, yet grows somewhat higher, and hath leffer leaves : the floures are of a purplish greene colour, and are succeeded by fruit as big againe as the ordinary red, but of a stinking and somewhat loathing sanour: the leaves alfo are not without this flinking fmell.

The Place, Time, and Names.

None of these grow wild with vs, but they are to be found plentifully growing in many gardens. especially the two former, the red and the white.

The leaves and floures come forth in the Spring, and the fruit is ripe about Midsommer. This plant is thought to have been vnknowne to the Antient Greekes: fome thinke it the Ribes

of the Arabian Serapio. Fuchfius, Matthiolus, and fome other deny it ; notwithstanding Dodoneus affirmes it : neither is the controuersie easie to be decided, because the Author is briefe in the description thereof, neither haue we his words but by the hand of a barbarous Translator. However the shops of late time take it (the faculties consenting thereto) for the true Ribes, and of the fruit hereof prepare their Rob de Ribes. Dodonaus calls it Ribessiam, grossalaria rubra, & Grossalaria trans-marina, and they are distinguished into three forts, Rubra, Alba, Nigra Ribessa, red, white, and blacke Currans : the Germans call them So. Johans traubell, or traublin, and So. Johans Bertien : the Dutch, Bellains oner Zee : the Italians, Vatera roffa : the French, Graifile, Graifile doute, mer : the Bohemians, Jahobi & Jana: the English, Red Currans : yet must they not be confounded SIIIII 3

with those Currans which are brought from Zant, and the continent adjoyning thereto, and which are vulgarly fold by our Grocers; for they are the fruit of a small Vine, and differ much from these. The Temperature and Vertues,

The berries of red Currans, as also of the white are cold and dry at the end of the second degree. and have some astriction, together with tenuity of parts.

They extinguish and mitigate feuerish heates, represse choler, temper the ouer-hot bloud, resist putrefaction, quench thirft, helpe the dejection of the appetite, flay cholericke vomitings and four rings, and helpe the Dysentery proceeding of an hot cause.

The juyce of these boyled to the height of hony, either with, or without sugar (which is called Rob de Ribes) hath the fame qualities, and conduces to the fame purposes.

# CHAP. 3. Of Farsley Breake-stone, and bastard Rupturewort.

I Percipier Anglorum Lob. Parfley Breake-stone.



2 Polygonum Herniaria facie. Bastard rupture-wort.



The Description.

Thought that it was not altogether inconvenient to couple these two Plants together in one Chapter; first, because they are of one stature; and secondly, taken out of one, and the fame History of Plants, to wit, the Aduerfaria of Pena and Lobel,

The first of these, which the Authors of the Adversaria set forth by the name of Percepier, (and 12ther affert, than affirme to be the Scandix of the Antients) is by Tabernamontanes called Scandix minor : and by Fabine Columna, Alchimilla montana minima . It hath a (mail wooddy yellowish fibrous root, from which rife vp one, two, or more little stalks, seldome exceeding the height of an handfull, and these are round and hairy, and you them grow little roundish leaves, like the tender leaves of Cheruil, but hairy & of a whitish green color, fastned to the stalks with short foot stalks, & having little cares at their fetting on : the floures are small greene, and fine cornered, many clustering together at the fetting on of the leaues: the feed is small, smooth, and yellowish: the stalks of this grow fometimes vpright, and otherwhiles they leane on the ground: it is to be found upon dry and barren grounds, as in Hide Parke, Tuthill fields, &c. It flowers in May, and ripens the feed in Iune and Iuly, It seemes by the Authors of the Adversaria, that in the West countrey about Bristow they call this Herbe Percepier: but our herbe women in Cheapfide know it by the name of Parlley

This is hot and dry, and of subtill parts: it vehemently and speedily moues vrine, and by some is kept in pickle, and eaten as a fallad.

The diffilled water is also commended to be effectuall to moue wine, and clense the kidnies of grauell.

The history of this, by the forementioned Authors, Aduerf. pag. 404. is thus set forth under this title, Polygonium Herniaria folis & facie, per ampla radice Afrag dividi. Neither (lay they) ought this to be defuifed by fuch as are fludious of the knowledge of Plants; for it is very little knowne, being a very fmall herbe lying along vpon the ground, and almost outswhelmed or control with the graffe having little branches very full of joints : the little leaves and feeds are whitifin and very like those of Hemissis or Rupture-wort: the whole plant is white, having a very small and moffle floure : the root is larger than the smallesse of the plant seemeth to require, hard, branched, diversly turning and winding, and therefore hard to be plucked up: the taffe is dry and hottifh. It growes vpona large Plaine in Province, betweene the cities Arles and Selon. Thus much Pens and Libert. I am deceased, if fome few yeares agone I was not flewed this plant, gathered in fome part of this kingdome, but where, I am not able to affirme,

CHAP. 4. Of Heath Spurge and Rocke Rofe.

I The Description.

Hele Plants by right should have followed the history of Thymelas, for in there and faculties they are not much valike it. The first is a low shrub, sending from one root many branches of fome cubit long, and thefe bending, flexible, and coursed with an order blackish barke, which comprehends another within, tough, and which may bee divided into fine threds: the leaves are like those of Chamalea, yet leffer, shorter, and thicker, a little rough also, and growing about the branches in a certaine order: if you chew them they are gummy, birrer at the first, and afterward hot and biring: the floures grow among the leaves, longish, yellowish, and diuided at the end into foure little leaves : the fruir is faid to be like that of Thymalea, but of a d'ackish colour, the root is thicke and wooddy. It growes frequently in the kingdome of Granado and Valentia in Spaine, it floures in March and Aprill. The Herbarists there terme it Sanamunda, and the common people, Mierda craz, by reason of the purging faculty.

I Sanamuuda I.Clus.

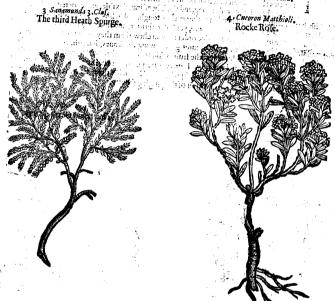
Heath Spurge,

2 Sanamunda 2.Cluf. The fecond Heath Spurge,



2 The other is a shrub some cubit high, having tough flexible branches couesed with a dense and thick barke, which the outward rinde being taken away, ouer all the plant, but chiefely next the root, may be drawne into threds like Flax or Hemp: the vpper branches are fet with thick, short, fat, rough tharp pointed leaves, of somewhat a saltish taste at the first, afterwards of a hot and biting tafte: the floures are many, little and yellow: the root is thicke and wooddy like as that of the former: this growes upon the fea coast of Spaine, and on the mountaines nigh Granado, where they call it Sanamunda, and the common people about Gibralter call it Burhalaga, and they only vie it to heate their ouens with It floures in February. Anguillara called this, Empetron: Cafalpinus, Cheeren, and in the Heftoria Lingdist is the Cheeren nigrum Myconi : Sefamoides minue : Dalefchampy, and Phaenides,Oribafij quibufdam.

3 This is bigger than either of the two former, having whiter and more flexible branches, whose barke is vnmeasurably tough and hard to breake such every the two states are many, and those very downy, and hanging downde their heads; left thickewith little leates like Stone crop, and of the like hot to burning faculty: the floures are like those of the former; sometimes greenish, other whiles yellow: Classia did not observe the finit, but faith, it floured at the same time with the former, and grew in all the sea coast, from the Straits of Gibralter, to the Pyrenean mountaines. Alternative called this Cocordia. Evolution of Tabernaminianus call it Erica Alexandrina.



This also may not vnsitly bee joyned to the former, for it hath many tender flexible tough branches commonly leaning or lying along upon the ground, upon which without order gow leaves greene, skinny, and like those of the true Thymelaa; at first of an ungratefull, and attenwards of a bit-flower grown on the tops of the branches six, scuen, or more together, consisting of foure floures grow upon the tops of the branches six, scuen, or more together, constituing of foure little leaues of a reddish purple colour, very beautifull and well smelling, yet offending the head if they leaues of a reddish purple colour, very beautifull and well smelling, yet offending the head if they coursed with an associate six. The root is long, of the thickness of consisting a round seed, coursed with an associate six. The root is long, of the thickness of ones little singer, sometimes blackish, yet most commonly yellowish, tough, and smallest at the top where the branches come forth. It floures in Aprill or May, and ripens the fruit in June: it stoures sometimes thrice in the yeare, and ripens the fruit twise; for class affirmes that twice in one yeare he gathered ripe about Vienna, whither the countrey women bring the source of the market in great plenty to sell is observed a variety with white floures. Mathiolus would have this to be the Cneeron album of the phisassic, Cordus calls it Thymelaa minor: it is the Cneeron alterna Mathiolis, and Oscander streams of water of the country of the stream of the stream of the stream of the control of the country of the stream of the stre

This plant by Baubine is called Concerum album folio ole argeores molts: and by Dalethambia, Concerum album, which hath been the reason I have put it here, although Cafalpinus, Imperational Plant

5 Cneerum album folijs argenteis. White rocke Rose.



Chamabuxus flore Colutea Bastard dwarfe Box.



teau who sent it to Classau, would have it to be and call it Dorpusium. It is a shrubble herbe, sending from one toot many single stalks som halse cubic or better high. The leaues, which grow your the stalks without order, are like those of the Olive, but somewhat narower, and couered oner with a soft silver-like downinesse: At the top of the stalkses grow many slowers clustering together, in shape like those of the lesser Bindeweed, but white of colour. This grows wild in some parts of Scilly, whence Casalpinus calls it Dorycnium ex Sicilia.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The three first are very hot, and two first A baue a strong purging facultie, for taken in the weight of a dram with the decoction of cicers they mightily purge by stoole; both stegme, choler, and allo waterish humoitis, and they are often yeld for this purpose by the wountry people in some parts of Spain.

The faculties of the rest are not known, nor written of by any as yet.

# CHAP. 5. Of bastard dwarfe Box.

¶ The Description.

His which Clufter for want of a name calls Anonymos flore Colutea, Gefuer cal-led Chamabuxus; to which Baubine addeth flore Colutea; and Befler in his hortus Eystettensis, agreeable to the name I have giuen it in English, cals it Pfeudochamabuxus. It is a small plant, having many creeping woody tough roots, here and there fending forth finall fibres : From these arise many tough bending branches fome fpsn long, hauing thicke sharpe pointed green leaues almost like those of Box, and these grow vpon the stalks without any order, & when you first chew them they are of an vngrarefull tafte afterwards bitter and hot. At the tops of the branches do come forth among the leanes three or foure longish flours for the most part without smell, yet in some places they finell fweet like as fome of the Narcisses : they consist of three leaves a piece, two whereof are white, and spred abroad as wings, a whitish little hood couering their lower ends; the third is wrapt vp in form of a pipe, with the end hollow and

the Historie of Plants.

crooked, and this is of a yellow colour, which by age often times becomes wholly red : after those crooked, and this is or a yellow colour, which by age of the broad leafed This fire after those floures succeed cods broad and flat, little lesse than those of the broad leafed This fire, and greene of houres succeed cons broad and mat, since tene than those of the broad realest a major, and greene of colour, rough, and in each of these cods are commonly contained a couple of seeds, of the bignesse of little Chichlings, of a blackifh ash colour, rough, and refembling a little dug.

This is fometimes found to vary, having the two winged leaves yellow or red, and the middle

of The Place.

It floures in Aprill and May, and ripens the feed in Iune. It growes vpon most of the Austrian and Styrian Alps, and in divers places of Hungary. It is neither vied in phylicke, nor the faculties

# CHAP. 6. Of winged Binde-weed or Quamoclit.

Quamoclit, five Convolvulus Pennatus, Winged Binde-weed.

The Description.



PHe first that writ of & described this plant was Cafalpinus, and that by the name or Gelseminum rubrum alterum. After him Camerarius gaue a figure and description thereof in his bertus Medicus, by the name of Quamoclit. And after him Fabius Columna both figured and described it more accuratly, whose description is put to the figure of it we here give, in Clus his Cure Posteriores. It is so tender a plant that it wil not come to any persection with vs, wnlesse in extraordinary hot yeres, & by other artificial helps; wherefore I wil borrow the description thereof out of Fabius Columna. This exotick plant, faith he, cannot more fitly be referred to any Kinde, than to the family of the Convolvali or Bindeweeds, for in the nature and whole habit it is almost like them, except in the shape of the winged leaues: it is flored with leffe milke; the floures are long, hollow, but parted into five at the top, of a pleasing red colour, with streaked lines or folds, standing upon long stalks one or two together comming out of the bosomes of the leaves at each joint of the branches, & they haue in them fiue yellowish pointals: then succeeds a longish fruit standing in a scaly cup, ending in a tharpe pointall, and covered with a tough skin, as that of the common Convolvulus, but lesser, hauing within it foure longish black hard feeds, of a biting tafte. The leaves grow al-

branches, being winged and finely divided, twice as small as the common Rheseda, of a darke green colour, but the yong ones are yellowish, first having a few divisions, but afterwards more, till they come to haue thirteen on a fide, and one at the top; but the lower ones are often times forked; by reason of the great plenty of leaues and flouring stalks or branches winding themselves about artificial hoops, croffings, or other fashioned works of Reeds, or the like, set for winding herbs to clime spon, it much delights the eye of the beholder, and is therfore kept in pots in gardens of pleafure. The feed fown in the beginning of the Spring growes up in Iune, and the first feauer refemble the winged fruit of the Maple: it floures in the end of August, and ripens the feed in the end of Sep-

CHAP.

CHAP. 7. Of the Sensitive herbe.

Herba mimofa. The Sensitive herbe.



Eius exactior Icon. A perfect figure thereof.



The Description.

This which I here call the Sensitive herbe, is that which Christopher Acosta sets forth by the name of Herbamimofa, or the Mocking herbe, because when one puts his hand thereto, it forthwith feemes to wither and hang downe the leaues; but when you take it away againe, it recouers the pri-ftine greenesse and vigor. I will here give you that which Acosta writes thereof, and the figure & historie which Clusius gives in his notes voon him; and also another figure better expressing the leaues and manner of growing. There is found, faith Acoffa, in fome gardens another plant fome fine handfulls long, resting upon the neighboring shrubs or wals, having a flender stalke of fresh greene colour, nor very round, fet at certaine spaces with smal & pricking thornes: the leaves are not valike the former. [That is, the Herbaviva, which in condition is little different from this ] being fomwhat leffer than those of the female Fern. It loues to grow in moist and stony places, and is called Herbamimosa for the reason formerly giuen. The nature hereof is much different from that of Arbor triftis ; for every night at Sunne fet it as it were withers and dries, fo that one would thinke it were dead, but at Sunne-rife it recouers the former vigor, and by how much the Sun grows hotter, by fo much it becomes the greener, and all the day it turns the leaves to the Sun.

This plant hath the smel and taste of liquorice, A and the leaves are commonly eaten by the Indians against the cough, to clense the chest, and clear the voice. It is also thought good against the paines of the kidnies, and to heale greene wounds. Thus much Acosta.

Now, faith Clufius, the leaves of many plants. especially Pulses, vie to contract or thrink up their leaues in the night time. Now I received a drie plant, which was fent to mee by the name of Herba mimofa, by Iames Garret in the end of October, 1599, which he writ he had from the right honorable the Earle of Cumberland, who returning from Saint Iohn de puerto rico in the West Indies. brought it put in a pot with some earth, but could

not preferue it aliue. But I caused the figure of that dried plant to be expressed as well as it might, fo to fit it to the description following, made also by the dried plant. This plant which was wholly dry and without leaues, had a fingle root, and that not thick, but hard and wooddy, with few fibres, from whence arose three or source short stalks, which straight divided themselves into slender branches which spred themselves round about vpon the ground, at each joint putting forth many long and flender fibres, like as in the branches of the common Wood-bind, which lie youn the ground: these branches were a cubit long, and somtimes more, round, tough, with some prickles, broader at their fetting on, as you may fee in the common bramble, yet leffer, fewer, & leffe firm; thefe again were divided into other more flender branches fet with many little prickles, out of whose joints betwixt 2 little leaues grew forth foot-stalks bedeckt with their little leaues, which were many, set in order, with other to answer to them on the other fide, but having no fingle leafe at the end : they were tender & green, not vnlike the little leaues of Acacia, & these at their first comming out couered with a thin whitish hairines, as I gathered by a little branch retaining the foot-stalk and leaves thereon (which he fent with the former) and it had also some fibres comming forth therof. He also added to the former two little heads, which growing on the same plant, he writ he received of the

the Historie of Plants.

forementioned right honourable Earle, with some branches yet retaining the leaues. These little heads confifted of many flender narrow and as it were prickly little leaues; among ft which lay hid

round feeds, smooth, black, and somewhat swoln in the middle: the floures I faw not, neither know round feeds, imooth, plack, and following months in the leaves of this plant being green, & yet growing on the ground, do wither at the approch of ones hand, as Christopher Acosta writes, and for growing on the ground, do wither at the approach of the french that cause imposes the name thereon, they best know who have seen the greene and yet growing that came imposes the name thereon, they occurring who had refer the greene and yet growing plantifor the faculties you may haue recourse to that which A Coffa hath fer down. Thus much out

Novemb. 7.1632. Ibeing with M. 106 Best at the Trinity house in Ratelisse, among other rarities hee shewed me a dry plant hereof, which I heedfully observed, and carefully opening out some of the broadest leanes, which (as also the whole plantbesides) were carelestly dried, I found the leanes grew visally fome dozen or more on a foot-flalke, inft as many on one fide as on the other, & they were control ouer with a little downinesse, which standing out on their edges made them sooke as were contered ouer with a fittle downline near the reasoning out of their dogs made them looke as if they had bin fnipt about the edges, which they were not: also I found at every joint two little hooked prickles, & not two little leaues or appendices at the fetting on of the foot-flalks, but 3 or four little leaues, as the rudiment of a young branch, comming forth at the bosome of each foot-flalks, but 3 or four little leaues, as the rudiment of a young branch, comming forth at the bosome of each footftalke: the longest branch (as far as I remember) was not about a span long; I then drew as perfect a figure as I could of the perfecteff branch thereof, drawing as neer as I could the leaues to their ful bignesse, the which I here present you with all. There are two figures formerly extant, the one this of Classic, which I here give you, and the other in the 18 book & 144 chap, of the bift. Lugd, which of Clustur, which I here give you, and the other in the 18 book & 144 chap of the mit. Luza, which is out of Acoli, and this feenes to be so far different from that of Clustur, that Baubine in his Pinax is out of Acoli, and this relating in the plane sign arm proposal, but have norman normans but he did not well consider it, for if he had, he might have found these so much different, thus farre to agree; they both make the branches prickly and weak; the leaves many on one rib, one opposit to another without any odd one at the end but Classian figures the leaves so close together that they seeme but one leafe, and Acosta makes them too far a funder, and both of them make them too sharpe pointed. Clusius made his to be taken from a dried plant, and Acosta I judge made his by the Idaa thereof which held in his memory, and after this maner, if my judgement faile me no care most of the figures in him expression of this enough, if not too much.

CHAP.8. Of the Staffe-tree, and euer-greene Prinet.

1 Celastrus Theophrasti. The Staffe-tree.

2 Phillyrea I. Clus. Clufin his first Mock-Princt.





The Description.

"He historic and figure of this tree are set forth in Classus his Cara Post, and there it is afferted to be whaten of whater of Theophrasus; for by divers places in Theophrasu there collected, it is euidene, that his Celastus was euer greene, grew vpon very high and cold mountains, yet might be transplanted into plain and milder places; that it floured exceeding late and could not perfect the fruit by reason of the nigh approach of Winter, and that it was fit for no other vie but to make staues for old men.

Now this tree growes but to a small height, having a sirme and hard body, dividing it self at the top into fundry branches, which being yong are couered with a green bark, but waxing old, with a brownish one; it hath many leaves growing alwaics one against another, and thicketogether, of a deep shining green aboue, and lighter underneath, keeping their verdure both winter and summer: they are of the bignes of those of Alaternus, not snipt about the edges, but only a little nickt, when they are yet yong : at the top of the tenderest branches among the leaues, vpon foorstalkes of some inch long, grow fiue or fix little floures, confishing commonly of fiue little leaues of a yellowish green colour, and these themselues in the end of Autumne or the beginning of winter, and alfo in the beginning of the Spring; but if the Summer be cold and moift, it shewes the buds of the floures in October. The fruit growes on a short stalke, and is a berry of the bignesse of a myttle, first green, then red of the colour of that of Asparagus, and lastly blacke when it is withered : the stone within the berry is little and as it were three cornered, containing a kernell coursed with a yellow filme. Where this growes wild I know not, but it was first taken notice of in the publique garden at the Vniuersitie of Leyden, from whence it was brought into some sew gardens of this King-

The first Phyllyria of Clusius may fitly be referred to the rest of the same Tribe and name, described formerly, Lib.3. Cap.59. It growes somewhat taller than the Skarlet Oke, and hath branches of the thicknesse of ones thumbe and somewhat more, and those couered with a greene barke marked with whitish spots : the leaves somewhat resemble those of the Skarlet Oke, but greater, greener, thicker, somewhat prickly about the edges, of an astringent tast, but not vngratefull. The floure thereof Clussiu did not fee: the fruit is a little blackeberry, hanging downe out from the bofome of the leaues, and containing a kernel or stone therein. It growes wild in many places of Portugal where they call it Azebo.

The temper and vertues are referred to those set down in the formerly mentioned chapter.

## CHAP. 9. Of Mock-Willow.

Speirai Theophrasti, Clus. Mock-Willow.



The Description.

THis Wilow-leaved thrub, which Cliffer conjectures may be referred to the Speires mentioned by Theophrassus, lib. 1. cap. 23. hist. plant. I have named in English, Mock willow, how fitly I know not, but if any will impose a fitter name, I shall be well pleased therewith. But to the thing it self. It is a shrub(saith Clusius) some two cubits high, hauing slender branches or twigs couered ouer with a reddish barke, whereon grow many leaves without order, long, narrow, like those of the Willow, snipt about the edges, of a light greene aboue, and of a blewish green underneath, of a drying tast conjoined with some bitternesse. The tops of the branches for fome fingers length carry thicke spikes of fmall floures clustering together, and consisting of fine leanes apiece; out of whose middle come forth many little leaves of a whitish red or flesh colour, together with the floure, having no peculiar fmell, but fuch as is in the floure of the Olive tree: these floures fading, there succeed small fine

Tttttt

cornered heads, which comming to full maturitie contain a small & yellowish dusty seed it flours in luly, and ripens the seed in the end of August. Clusius had this plant from Fredericke Setizius. Physicion to the duke of Briga, and that from Briga in Silesia, and hee (as I faid) referreth it to the same of Theophrassus, which he reckons among the shrubs that carry spike sashioned sloures. This is not yield in medicine, nor the temperature and faculties thereof as yer known.

CHAP. 10. Of the Strawberry Bay.

Adrachne Theophrasti.
The Strawberry Bay.

The Description.



"He figure and historie of this was sent by Honor. Bellus out of Candy to Clusius, from whom I haue it. It is that which Theophraflus calleth Adrachne or (as most of the printed books haue it) Andrachne: but the former feems the righter, and is the better liked by Pling, Lib. 13. cap. 22. At this day in Candy where it plentifully growes, it is called Adracla. It is rather a shrub than a tree, delighting in rocky and mountainous places, and keeping greene Winter and Summer, having leaves fo like those of Bayes, that they are diftinguishable only by the smell, which these are destitute of. The barke of the bole and all the branches is so smooth, red, and fhining that they shew like branches of Coral; this barke crackes or breaks off in Summer, and pills off in thin fleakes; at which time it is neither red nor shining, but in a mean betweene yellow and ash-colour. It hath floures twice in the yeare like as the Arbutus or Strawberry tree, and that so like it, that you can scarse know the one from the other, yet this differs from it in that it groweth onely in the mountaines, hath not the leaues jagged, neither a rough barke : the wood hereof is very hard, and fo brittle that it will not bend, and they vse it to burn and to make whorls for their womens spindles. Theophrast no reckons vp this tree amongst those which dye not when their barks are taken off, and are alwaies greene,

long: which to be so Honorim Bellm observed.

and retaine their leaves at their tops all Winter Syria.

Bellm observed this tree in many places of

The fruit in temperature, as in shape, is like that of the Strawberry tree.

CHAP. II. Of the Cherry Bay.

The Description.

The Chery-bay is one of the euer-greene trees: it rifes up to an indifferent height, & is divided into fundry branches couered ouer with a fivart green bark: that of the yonger shoots is wholly greene.

green, the leaves alternatly ingirt the branches, and they are long, smooth, thick, greene & shining, shipt also lightly about the edges: when the tree is grown to some height, at the rops of the branches among it the leaves of the former years growth, you a sprig of some singers length it pattern forth a great many little white sources confissing of sine leaves a piece, with many little chiues in them. These shoures quickly fall, away, and the fruit that succeeds them is a berry of a noal figure, of the biguesse of shall arge Cherry or Damson, and of the same colour, and of a sweet and pleasant

Laurocerafi flos.
The Cherry bay in floure.

The Cherry-bay with the fruit.





taste, with a stone in it like to a Cherry stone. This stoures in May, and ripens the fruit in August or September. It was sirst sent to Clussius from Constantinople, and that by the name of Trabison curms is 1. Trapacuntina daitylus, the Date of Trapezon; but it hath no affinitie with the Date. Datechampius reserve it to the second Losus mentioned by Theophrassus, His, plant, lib. 4. ca., but therewith it doth not agree. Clussus and most since call it fitly Laurecrassus, crafts folio Laurino. It is now got into many of our choice English gardens, where it is well respected for the beauty of the leaves, and their lasting or continuall greennesse.

The fruit hereof is good to be eaten, but what physicall vertues the tree or leaves thereof have it is not yet knowne.

## CHAP. 12. Of the euer-greene Thorne.

This plant, which Lobel and some other late VV riters have called by the name of Pyracantha, is the Oxyacantha mentioned by Theophrassas, lib. 1, eap. 13. Lib. 3, eap. 4, biss, plant. a mongst the euer-green trees; and I thinke rather this than our white Thom to be the Oxyacantha of Diofeorides, lib. 1, ea. 12.3. And certainly it was no other than this Thom which Pired mentioneth by name of Acanthus, lib. 2. Georg. in these words, Et backhas semper frondenia Acanthi: That is, And the berries of the Ere-green Thom.

Tittet 2

This

Oxyacantha Theophrasti.
The euer-green Thorne.



### ¶ The Description.

His grows up like a bush, unles you keep it with pruning, and then it will in time grow to the height of a finall tree, as the Hawthorne, whereto it is of affinitie, for the wood is white and hard, like it, and courted ouer with the like barke; but the leaves are fomewhat like those of the Damson tree,longifh, sharpe pointed, and snipt about the edges: they grow along it the branches, without any order, yet somtimes they keep this maner of growing, at each knot, where commonly there is a sharp prickle, growes out one of the larger leaues, which may be some inch & half long, & some three quarters of an inch broad: then vpon the prickle & at the comming out thereof are three or foure, more or leffe, much smaller leaues: now these leaues are of a faire & shining green aboue, but paler underneath, and they keepe on all the yeare. At the ends and oft times in the middle of the branches come forth clusters of vmbels of little whitish Blush-coloured floures confishing of fine leaues apiece, with fome little chiues in their middls: then follow clusters of beries, in shape tast and bignes like those of Hawthorn, & of the fame, but much more orient and pleafing colour, and containing in them the like feed. Now these berries hang long vpon the tree, and make a gallant shew amongst the greene leaues, but chiefely then when as the autumne

ted verdure. This flours in May and Iune, and ripens the fruit in September and October. It grows held in fundry places of Italy and Province in France, but is kept in gardens with vs. where it is pose youngened from his euer-greenesse and pliablenesse to any work or forme you desire to impose youn him.

The fruit haue the fame faculties that are formerly attributed to Haws, in the third book, p. 1328. and therefore I will not here repeat them.

# CHAP. 13. Of the Egyptian Nap, or great Iujube tree.

The Description.

His tree, which for his leaues and manner of growing I thinke may fitly be referred to the Iujubes tree, is of two forts, that is, the one prickly, and the other not prickly, in other reforeds
they are both alike, so that one figure and history may serue for them both, which I will giue
you out of Chass, who received this figure together with a description thereof from Honorius Belgrows to the height of an indifferent Pear tree, and the body and branches thereof are conered with
a whitish as coloured barke: the leaves are like those of the Iujubes tree, two inches long, so one
vnderneath, and they grow alternately vpon the branches, and at their comming forth grow tusts
a simal apple, of the bignesse properties of the Iujubes tree, two inches long, so one
vnderneath, and they grow alternately vpon the branches, and at their comming forth grow tusts
a simal apple, of the bignesse for the most part of a large Cherry, and sometimes as big as a Wallycare, for it hath ripe fruit both in the Spring and Fall; yet the vernal fruit seldom comes to good,

Ocnoplianon spinosa. The great Iujubes tree.



by reason of the too much moisture of the seafon, which causes it to become worme-eaten. The Thorny kind is described by Alpinus, who rightly iudges it the Connarus of Athenaus, but the figure he giues is not very accurate. That which wants prickles growes (as well as the prickly one) in Ægyptand Syria, as al o in the cityRhetimo in Candy, whither it was brought out of Syria.

The history of both these trees is in Serapio, by the name of Sadar: but he, according to his custome confounds it with the Lotus of Diosprides, from which it very much differs, Bellowing in his second booke, and 79. chap, of his Observations, reckons vp Napses amongst the trees that are alwaies greene: which is true, in those that grow in Egypt and Syria; but false in such as grow in Candy. That tree in Ægypt and Syria is called Nep or Nap. Aspinus calls it Palismus Atherai, or Naboa: Ægyptiorum, thinking it (as I formelly faid) the Connarus mentioned in the 14, booke of Atheneus, his Deipnosophists.

The Vertues out of Alpinus.

The fruit is of a cold and dry facultie, and A the varipe ones are frequently vied to firing, then the flomacke, and flop lasks: the juyce of them being for this purpose either taken by the mouth, or injected by clyfters: of the fame truit dried and macerated in water, is made an infufion profitable against the relaxation and vice-ration of the guts.

The decoction or infusion of the ripe dried B fruit, is of a very frequent vse against all pestilent seuers: for they affirme that this fruit hath

a wonderfull efficacie against venenate qualities, and putrifaction, and that it powerfully strengthens the heart.

Also the juyce of the perfectly ripe fruit is very good to purge choler forth of the stomacke and C

Also the juyce of the perfectly ripe fruit is very good to purge choler forth of the stomacke and first veines: and they willingly vse an insusion made of them in all putride severs to mitigate their heate or burning.

### CHAP. 14: Of the Persian Plum.

The Description.

This tree is thought by Clusius (to whom I am beholden for the history and figure) to be the Persea arbor mentioned by Pliny and Plutarch, but he sometimed doubts whether it be that which is mentioned by Theophrassus. Dissorteds allo, Calera and Strabo make mention of the Persea whose, and they all make it a tree alwaise greene, hauing a longish fruit shutty in the shell and coat of an Almond: with which how this agrees you may see by this description of Clusius.

This tree (faith he) is like to a Peare tree, fpreading it felfe far abroad, and being alwaies greene, hauing branches of a yellow if h green colour. The leaues are like those of the broadest leaued Baytee, greene aboue, and of a grayish colour underneath, firm, hauing some nerues running obliquely, of a good taste and smell, yet bitting the tongue with a little astriction. The sources are like those of the Baygrowing many thicke together, and consist of its small whitish yellow leaues. The stuit are fairly is like a Plum, and afterwards it becomes Peare-sashioned, of a blacke colour, and pleasant taste; it hath in it a heart-sashioned kernell, in taste not valike a Chessus, or week almond. I found it flouring in the Spring, and I understood the fruit was ripe in Ansumne, by the relation of Sig.

Terrer 3

Iohn

Persea arbor. The Persian Plum.



Cotonaster Gesneri. Gesners wilde Quince.



Iohn Placa, Phylition and Professor of Valentia, who shewed me the tree growing in the Garden of a Monasterie a mile from Valentia, brought thither, as they say, out of America, and he said they called it Momay: but the Spaniards who have described America give this name to another tree. But divers yeares after, I understood by the most learned Simon de Touar, a Physicion of Civily who hath the same tree in his Garden, with other exoticke plants, that it is not called Manay, but Aguacate. Thus much out of Closur, where such as are desirous, may finde more largely handled the question, whether this be the Persea of the Antients or not Ravierum plan. Hiss. 1.1.2.

# CHAP. 15. Of Gesners wilde Quince.

The Description.

He shrub which I bere figure out of Clusius, is thought both by him and others, to be the Cotanastrum or Ciaonago, mentioned by Gefner in his Epistles, lib.3. pag.88. It hath branches some cubit long, tough, and bare of leaves in their lower parts, couered with a blacke barke: and towards the tops of the branches grow leaves fomewhat like those of Quinces: of a darke green aboue, and whitish vnderneath, snipt about the edges: at the tops of the branches grow vfually many floures, confifting of fine purplish coloured leaves apiece, with some threds in their middles: thefe decaying, vnder them grow vp red dry berries without any pulpe or juyce, each of them containing foure triangular feeds. Clufine found this flouring in Iune vpon the tops of the Austrian Alpes, and he questions whether it were not this which Bellonius found in the mountains of Candy, and called Agriemalea, lib. 1. cap. 17. This is not vsed in Physicke, nor the faculties thereof knowne.

CH AP.

#### CHAP. 16. Of Tamarindes.

Tamarindus.
The Tamarinde.







The Description.

Amarinds, which at this day are a medicine frequently vsed, and vulgarly knowne in shops; were not knowne to the antient Greekes, but to some of the later, as Astrarius, and that by the name of Oxyphanica, that is, foure Dates, drawne as it may feeme from the Arabicke appellation, Tamarindi, that is, Indian Date: but this name is vnproper, neither tree nor fruit being of any affinitie with the Date, vnlesse the Arabicke Tamar be a word vsed in composition for fruits of many kindes, as the Greeke Minn, the Latine Malum, and Apple with vs in English; for we call the Cone of the Pine, and excrescence of the Oke leafe, by the name of Pine Apple, and Oke Apple. But how focuer it be, it is no matter for the name, whether it be proper or no, if so be that it serue to distinguish the thing from others, and we know what is denoted by it. In Malauer they call it Puti: in Guzarat, Ambili, by which name it is knowne in most parts of the East-Indies. This tree is thus described by Prosper Aspinus, de Plant . Beypticap. 10. The Tamarind (saith he) is a tree of the big-nesse of a Plum tree, with many boughes and leaues like those of the Myrtle, many standing upon one rib [one against another, with a fingle one at the end:] it carrieth white floures very like those of the Orange tree : out of whose middle comes forth source white and very slender threds : after these come thicke and large cods, at first greene, but when they are ripe of an ash-colour; and within these are contained thicke, hard, brownish, cornered seeds, and a blacke acide pulpe. These trees grow in some sew gardens of Ægypt, whither they haue been brought out of Arabia and Ethiopia. This plant hath this strange quality that the leaues alwaies follow the Sun, and when it sets they all contract themselues, and open out themselues agains at the rising thereof; and there is observed to be such force in this motion, that they closely shut up and hold their cods (if any be on the tree) and then at the rifing of the Sun they forgoe them againe. But I have observed this folding vp of the leaves to be common to divers other Agyptian plants, as Acatia, Abrus, Abfus, and Sesban. Thus much out of Alpinus.

The figure I here give in the first place, out of Lobel, is of a plant some fix moneths old, arisenof The figure 1 nere give in the first approach of Lover, 150 to a plant foline fix moneths old, artien of a feed: and furth by lowing of feeds I have feene growing in the garden of my difecased friend M. Tuegr, but they still died at the first approach of Winter. The other agure expresses the cods, Taggyout they minutes at the minutes and the cods and fome of the feeds apart, taken forth of the cods now the cods are neuer brought whole to vs. and some of the recus aparts taken off; and the strings or netues that run along fit the cods, the pulpe and feeds in it are close thrust together, and so are brought to vs in pots and such like vessels.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The fruit or pulpe of Tamarindes is cold and dry in the third degree: it is of good vie in chole. ricke difeases, and burning Feuers, Tertians, and the like it is a lenitiue and very gently purging medicine and therefore vied to be put into medicines feruing to that purpose.

They vie (faith Alpinus) the leaues of Tamarindes to kill wormes in young children; and also their infusion or decoction to loofen the belly; the leaves are acide, and not vnpleafant vnto the

The Arabians preserue the small and yet greene cods of this tree, as also the ripe ones, either with fugar, or the hony boyled out of the fruit of the Carob tree: they also mix the pulpe with fugar, which trauellers carry with them in their journies through the defart places of Africke, wherewith they being dry or ouerheated, may quench their thirft, coole and refresh themselues, and also

In peffilent and all other burning putrid feuers they drinke the water with fugar, wherein a good quantitie of Tamarinds haue beene infused; for it is a drinke very pleasant to such as are thirtly by

reason of too much heate, for it powerfully cooles and quencheth thirst.

They are allowfed in all putrid feuers, caused by cholericke and adust humors, and also against the hot diffempers and inflammations of the liner and reines, and withall against the Gonoribae. Some also commend them against obstructions, the dropsie, jaundise, and the hot distempers of the spleene: they conduce also to the cure of the itch, scab, leprosse, tetters, and all such vicetations of the skin which proceed of adust humors.

They are not good for fuch as haue cold ftomackes, vnleffe their coldnesse be corrected by put-

ting to them Mace, Anife feeds, Squinanth, or such like.

## CHAP. 17. Of the Mamoera, the Male and Female.

The Description.

'He historic of these two trees, together with the figures I here give you, are it the Cara Posteriores of Clusius, from whence I will take as much as concernes their history, and briefely here

That of the Poët (laith he) is most true, Non omnis fert omnia tellus : for I thinke there is no Prouince to be found, which produces not some peculiar plant not growing in other regions, as they can testifie who have travelled over forreine countries, especially if they have applied themseles to the observations of plants. Amongst such I thinke I may reckon that honest and courteous man Iohn Van ofele, who returning out of that part of America called Brafile, shewed mee in the yeare 1607. a booke, wherein he in liuely colours had exprest some plants and liuing creatures: for as he told me, when he purposed to trauell he learned to paint, that so he might expresse in colours, for his memorie and delight after he was returned home, such singularities as he should observe abroad. Now among it those which he in that booke had expressed, I observed two very singular, and of a firange nature, whole figures without any difficulty he bestowed vpon me, as also the following hi-

These two trees, whose figures you see here express, are of the same kinde, and differ only in sex for the one of them, to wit, the male, is barren, and only carries floures, without any fruit, but the female onely fruit, and that without floure; yet they fay they are fo louing, and of fuch a nature, that if they be fet far a funder, and the female have not a male neere her, shee becomes barren and beares no fruit : of which nature they also say the Palme is.

Now the bole or trunke of that tree which beares the fruit is about two foot thicke, and it groweth some nine foot high betore it begin to beare fruit, but when it hathacquired a just magnitude, then shall you see the upper part of the tree laden with fruit, and that it will bee as it were thicke

girt, about therewith for some nine foot high more: the fruit is round and globe-fashioned, of the thape and magnitude of a small gourd, having when it is ripe a yellowish pulpe, which the Inhabitants vie to eateo loofen their bellies. This fruit contains many kernels of the bigneffe of a small peafe, blacke and, fhining, of no vie that he could learne, but which were cast away as unnecessary. The leaves come forth among ft the fruit growing vpon long footflalks, and in shape much refemble the Plane tree or great Maple.

Mamoera mas. The male Dug tree.



Mamoera famina: The female Dug trees



What name the Brafilians glue it he could not tell, but of the Portugals that dwelt there it was called Mannera, and the fruit Manaon, of the fimilitude I thinke they have with dugs, which by the Spaniards are called Mamas and Tetas.

There is no difference in the forme of the trunke or leaves of the male and female, but the male only carries floures flanging down, clustering together upon long fishes like the floures of Elder, but of a whirish yellow colour, and these unprofitable, as they affirme.

Both these trees grow in that part of America wherein is scirual the samous Bay called by the Portugals: Baya de todos las faither, lying about thirteen degrees diffant from the Equator towards the Antartick Pole. The character pole of the control of

# CHAP. 18. Of the Clove-berry tree.

The Description.

Must also abstract the historie of this out of the works of the learned and diligent Clusion, who fet it forth in his Exot, lib. 1. cap. 17. in the next chapter after Cloves. I put (faith he) the description of this Fruit next after the historie of Cloves, both for the zimomum quorundam, fortè Garyophyllon Plini.
The Clove-berry tice.



affinitie of fmell it hath with Cloves, as al. fo for another cause, which I will shew hereafter. Iames Garret in the yeare 1601, fent mee from London this round Fruit, commonly bigger than Pepper comes, yet fome leffe,wrinkled, of a brownish colour, fufficiently fragil; which opened, I found contained a feed, round, blacke, which might be divided into two parts, of no lesse aromatick taste and smell than the fruit it felfe, and in some fort resembling that of Cloves. It grows in bunches or clusters as I conjectured by many berries which yet kept their stalkes, and two or three which fluck to one little stalke. To these were added leaves of one form, but of much different bignes, for fome of them were 7 inches long and 3 broad; some only 5 inches long, and two and a halfe broad; others did not exceed 3 inches in length, and these were not two inches broad; and some also were much leffe and narrower than thefe, espécially those that were found mixed with the berries, differing according to the place, in the boughs or branches which they possesk I observed none amongst them which had shipt leanes, but smooth, with many small veins running obliquely from the middle rib to the fides, with their points now nar-rower, otherwhiles broader and roundifus

they were of a brownish as colour, of a red with a bark of an ash colour, and those were they of a yeares growth; for those that were of an which for the most part were one against another, and they had yet remaining the prints where the leaues had growne, which for the most part were one against another, and these also were of an acride taste, as well as the leaues, and of no vogratefull smell.

I received the same fruit some yeres before, but without the stalks, with this question propounded by him which sent it, An Amonum? And certainly the faculties of this fruit are not very much valike those which Dioscorides attributes to his Amonum; for it hath an heating astrictiue and dry-sing sacultie, and I think it may perform those things whereto Disscorides, lib. 1.cap.14. faith his good: yet this wantest some onces which he gives vnto his, as the leaves of Bryonie, &c.

But I more diligantly considered the Property of the same of the

But I more diligently confidering this Exotick fruit, finde some prime notes which doe much moue me (for I will ingeniously professe which the first thinke) to judge it the Garyophyllon of Psimy, for he, Indies a thing like to the Pepper com, which is called Garyophyllon, but more great and finglisched in the assimite it growes in an Indian groue, it is brought over for the imells sake. I Though this description be briefe and succine, neither containes any saculties of the finit it selfe, yet it hath manifest like, as comparing them to Pepper corns, yet bigger and more fragil, as for the most part these berfines are: their smell is associated by the work of the same of

CHAP

# CHAP. 19. Of Guaiacum or Indian Pock-wood.

Guaraci arboris ramuli.

A branch of the Guaiacum tree.



The Description.

Y Vaiacum, which some call Lignum San-Totum: others, Lignum vita, is a well known wood, though of a tree vnknown, or at least not certainly knowne; for this figure which I here give you out of Clusius, was gotten, and the history framed as you shall hear by his own words, taken out of his Scholia vpon the 21 Chapter of Monardus. About the beginning (faith he) of the yeare 1601, I received from Peter Garret a branch of a foot long, which he writ was given him by a certain Surgeon lately returned from America, for a branch of the tree Guaiacum: which if it be a branch of the true Guaiacum, then hath Nicolas Monardus fleightly enough fet downe the history of this tree. I thus described the branch that was fent me.

This branch was a foot long, very writhen and diftinguished with many knots, scarfe at the lower end equalling the thickenesse of a writing pen or goof equil, having an hard and yellowish wood, and a wrinkeled barke of an as the colour: at the vpper end it was divided into slender branches, wherof some yet retained their leaves, and other some the floures and the rudiment of the fruit: the leaves, or more truly the wings or soot stalkes of the leaves grew on slender branches one against another, each winged lease having source of the states.

one against another, as in the Masticke tree; and these are thickish, round, and distinguished with many veins, which by reason of their drinesse (as I observed) would easily fall off, leauing the foothers have a sit were swellings, out of which together grew fix, eight, ten, or more flender foothalks, some inch long, each carrying a floure not great, consisting of six little leaues (but whether white, yellow, or blew, I could not by reason of the drinesse indige) out of the middest of the source grew many little threads, and in some the rudiment of the fruit began to appeare, having two cells, almost shaped like the seed-vessell of the common Shepheards purse.

Thus much Cluss; who afterwards received the fruit from two or three, but the most perfect from the learned Apothecarie 10bm Pona of Verona: they are commonly patted into two parts or cels, yet hee observed one with three: he found longish stones in them almost like those of Euonymus, and they consisted of a very hard and hairy substance like to that of the Date stones, containing a smooth kernell of a yellowish colour.

Now will I giue you the descriptions of Monardus: then what I have observed my selfe of this wood, which I must consess. I step little, yet which may give some light to the ignorant. Of this wood, which I must consess have written many waies, saying that it is either Ebonie, or a kinde of Box, or calling it by some other names. But as it is a new kind of tree not found in these Regions, or any other of the whole world described by the Antients, but onely those of late discovered; so this shal be a new tree to vs: however it be, it is a large tree of the bigness of late, stul of branches, having a great matrix or blackish pith, the substance of the wood being harder than Ebonie: The bark is thick, gurmy or sat, and when the wood is dry falls easily off: the leaves are smal and hard the floure yellow; the which is followed by a round sollid fruit, containing in it seeds like those of the Media.

It growes plentifully in the Isles of Santto Domingo.

the Historie of Plants.

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Another kind of this was afterwards found in the Island of S. Iohn de Puerto rico, necre to the former: it is also like the last described, but altogether lesse, and almost without matrix or pith, smelling stronger, and being bitterer than the former: which being less, this is now in vse, and of the wondrous effects it is called Lignum fantium; neither without desert, being sexperience gaing and therefore the water or decoction of both of them are drunk, either mixed together, or severally, both for the cure of the forementioned disease, as also against divers other affects. Thus much for Themsel 1.

The wood which is now in vse withvs is of a large tree, whose wood is very heauy, follid, and fit to turne into bowles or the like, and all that I haue yet seen hath beene wholly without matrix or pith, and commonly it is of a dark brownish colour somwhat inclining to yellow, haung arrix of white ingirting it next to the barke: I haue observed a tree whose diametre hath bin two soor and a quarter, to haue had as little or lesse of this white wood, than one whose diametre was 13 inches; and this which had thirteen inches had only a white circle about it of one inch in bredth. I thinke the yonger the tree is, the bigger the white circle is: the best wood is dense, heavy, brownish, leaving a quick and biting tast in the decoction, as also his smell and colour. The bark of this wood is also dense and heavy, of a hard substance and yellowish colour within, but rough and greenish, or else grayish without, and of somewhat a bitterish tast. Thus much for the description of the wood and his bark. Now let me say somewhat briefly of the temperature and qualities.

#### The Temperature and Vertues.

A It is judged to be not and dry in the fecond degree: it hath a drying attenuating, diffoluing and clenting facultie, as also to move fweat, and refift contagion and putter action.

B The decoction of the bark or wood of Guaiacum, made either alone or with other ingredients, as shall be thought most fit for the temper and age of the patient, is of singular vie in the cause of the French Poxes, and it is the most antient and powerfull antidote that is yet knowne against that disease. I for beare to specific any particular medicine made thereof, because they are well enough knowne to all to whom this knowledge belongs, and they are aboundantly set downe by all those that have treated of that disease.

It also conduces to the cure of the Dropsie, Assima, Epilepsie, the disease of the bladder and reines, paines of the joints, statulencies, crudities, and lastly all Chronicall diseases proceeding from cold and moist causes: for it oftentimes works singular effects whereas other medicines little preuaile.

D It doth also open the obstructions of the liner and spleen, warms and comforts the stomack and all the intrals, and helps to free them from any grosse viscous matter that may be apt to breed difeases in them.

#### CHAP. 20.

# Of Guayana or Orange-Bay.

#### ¶ The Description

Simon de Touar fent Clusius a branch of the tree which the Spaniards cal Guayana, from which he drew this figure, thus describing it. This branch, (faith Clusius) whose vaper part together with the fruit I caused to be drawne, was some foot long, foure square, alternately set with leaves growing by couples, being soure inches long, and one and a halfe or two broad, of the forme of Bay leaves, very firm, having a swelling rib running along the lower side, with veins running obliquely from thence to the sides, of an ash or grayish colour beneath, but smooth aboue, with the veins lesse appearing: which broken, though old, yet retained the smel of Bay leaves, and also after some for the taste: the fruit was smooth, yet thriveled, because peraduenture it was varipe, of the bigness of a small apple, longish, blackish on the out-side like a ripe plumme, but within full of a reddish that are in Figs.

A Ciclas Monardam (as hee is turned into Latine by Clusium) thus gives vs the history of Guayanas, in his fixty fourth Chapter. It is a Tree (faith he) of an indifferent bignesse, the lease of the Bay, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has bigger, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has bigger, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has bigger, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has bigger, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has bigger, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has bigger, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has bigger, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has bigger, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has bigger, and a white floure like that of the Orange, yet former has been deadled the orange.

Guayava arboris ramus. The Orange Bay,



and well finelling. It easily grows wherefocuer it be fowne, and fo spreds and creepes that it is accounted as a weed, for it spoiles the ground of many pastures with the too much spreding as brambles do. The fruit is like toour apples, of the bignesse of the benefit of those the Spaniards call Camues as the first, and of a golden colour when they be ripe, with their inner pulp white, and sometimes red; diuided: it hath sources, wherein lie the feeds, like those of the Medlars very hard, of a brownish colour, whosly stony, without kernell and rafte.

The fruit is viually eaten, the rind being first A taken off; it is pleasing to the palat, wholsome & easie of concoction : being green it is good in fluxes of the belly, for it powerfully bindes; and ouer or throughly ripe it loofeth the belly: but between both, that is, neither too green nor ouer-ripe, if rosted it is good both for sound and fick; for so handled it is wholesomer, and of a more pleasing taste: that also is the better which is gathered from domesticke and husbanded trees:the Indians profitably bath their fwolne legs in the decoction of the leaves, and by the same they free the spleene from obstruction. The fruit seemes to be cold, wherefore they give it rosted to such as are in Feuers. It growes commonly in all the West Indies. So much Monardus.

#### CHAP. 21. Of the Corall tree.

¶ The Description.

He fame last mentioned, Simon de Tovar a learned and prime physition of Seuill sent Clusius three or foure branches of this tree, from whence he framed this history and figure. He writ (faith Cluf.) that this tree grew in his garden, sprung vp of seeds sent from America, which had the name of Corall imposed on them, by reason the floures were like Corall, but he did not set down their shape, writing only this in his letter: That hee had two little shrubs which had borne floures, and that the greater of them bore also cods full of large beans, but in the extreme Winter, which they had the yeare before, he lost not only that tree and others forung up of Indian feed, but also many other plants. Now seeing that this tree carries cods, I conjecture the floures were in form not valike to those of Pease, or of the tree called Arbor Iuda, but of another colour, to wit, red like Corall; especially seeing that in the Catalogue of his garden which he sent me the yeare before, he had writ thus: [Arbor Indica dicta Coral, ob ejus florem similem Gorallo, & e. That is, An Indian tree called Corall, by reason of the floure like to Corall, whose leaves are very like those of Arbor Inda, but this hath thorns, which that wants. ] And verily the branches which he fent (for he writ he fent the branches with the leaves, but the tree brought out some twice or thrice as big) had leaves not much valike those of Arbor Inda, but fastined to a shorter foot-stalke, and growing one against another, with a fingle one at the end of the branch, which was here and there fet with sharp & crooked prickles; but whether these branches are one with stalkes of the leaves, or perfect branches, I doubt, because all that he fent had three leaves apiece: I could easily persuade my felse they were only leaves, feeing the upper part ended in one leafe, and the lower end of one among it the reft, yet shewed the place where it seemed it grew to the bough. But I affirme nothing, seeing there was none whereof I could enquire by reason of his death who sent them me, which happed shortly aster; yet I have made the form of the leaves, with the maner as I conjectured they grow, to be deliCoral arboris ramus.

A branch of the Coral tree.



neated in the figure which I heere giue you. Whether Matthrolus in the last edition of his Commentaries you Disserteds would have express this by the tem of his first Matth, which is prickly, and hath leaves resembling those of Article, I know not: but if hee would have expressed this tree, the painter did not well play his part.

After that Clusius had set forth thus much of this tree, in his Hist rarior, plant, the learned De Castaneda a Physitian also of Sevill certified me (faith he) that the flours of this tree grow thick together at the tops of the branches, ten, twelue, or more hanging vpon short footstalks, growing out of the same place: whose figure he also sent, but fo rudely drawne, that I could not thereby haue come to any knowledge of the floures, but that he therewith fent me two dried floures, by which I partly gathered then form. Now these floures were very narrow, 2 inches long or more, confifting of three leaves, the vppermoft wherof much exceeded the two narrow ones on the fides both in length and bredth, and it was doubled; but before the flour was opened it better resembled a horne or cod, than a floure, and the lower end of it flood in a short green cup in the midst of the floure under the upper leafe that was folded, but open at the top; there came forth a fmooth pointall, divided at the top into nine

were, as also the threds, I know not, because I could not gather by the dried flour, whose colour they quite decayed, and the picture it selfe expressed no separation of the seases in the floure, no formed of threds, but only the floures shut, and resembling rather cods than floures, and those of a deep recolour. But if I could have seen them fresher, I should have been able to have given a more exact description: wherefore let the Reader take in good part that which I have here performed. Thus

# CHAP. 22. Of the Sea Lentill.

The Description.

Ome call this Vna marina; and others have thought it the Lenticula marina of Serapio, but they marinus or Bryon thalastion described by Dioscorides, lib. 4. cap. 99. as any that compare these two

I The former of these hath many winding stalks, whereon grow short branches setthick with narrow leaves like those of Beluidere or Besom slav, and amongst these grow many skinny hollow empty round berries of the bignesse and shape of Lentils, whence it takes the name. This growes in divers places of the Mediterranian and Adriatick seas.

2 This differs little from the former, but that the leaues are broader, fhorter, and fnipt about the edges. But this being in probabilitie the Sargazo of Acosta, you shall heare what he says thereof. Indies call all that space of the Ocean from the 18 to the 34 degree of Northerly latitude) is seen a deepe and spatious sea coursed with an herb called Serguazo, being a spanne long, wrapped with the tender branches as it were into balls, hauing narrow and tender leaues some halfe inch long.

1 Lenticula marina angustifulta. Narrow leafed sea Lentill.



2 Lenticula marina firatis folis. Cut leafed sea Lentill.



much snipt about the edges, of colour reddish, of taste insipid, or without any sensible biting, but what is rather drawn from the salt water, than naturally inherent to the plant. At the setting on of each lease growes a seed round like a pepper corrie, of a whitish colour, and somtimes of white and red mixt, very tender when it is first drawn forth of the water, but hard when it is shried, but by reason of the thinnesse very stagil, and full of salt water: there is no root to be observed in this Plant, but only the marks of the breaking off appears, and it is likely it growes in the deep and fandy bott om of the sea, and hard small roots; yet some are of opinion that this beto is plucked by and carried away by the rapid course of waters that fall out of many Islands into the Ocean. Now the Master of the ship wherein I was did stiffly maintain this opinion, and in failing here we were betained; but as far as ener we could see we saw the sea wholly coursed with this plant; and sending down some yong sailers which should drive the weeds from the ship and clense the water, we plainly saw round heaps thereof rise vp from the bottom of the sea, where by sounding we could find no bottom.

This plant pickled with falt and vineger hath the fame taft as Sampier, and may be vied in stead A thereof, and also eaten by such as saile, in stead of Capers. I willed it should be given newly taken forth of the sea, to Goats which we caried in the ship, and they sed you it greedily.

I found no faculties thereof, but one of the Sailers troubled with a difficulty of making water, B cassing out sand & grosse humors, are thereof by chance both raw and boiled, only for that the tass thereof pleased him; after a sew daies he told me that he found great good by the eating thereof, and he tooke some of it with him, that so he might wie it when he came as hore. Hither to Acosta.

CHAP. 23. Of the Sea Feather.

Atyriophyllum marinum. The Sea Feather.



¶ The Description.

THis elegant plant, which Cluffus receiued from Cortusus by the name of Myrrophyllum Pelagicum, is thus described by him. As much (faith he) as I could conje dure by the picture, this was some cubit high, having a fraight stalk, sufficiently slender, divided into many branches or rather branched leaves, almost like those of Fern, but far finer, bending their tops like the branches of the Palme, of a yellowish colour: the top of the stalke adorned with leffer leaves ended in certain scales or cloues framed into an head which are found to contain no other feed than tender plants already formed, shaped than tender plants already formed, inaped like the old one: which falling fink to the bottom of the fea, and there take root and grow, and so become of the same magnitude as the old one from whence they came. The stalk is fastned with most slender and more than capillary fibres, in sted of a root, not voon rocks and oilter shells, as most other sea plants are, but on fand or mud in the bottom of the sea:this stalk when it is dry is no lesse brittle than Coralline or glaffe; but greene & yet growicgit is as tough and flexible as Spartum, or Matweed.

It groweth in the deepest streames of the Illyrian sea, whence the fishermen draw it forth with hooks or other instruments, which they call Spern. The whole plant though dried retains the fa-

The Italian fishermen call it Penachio delle Ninfe, and Palma de Nettuno : some also, Scettro di Net-

They fay it is good against the virulent bites of sea Serpents, and the venomous stings or pricks

Applied to small green wounds it cures them in the space of 24 houres,

Cortusus writ, that he had made triall thereof for the killing and voiding of worms, and found it to be of no lesse essicacie than any Coralline, and that given in lesse quantitie.

# CHAP. 24. Of the Sea Fan.

The Description.

His elegant thrub groweth vpon the rocks of the fea (where it is fometimes couered with the water) in diuers places; for it hath been brought both from the Eaft and Weft Indies, and as I have bin informed it is to be found in great plenty woon the rocks at the Burmuda Ifles. Claffing

Fruten marinus reticulatus. Sea Fan.



calls it Frutex marinus elegantisimus, & thinks it may be referred to the Palma marina of Theophrastus. Baubine hath referred it to the Cordlina's, calling it Corallina cortice reticulato maculoso purpurascente. It growes sometimes to the height of three foot, having a stalk some hand full or two high before it part into branches; then is it divided into three, foure, or more branches, which are subdivided into infinite other leffer strings, which are finely interwouen & iovned together as if they were netted. yet leaving somtimes bigger, otherwhiles lesfer holes; and these twiggy branches become fmaller and fmaller, the farther they are from the root, and end as it were in small thred. These branches grow not vp on enery fide, as in other plants, but flat one besides another, fo that the whole plant resembles a fan, or a cap. bage leafe eaten full of holes; yet lometimes vpon the sides come forth other such fan like branches, some bigger, some lesse, sometimes one or two, otherwhiles more. The inner tubstance of this Sea Fan is a blackish tough and hard wood, and it is all covered over with a rough Coral-like stony matter, of a reddish or purplish colour, and this you may with your naile or a knife ferape off from the f nooth and black wood.

I know no vse of this, but it is kept for the beauty and raritie thereof, by many louers of fuch Curiofities, among ft which for the rarenesse of the Aructure this may hold a prime place.

#### CHAP. 25. Of China, and bastard China.

The Description.

"His root which is brought from the remotest parts of the world, and is in frequent vie with ns, hath not bin known in Europe little aboue ninety yeares: for Garcias shorta the Portugall
Phyfitian writes, That he came to the first knowledge thereof in the East Indies in the yeare
1535, and that by this means, as he relates it: It hapned (faith he) that about this time a merchant in the Isle Diu told the noble gentleman S' Mart. Alfonso de Sousa my Patron, by what meanes he was cured of the French Poxes, which was by a certain root brought from China; whole faculties he much extolled, because such as yied it needed not observe so strick a dyet as was requisite in the vse of Guajacum; but should only abstain from beefe, porke, fish, and crude fruits; but in China they do not abstain from fish, for they are there great gluttons. When the report of this root was divulged abroad, every man wonderfully defired to see and vie it, because they did not well like the firi & dver they were forced to observe in theyse of Quajacum. Besides, the inhabitants of these countries by reason of their idle life are much given to gluttony. About this time the Chinaships arrive at Malaca, bringing a smal quantity of this root for their own vie, but this little was fought for with such earnelinesse that they gaue an excession rate for it: but afterward the Chinois bringing a greater quantity, the price fell, and it was sold very cheape. From this time Guajacum began to be out of vie, and banished the Indies, as a Spaniard that would famish the Natiues. Thus much Garcias, concerning the first vie thereof in the East Indies.

Vuuuuu 3

1 This

The China now in vie is a root of the largenefic of that of the ordinary Flag, or Iris palastris, and not much in shape valike thereto, but that it wants the rings or circles that are imprined in the other: the outer coat or skinne of this root is thin, sometimes smooth, otherwhile uniqued in brownish red colour, and not to be separated from the substance of the root, which is of an indistance of the root, which is of an indistance of the root, which is of an indistance or trees: the colour is sometimes white, with some very small mixture of redness; other short shart a greater mixture of red, and some are more red than white: it is almost without taske, yet that has a greater mixture of red, and some are more red than white: it is almost without taske, yet that it hath is dry, without any bitternesse or a constant of the state which is indifferently ponderous, new, firme, not worme-eaten, nor rotten, and which hath a good and seth colous, and shapler A Cossa) bath many small prickly and sexible branches, not volike the Smilka afters, or the prickly Binde-weed: the biggest of these exceedes not the thickeness of ones little singer. The scauses are of the bignesse of those of the broad leaued Plantaine: the roots as large as ones hand, gether.

1 China vulgaris Officinarum. True China.

2 Pseudo-China. Bastard China.





It groweth abundantly in the territory of China, and is also found in Malaber, Cochin, Cranganor, Coulan, Tanor and other places.

The Chinois call it Lampatan: in Decan they call it Lampatos: in Canarin, Bosti: the Arabians, Persians and Turks terme it Choph. China.

This other root, whole figure you see here express, was sent from London to Clussus in the yeare 1591, by sames Garret, being brought out of Wingandecaow, or Virginia, with this inscriptibeth in. This root (saith he) was very knorty, and formed with out-growings, or bunches standing out, of a reddish colour, and it yet retained at the top some part of the stalke, being somewhat like who that of Smilax afters, or common rough Binde weed, hard, wooddy, and full of veines, as the salkes of Smilax afters, it being old, (for so it was when I received it) and then drying. Now

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Liudge this is the same that the writer of the Virginian History mentions in his chapter of tools, and saith, it was brought into England for China, though the Natiues knew no vie thereof: but they we another root very like China, which they call Thinaw, of which being cut, beaten, and prefed out with water, they draw a juice wherewith they make their bread. Thus much Clufus; to whose words I thinke it not amisse to adde that which M Thomas Hariot (who was the Writer of the Virginian history, here mentioned by Clussus) hath set downe concerning this thing.

Tifnaw (laith he) is a kinde of root much like vnto that which in England is called the China root, brought from the East. Indies. And we know not any thing to the contrary but that it may be of the same kinde. These roots grow many together in great clusters, and doe bring fortha Brier stalke, but the lease in shape is far vnlikes which being supported by the trees it groweth neerest we to, will reach or clime to the top of the highest. From these roots while they be new or fresh, being chopt into small pieces and stampt, is strained with water a juyce that maketh bread, and also being boiled, a very good spoonemeat in manner of a gelly, and is much better in taste, if it be tempered with oyle. This Tifnaw is not of that fort which by some was caused to be brought into England for the China root; sor it was discouered since, and is in we as is a soresaid, but that which was brought hither is not yet knowne, neither by we, nor by the inhabitants, to serue for any we or purpose, although the roots in shape are very like. Thus much Hariot.

#### The Temperature and Vertues.

China is thought to be moderately hot and dry: the decoction therof made alone or with other things, as the difease and Symptoms shall require, is much commended by Garcias, for to cure the French Pox, but chiefely that disease which is of some standing; yet by most it is indeed less powerfull than Guajacum, or Sarsaparilla.

It attenuates, moues sweat, and dries, and therefore resists putrisaction: it strengthens the liver, B helpes the dropsie, cures malignev leeres scabbes, and lepry. It is also commended in consumptions.

The decoction of this root, faith Garcias, befides the difeases which have community with the Pox, conduces to the cure of the Palife, Gout, Sciatica, schirrous and codematous tumours. It also helps the Kings. Euill. It cureful the weakenesse of the stomacke, the inuctorate head-ache, the stome and viceration of the bladder; for many by the vic of the decoction hereof have been cured, which formerly received helpe by no medicine.

#### CHAP. 26. Of Costus.

#### The Description.

This simple medicine was briefely described by Dioservides, who mentions three kindes hereof, but what part of a plant, whether root, wood or fruit, he hath not expression emay probably conjecture it is a root, for that hee writes toward the end of the Chapter where he treats thereof, lib. 1.e2p. 15. that it is adulterated by mixing therewith the roots of Helenium commagenum; now a root cannot well be adulterated but with another. Also Pliny, lib. 12.e2p. 12.e2lls it a root; but neither any of the antient or moderne Writers have delineated the plant, whose root should be this Costu. Dioservices makes three forts, as I have said: the Arabian being the best; which was which ight, strong, and well smelling: the Indian, which was large, light, and blacke: the Syrian, which was heavie, of the colour of Box, and strong smelling. Now Pliny makes two kindes, the blacke, and the white, which he saith is the better; so I judge his blacke to be the Indian of Dioservides, and his white, the Arabian. Much agreeable to these (but whether the same or no. I do not determine) and the two roots whose sigures I here present to your view, and they are called by the names of Costum dulcis (I thinke they should have said odoratus) and Costum amarus.

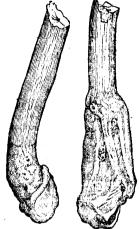
The first of these, which rather from the smell than taste, is called sweer, is a pretty large root, light, white, and well smelling, hauing the smell of Orris, or a violet, but somewhat more quick and piercing, especially if the root be fresh, and not too old: it is oft times divided at the top into two, three, or more parts, from whence severall stalkes have growne, and you shall sometimes observe you some of them pieces of these stalkes some two or three inches long, of the thickenesse of these stalkes.

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little finger, crested and filled with a fost pith like the stalks of Elder, or more like those of the bur Docke: the tast of the root is bitter, with some acrimony, which also Diescorides requires in his, for be faith the tast should be biting and hot. Thus much for the first, being Costum daless of the shops,

I Costus Indicus sive odoratus. Indian or sweet smelling Costus.







2 Costus officinarum Lobely.

Bitter Coftus.

2 The fecond, which is the Coff wa Amarus, and it may be the Indian of Dioforides, and Niger of Plins, is a root black both within and without, light, yet very dense. It seemeth to be of some large root, for that it is brought ouer cut into large pieces, of the bignesse of ones singer, sometimes bigger, sometimes lesser, which it seems is for the more convenient drying thereof, for a large root, voles it be cut into pieces can scarse be well dried; the taste of this is bitter, somewhat clammy & ingrate: the smell is little or none.

There are some other roots which haue bin set forth by late writers for Costus, but because they are neither in vse, known here with vs., nor more agreeable to the description of the antients, I hast-ning to an end, am willing to passe them ouer in silence.

#### The Temperature and Vertues.

- A It hath a heating and attenuating faculty, and therefore was vied in oile to annoint the bodie against the cold fits of Agues, the Sciatica, and when it was needful to draw any thing to the super-
- B It is also convenient to move vrine, to procure the termes, to help strains, convulsions, or cramps and pains in the sides, and by reason of the bitternesse it kils wormes.
- It is good to be drunk against the bite of the viper, against pains of the cheft, and windinesse of the stomack, taken in wine and wormwood, and it is yied to be put into sundry Antidotes.

CHAP.

# CHAP. 27. Of Drakes Root or Contra-yerva.

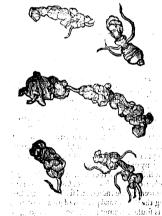
The Description.

Hat root which of late is known in some shops by the Spanish name Contra-gerva, is the same which Clussus and the forth by the title of Drakena radix: wherfore I will give you the historic of Clussus, and thereto adde that which Monardus writes of the Contra-gerva. For although Baubina and the Author of the Historia Lugdunensis seeme to make these different; yet I finde that both Clussus his figure and historic exactly agree with the roots senve stome Spaine by that title. Wherefore I shall make them one, till some shall sheem how they differ and Clussus seems to be of this minde also, who desired but the degree of heate which Monardus gives these, and that is but the second degree: now these have no taste at the first, will you have chewed them a prety while, and then you shall finde a manifest heate and acrimonie in them, which Clussus did also observe in his.

In the yeare(faith Clussus) 1581, the generous Knight S' Francis Drake gaue me at London certain roots, with three or foure Peruvian Beazor stones, which in the Autumne before (hauing sinished his voiage, wherein passing the straights of Magellan he had incompassed the world) kee had brought with him, affirming them to be of high esteem amongst the Peruvians. Now for his sake that bestowed these roots you me, I have given them the title of Draken aradix, or Drakes toot, and have made them to be expressed in a table, as you may here see them.

1 Drakena radix. Contra-yerva.

2 Radix Drakena affinis. Another fort of Contra-yerva.





These roots were for the most part some halfe inch thicked longish, now and then bunching out into knots and vnequall heads, and their tops looked as if they were composed of thicke scales, almost like those of the Dentaria emicaphyllary blackish without were composed and fiard, because dried: their inner part was white, they had floander fibres here and there from in out of them, and some more thick and large, hard also and tough, at which hung other knots. I observed no manifest smelthey had, but found them to have a taste somewhat astringent, and drying the tongue at the first, but being long chewed they left a quick and pleasing acrimony in the mouth.

It feemed to have great affinitie with the Radix S. Helane, whereof Nie. Monardus speakes in his booke of the Simple Medicines brought from the West Indies: but seeing N. Elist swho accompa-

nie

nied St Francis Drake in that voyage, faid that the Spaniards in Peru had them in great requeft, and they could not easily be got of them, and that he had learned by them, that the leaues were present poison, but the root an antidote, and that not only against the same poison, but also against other; and that it strengthned the heart and vitall faculties, if it were beaten to pouder, and taken in the morning in a little wine; and giuen in water it mitigated the heate of Feuers. By reason of these booke; yet in the let I required the aromatick tast and degree of heate which he attributes to these roots. Thus much Clus.

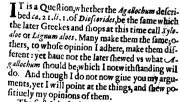
From Charchis a prouince of Peru(faith Monard.) are brought certain roots very like the roots of Iria, but lesse, and having the smell of Fig leaues. The Spaniards that line in the Indies cal them Contra-yerva, as if you should say an antidote against poison; because the pouder of them saken in white wine is a most present remedie against all poison of what kinde soeuer it be sonly sublimate excepted, whose malignity is only extinguished by the drinking of milk) it causes them to be cast up by vomit, or evacuated by sweat. They also say that Philtres or amorous portions are cast forth by drinking this pouder. It also killeth wormes in the belly. The root chewed hath a certain aromatick taste iowned with acrimony; wherfore it seems hot in the second degree: Thus sar Monarda.

2 Clussus, Exos. 1.4.c. 1 Lbeing the next after Drakena radix, describes this root, whose figure, I give you in the second place, and that by the same title as it is here set forth. These roots, saith bee, feemed somewhat like the Drakena radix which were found in the great ship which brought backe the Viceroy from the East Indies, & was taken by the English for they were tuberous, & as much as one may gather by their form, crept vpon the surface of the earth, shaving vpon them many hairs and sing them, and being of a soot colour, yet somewhat inclining to yellow, dying the spittle in chewire no man can cass ly gueste. But it is very likely they were of great vse among the Indians, seeing the Viceroy brought them together with other pretious medicines growing in the East Indies. Sames Garret sent this to Chusius, with the little plant dried, whose figure you see express by it.

# CHAP. 28. Of Lignum Aloes.

Lignum Aloes vulgare.

The Description.



The first & best of these is that which some cal Calumbar: others, Calumba, or Calambee. This is of high esteem in the Indies, and seldome sound but among the Princes and persons of great qualities, for it is sould oft times for the weight in gold. I have not seen any these of but in beads. It seemeth to be a whiter wood than the ordinary, of a finer grain, use so subsect to rot, of a more fragrant smel and but sight.

The second fort, which is vsually brought ouer, and called in Shops by the name of Lignum Aless, is also a precious and odoriferous wood, especially burnets the sticks of this are commonly knotty and vnfightly, some parts of them being white, soft, and doted; other-some dense,



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blackish, or rather intermixt with black and white veins, but far more black than white; which put to the fire will sweat out an oily moissure, and burnt yeeld a most fragrant odor. This I take for the true xyloaloc of the late Greeks, and the Agalugen of Auten; and that they in the Indies call agala.

The third is a wood of much lefte price than the former, and I conjecture it may well be substituted for T bus; which I take to be the Agallochum of Disservices; the Lignum Ale i fylvesfreed Garcias, and the Agallochum of the second second

Garcias ab Orta thus describes the tree that is the Lignum Aloes (I judge it is that I have set forth in the second place) It is, saith he, like an olive tree, somtimes larger-the struit or floure I could not yet see, by reason of the difficulties and dangers which are to be undergone in the accurat observation of this tree (Tigers frequently there seeking their prey.) I had the branches with the leaves brought me from Malaca. They say the wood new cut down hath no fragrant odor, nor til it be dried, neither the smell to be diffused ouer the whole matter of the wood, but in the heart of the tree, for the bark is thick, and the matter of the wood without smell. Yet may I not deny, but the barke and wood putrifying that oily far moisture, may betake it selfe to the heart of the tree and make it the more odoriferous. But there is no need of putrifaction to get a smell to the Lignum Aloes; for the reare sindry so expert and skilfull in the knowledge thereof, that they will ludge whether that new cut down will be odoriferous or no. For in all forts of wood some are better than other some. Thus far Garcias; where such as are desirous may seeme or voon this subject.

It is moderatly hot and dry, and also of somewhat subtil parts. Chewed it makes the breath smel A sweet, and burnt it is a rich persume.

Taken inwardly it is good to help the too cold and moift flomack, as also the weak liuer. B It is commended likewise in dysenteries and pleurisses; and put also into diuers cordials medicines and antidotes as a prime ingredient.

## CHAP. 29. Of Gedwar.

I Gedwar, aut Goidnar.

2 Zedearia exactior icon. Abetter figure of Zedoary.





The Description.

N the chapter of Zedoary (which I made the 28 of the first booke) I might fitly haue giuen you this history of Gedwar, which is thought to be that described by Avicen, it 24.734. and a kind of Zedoary, Garcias faith, Gedwar is at a high rate, and not easie to be found, vnlesse with the Indian Mountibanks and juglers, called logues, which go vp and down the country like rogues, and of these the Kings and noblemen buy Geiduar. It is good for many things, but chiesly against possons and the bites and stings of venomous creatures. Now Clusius in his Austarium, at the end thereof gives this figure, with the following history.

Because Garcias (faith he, cap. 42. lib. 1. Aromat hist) treating of Zedoary, writes that Anicen called it Gedwar; and faith that it is of the magnitude of an acorn, and almost of the same shape; I inmy notes at the end of that Chapter affirmed that it was not knowne in Europe, and hard to be known. But in the yere 1605, John Pona fent me from Verona together with other things, two toots written on by the name of Gedwar verum: they were not much valike a longish acorn, or (that I may more truly compare them) the smaller bulbs of an Asphodil or Ambora: the one of them was whole and not perished, the other rotten and broken, yet both of them very hard and follid, of an Ash colour without, but yellowish within, which tasted, seemed to possesse a heating faculty & acrimony,

But although I can affirm nothing of certaintie of this root, yet I made the figure of the wholler of them to be express in a table, that so the form might be conceived in ones mind more easily, than by a naked description. Let the Studious thank Fona for the knowledge hereof. Thus far Class.

2 In the 28 chapter of the first book I gaue the figure of Zedoa; yout of Clusius, having not at that time this figure of Lebel, which prefents to your view both the long and the round, with the manner how they grow together, being not feuerall roots, but parts of one and the same.

CHAP. 30. Of Rose-wood.

Aspalathus albicans torulo citreo. White Rofe-wood.

Aspalathus rubens. Reddish Rose wood.





#### The Description.

 $m{n}$  Oth these as also some other woods are referred to the Assaulter described by Dieserrides, lib.  $m{r}_{m{n}}$ Sc. 19. But the later of these I take to be the better of the two sorts there mentioned. The first of them is whitish without, having a yellowish or citrine coloured round in the middle: the taste is hottish, and smell somewhat like that of a white-Rose.

The other hath also a small ring of white, next the thicke and rugged barke, and the inner wood is of a reddish colour, very dense, sollid and firme, as also indifferent heavie: the smell of this is also like that of a Rose, whence they vulgarly call it Lignum Rhedium, Rose-wood, rather than from Rhodes the place where the later of them is faid to grow.

#### The Faculties out of Dioscorides.

It hath a heating faculty with aftriction, whence the decoction thereof made in wine is conucnient to wash the vicers of the mouth, and the eating vicers of the privities and such viceane fores as the OZana (a stinking vicer in the nose so called.)

Put vp in a peffary it drawes forth the childe, the decoction thereof staies the loosenesse of the B belly, and drunke it helpes the casting vp of bloud, the difficulty of making water, and windineste.

T the end of this Appendix I have thought good to give you divers descriptions of Plants. which I received from my often mentioned friend M. Goodyer, which also were omitted in their fitting places, partly through hafte, and partly for that I received fome of them after the printing of those chapters wherein of right they should have beene inserted. They are most of them of rare and not written of Plants, wherefore more gratefull to the curious.

#### Hieracium fellatum Boelij.

This plant is in round, hairy, straked, branched stalks, and long, rough, blunt indented leaves, like to Hieracium falcatum, but scarce a soot high: the sloures are also yellow, three times smaller: which past, there succeed long crooked slender sharpe pointed cods or huskes, neere an inch long, fpreading abroad, star-fashion, wherein a long feed is contained: this hath no heads or woolly down like any of the rest, but onely the said crooked coddes which doe at the first spread abroad. The root is small, threddy, full of milkie juyce, as is also the whole plant, and it perisheth when the seed is ripe.

#### Hieracium medio nigrum flore majore Boely.

This hath at the first spreading upon the ground many long, narrow, green, smooth leaves, bluntly indented about the edges, like those of Hieracium falcatum, but smaller: amongst which rise vp three, foure, or more, small, smooth, straked round stalkes, divided into other branches, which grow longer than the stalkes themselues, leaning or trailing neere the ground: the flours grow on the tops of the stalkes, but one together, composed of many pale yellow leaves, the middle of each floure being of a blackish purple colour.

#### Hieracium medionigrum flore minore Boely.

This is altogether like the last before described in stalkes and leaves: the sources are also of a blackish purple in the middle, but they are three times smaller.

#### Hieracium lanofam.

There groweth from one root three, foure or more round vpright foft cottony stalkes, of a reasonable bignesse, two foot high, divided into many branches, especially neere the top, whereon groweth at each division one broad sharpe pointed leafe, divided into corners, and very much crumpled, and also very soft cottony and woolly, as is the whole plant: the floures are small, double, of a pale yellow colour, very like those of Pilosella repens, growing clustering very many together at the tops of the stalkes and branches, forth of small round soft cottony heads : these foure plants grew from Xxxxxx

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Blitum spinosum : est Beta Cretica semine Baubini, Matth.

This fendeth forth from one root many round greene strailing, joynted, small branches, about a foot long: the leaves are of a light greene colour, and grow at every joynt one, formewhat like the leanes of great Sorrell, but they are round topped without barbes or eares below, or any manifest tafte or finell, very like the leaves of Beers, but much smaller: the stoures grow clustering together about the joynts, and at the tops of the branches small and greens th, each slowe contening success fixvery small blunt topped leaues, and a few dusty chiues in the middle: which past, there commeth great prickly shriuelled seed, growing euen close to the root, and vpwards on the joynts, each feed having three tharpe prickes at the top growing fide-waies, which indeed may be more properly called the huske, which huske in the in-fide is of a darke reddish colour, and containeth one feed in forme like the feed of Flos Adonis, round at the lower end, and cornered towards the top, and fharp pointed, couered ouer with a darke yellowish skin; which skin pulled away, the kernell appeareth yellow on the outfide, and exceeding white within, and will with a light touch fall into very small

#### Gerang Batici (pecies, Boelij.

This hath at the beginning many broad leaves, indented about the edges, formwhat divided, like those of Germium Creticum, but of a lighter greene colour, and smaller: amongst which grow vp many round hairy kneed trailing branches, divided into many other branches, bearing leaves like the former but smaller, and no more divided. The flours are small like those of Geranium Moschatum, but of a deeper reddish colour, each floure having five small round topped leaves: after solloweth small long hairy seed, growing at the lower end of a sharpe pointed beake like that of Geranium Moschatum: the whole plant perisheth when the feed is ripe.

Evelius a Low-countrey man gathered the feeds hereof in Batica a part of Spaine, and imparted them to M. William Cogs, a man very skilfull in the knowledge of Simples, who hath gotten plants thereof, and of infinite other strange herbes, and friendly gaue me feeds thereof, and of many other,

#### Antirrhinum minus flore Linaria luteum inscriptum.

This hath at the first many very small, round, smooth branches from one root, trayling on the ground, about foure or flue inches long, fet with many (mall greene short sharp pointed leaues, like those of Scrpillum, but that these are longer, smooth, and three or foure growing opposite one against another : among ft which rife vp flue or fix, fometimes ten or twelue vpright round (mooth little stalkes a cubit high, divided into branches bearing small long smooth greene leaves, growing without order, as narrow as the vpper leaues of oenanthe angulifolia: at the toppes of the stalkes and branches grow clustering together fine fix or more finall yellow floures, flouring vowards, leauing a long spike of very small huskes, each huske having a small line or chinke as though two huskes were joyned together, the one fide of the huske being a little longer than the other, wherein is contained exceeding small blackish seed. The root is very short, small, and white, with a few threds, and perisheth at Winter.

This plant is not written of that I can finde. I received feed thereof from M William Cost often remembred.

#### Linaria minor astina.

The flalkes are round, smooth, of a whitish greene colour, a foot high, weake, not able to fland vpright: whereon grow long narrow sharpe pointed leaues, most commonly bending or turning downewards. The floures grow in spikes at the tops of the branches, yet not very necre together, and arevery small and yellow, with a small taile: the seed of this plant is small, slat, and of a blackifh gray colour, inclosed in small round huskes, and you shall commonly haue at one time floures and ripe feed all on a stalke. The whole plant is like to the common Linaria, but that it is a great deale leffer, and the floures are fix times as small, and perish at Winter. I also received seeds thereof from M' William Coys.

Scorpioides multiflorus Beëlij.

This Plant is in creeping branches and leaves like the common Scorpioides Bupleari folio: the floures are also alike, but a little bigger, and grow foure or fine together on one foot-stalke: the cods are rougher, and very much turned round, or folded one within another: in all things elfe

#### Scorpioides filiqua crassa Boëlij.

This is alfo like the other in creeping branches and leaves : the flouree are fomething bigger than any of the rest, and grow not about one or two together on a foot-stalker the cods are crooked, without any rough haire, yet finely checkquered, and feuen times bigger than any of the rest, fully as big as a great Palmer worme, wherein is the difference : the feed is almost round, yet extending fomewhat in length, almost as big as small field Peason, of a browne or yellowish colour. This also perisheth when the seed is ripe. Sept. 1. 1621.

#### Silibum minus flore nutante Boelij.

This Thiftle is in stalkes and leates much smaller than our Ladies Thistle, that is to say, The stalkes are round, staked, somewhat woolly, with narrow skinny prickly edges three or source soot high, divided into many branches, whereon grow long leaves, deeply divided, full of white milkelike streakes and sharpe prickles by the edges: the sloures grow on the top of the stalkes and branches full of small heads, commonly turning downewards, of the bignesse of an Oliue, set with very fmall flender sharpe prickes, containing nothing but small purple chiues, spreading abroad like those of Iacea, with some blewish chiues in the middle: the seed followeth, inclosed in downe, and is small and grayish like the feed of other Thistles, but it is as clammy as Bird-lime. The whole plant peritheth at Winter, and reneweth it felfe by the falling of the feed. I finde not this written of. It was first gathered by Boelius in Spaine, and imparted vnto M. William Coys, who friendly gauge me feeds thereof.

#### Aracus major Baticus Boelij.

It hath small weake foure square streaked trailing branches, two foot high, lesser, but like those of Fetolics, whereon grow many leaves without order, and every feverall leafe is composed of fix seuen,or more small sharp pointed leaues, like those of Lentils, set on each side of a middle rib, which middle rib endeth with clasping tendrels: the floures grow forth of the bosomes of the leaves, but one in a place, almost without any foot-stalkes at all, like those of Vetches, but of a whitish colour, with purple streakes, and of a deeper colour tending to purple towards the nailes of the vpper couering leaves natter which follow the cods, which are little about an inch long, not fully to big as those of the wilde beane, almost round, and very haity : wherein is contained about four peason, seldome round, most commonly somewhat flat, and sometimes cornered, of a blackish colour, neere as big as field peason, and of the taste of Fetches: the whole herbe perisheth when the seed is ripe. This plant Boelius fent to M. William Coys, who hath carefully preserved the same kind ever since, and friendly imparted feeds to me in Anno 1620.

#### Legumen pallidum Vlissiponense, Nony Brandony.

This plant is very like, both in stalkes, leaves, and cods, to Aracus major Baticus, but the floures of this are of a pale yellow or Primrose colour, and the whole herbe smaller, and nothing so hairy, It perisheth also when the seed is ripe. I received the seeds likewise from M' Coys.

#### Vicia Indica fructu albo. Pisum Indicum Gerardo.

This Vetch differeth not in any thing at all, either in stalkes, leaves, cods, fashion of the floures. or colour thereof, from our common manured Vetch, but that it groweth higher, and the fruit is bigger and rounder, and of a very cleare white colour, more like to Peafon than Vetches. Mr Gerrard was wont to call this Vetch by the name of Pifum Indicum, or Indian Peafe, gotten by him after the publishing of his Herball, as M. Coys reported to me. But the faid M. Coys hath in my judgement more properly named it Vicia fructu albo: which name I thought most fit to call it by onely adding Indica to it, from whence it is reported to have been gotten. Iuly, 30. 1621.

#### Astragalus marinus Lustanicus Boelg.

This hath five, fix, or more round straked reddish hairy stalkes or branches, of a reasonable bignesse, proceeding from one root, sometimes creeping or leaning neere the ground, and sometimes standing vpright, a cubit high, with many greene leaves, set by certaine distances, out of order like those of Glanz vulgaris, but lesser, every lease being composed of sourceene or more round top-

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ped leaues, a little hairy by the edges, set on each side of a long middle rib, which is about nine or ped realies, a little many by the engles, the floures grow forth of the bosomes of the leaves, nere ten inches in length, without tendrels: the floures grow forth of the bosomes of the leaves, nere the tops of the fialkes, on long round fireaked hairy foot fialkes, of a very pale yellow colour, like the tops of the makes, on long round strength of the tops of the files, which turne into fpikes those of Securidaca minor, but bigger, growing close together in short spikes, which turne into spikes thole of Securidaca minor, our Digger, growing close cogetal three cornered cods about an inch long, of the length of two or three inches, containing many small three cornered cods about an inch long, growing close together like those of Glanx vulgari, each cod containing two rowes of small flat growing cross cogetion tractions of sach tow, of a darke yellowish or leadish colour, like to those of Securidaca minor, but three or foure times as big, of little tafte: the root is small, flender, white, or securious aminor, out times or toute times and growth downe right, and perificeth when the feed is ripe. I first gathered feeds of this plant in the garden of my good friend M. Ishn Parkinsen an Apothecary of London,

#### Faba veterum serratis folgs Boelg.

This is like the other wilde Beane in stalks, sloures, cods, sruit, and clasping tendrels, but it diffe. fereth from it in that the leaves hereof (especially those that grow neere the tops of the stalkes) are notched and indented about the edges like the teeth of a faw. The root also perisheth when the feed is ripe. The feeds of this wilde Beane were gathered by Boliss a Low country man, in Betica a part of Spaine, and by him fent to M' William Coys, who carefully preferred them, and also im-Iuly 31. 162 1.

#### Pifum maculatum Boelij.

They are like to the small common field Peason in stalkes, leaves, and cods; the difference is, the floures are commonly smaller, and of a whitish green colour: the peason are of a darke gray colour, fpotted with blacke spots in shew like to blacke Veluet; in taste they are also like, but somewhat harfher. These peason I gathered in the garden of M' John Parkinson, a skilfull Apothecary of London; and they were first brought out of Spaine by Boeline a Low-country man.

#### Lathyrm aftivus flore luteo. luly, 28. 1621

This is like Lathyric latiore folio Lobelij, in stalkes, leaves, and branches, but smaller: the stalks are two or three foot long, made flat with two skins, with two exceeding small leaves growing on the stalkes, one opposite against another: betweenewhich spring up star foot stalkes, an inch long, bearing two exceeding narrow sharpe pointed leaues, three inches long : betweene which grow the tendrels, divided into many parts at the top, and taking hold therewith: the floures are finall, and grow forth of the bosomes of the leaves, on each foor flalke one floure, wholly yellow, with purple firakes. After each floure followeth a smooth cod, almost round, two inches long, wherein is contained seuen round Peason, somewhat rough, but after a curious manner, of the bignesse and take of field Peafon, and of a darke fand colour.

## Lathyrus astivus Baticus flore caruleo Boelij.

This is also like Latbyris latiore folio Lobelij, but smaller, yet greater than that with yellow floures, hauing also adjoyning to the flat stalkes, two eared sharpe pointed leaues, and also two other stender sharpe pointed leaues, about foure inches long, growing on a flat foot-stalke betweene them, an inch and an halfe long, and one tendrel between them divided into two of three parts: the flours are large, and grow on long flender foure-fquare foot-stalkes, from the bosomes of the leaves, on each foot-stalke one: the vpper great couering leafe being of a light blew, and the lower smaller leaues of a deeper blew : which past, there come vp short flat cods, with two filmes, edges, or skins on the vpper side, like those of Eruilia Lebely, containing within, four or five great flat cornered Peafon bigger than field Peafon, of a darke fand colour.

## Lathyrus astivus edulis Baticus store albo Boely.

This is in flat skinny stalkes, leaues, foot stalkes, and cods, with two skins on the upper side, and all things else like the (aid Lathyrm with blew floures, only the floures of this are milkewhite: the

#### Lethyrus aftivus flore miniata.

This is alfo in skinnie flat stalkes and leaves like the faid Lathyru latiore folio, but far smaller, not three foothigh: it hath allo small sharp pointed leaues growing by couples on the stalke between which grow two leaves, about three inches long, on a flat foot-flalk halfean inch long; also between those leaves grow the tendrels: the floures are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on

fmooth short foot-stalks one on a foot-stalke : after which follow cods very like those of the common field peafon, but leffer an inch and a halfe long, containing foure five, or fix cornered Peafon. of a fand colour, or darke obscure yellow, as big as common field peason, and of the same taste.

#### Lathyrus palustris Lusitanicus Boelij

Hathalfo flat skinny stalks like the said Lathyrus latiore folio, but the paire of leaves which grow on the stalke are exceeding small as are those of Lathyrus flore lates, and are indeed scarce worthy to be called leaves: the other paire of leaves are about two inches long, aboue halfe an inch broad, and grow from betweene those small leaues, on flat foot-stalkes, an inch long: betweene which leaues alfo grow the tendrels: the floures grow on foot-stalks which are fine inches long, commonly two on a foot-stalke, the great upper couering leaves being of a bright red colour, and the under leaves are fomewhat paler : after commeth flat cods, containing feuen or eight fmall round peafon, no bigger than a Pepper corne, gray and blacke, spotted before they are ripe, and when they are fully ripe of a blacke colour, in taste like common Peason: the stalkes, leaves, foot-stalkes and cods are somewhat hairy and rough.

#### Latherus aftivus dumetorum Baticus Boelü

Hathalfo flat skinny stalkes like the faid Lathgrue latione folio, but smaller, and in the manner of the growing of the leaves altogether contrary. This hath also two small sharp pointed leaves, adiovning to the stalke : betweene which groweth forth a flat middle rib with tendrels at the top hauing on each fide (not one against another) commonly three blunt topped leaves, sometimes three on the one fide, and two on the other, and sometimes but foure in all, about an inch and a halfe long. the floures grow on foot-stalks, about two or three inches long, each foot-stalke vsually bearing two floures, the great couering leafe being of a bright red colour; and the two vider leaves of a blewish purple colour: after which follow (mooth cods, aboue two inches long, containing five fix or feuen smooth Peason, of a browne Chestnut colour, not round but somewhat flat, more long than broad, especially thosenext both the ends of the cod, of the bignesse and tast of common field Pea-

#### Iuniperus sterilis.

This thrub is in the manner of growing altogether like the luniper tree that beareth berries, only the upper part of the leaves of the youngest and tenderest bowes and branches are of a more reddiffigreene colour; the flours grow forth of the boloms of the leaves of a yellowish colour which neuer exceed three in one row, the number also of each row of leaves each floure is like to a small bud, more long than round, neuer growing to the length of a quarter of an inch, being nothing elfe but very small short crudely chiues, very thicke and close thrust together, fastened to a very small middle stem, in the end turning into small dust, which flieth away with the winde, not much valike that of Taxus sterilis: on this shrub is neuer found any fruit.

Hen the laft theets of this worke were on the Preffe, I received a letter from M. Roger Bradshaghe, wherein he sent me inclosed a note concerning some plants mentioned by our Author which I have thought fitting here to impart to the Reader : he writ not then who it was that writ it, but fince hath certified me that it was one M' Ishn Redman a skilfull Herbarift, to whom, though vnknown. I give thankes, for his defire to manifest the truth and satisfie our doubts in these particulars.

BEcause you write that Gerards Herball is voon a review. I have thought good to put you in mind what I have observed touching some plans which by him are affirmed to grow in our Northern parts : first the plant called Pyrola, which he saith groweth in Lansdale, I have made search for it the space of twenty yeares, but no such is tobe heard of.

Sea Campion with a red floure was told him groweth in Lancashire: no such hath euer beene feene by fuch as dwell neere where they should grow.

White Fox-gloues grow naturally in Lansdale, saith he, it is very rare to see one in Lansdale. Garden Rose he writes groweth about Leiland in Glouers field wilde : I have learned the truth from those to whom this Glouers field did belong, and I finde no such thing, onely aboundance of red wilde poppie, which the people call Corne-Rose, is there seene.

White Whortles, as he faith, grow at Crosbie in Westmerland, and vpon Wendle hill in Lancashire: I have sought Crosbie very diligently for this Plant and others, which are said to grow there, but none could I finde, nor can I here of any of the countrey people in these parts, who dayly are labouring upon the mountaines where the W hortle berries abound that any winte ones have

beene seene, saving that those which Gerard calls red Whortles, and they are of a very pale white peene teene, tauing that those water the ripe ones looke red, the vnripe ones looke white.

Cloud-berry andredry is no other than Alle Mesker found it there it was some extraordinary luxurious floure, for now I am well affured no fuch is there to be feene, but it is only cherified in

arganeus,

Gerard faith many of these Northerne plants do grow in Crag-close. In the North enery towne and village neere vnto any craggie ground both with vs and in Westmerland have closes so called,

Chamemorus, sex Vaccinia nubis. Knot, or Knout-berry, or Cloud-berry.

This Knot, Knott, or Cloud-berry (for by all these names it is knowne by vs in the North, and taketh these names from the high mountaines whereon it groweth, and is perhaps, as Gerard faith, one of the brandbles, though without any prickles) hath roots as small as packe-thred, which creepe far abroad vider the ground, of an ouerworne red colour, here and there thrufting more faftly into the moffie hillockes tufts of small threddy strings, and at certaine joynts putting up small falks rather tough than wooddy, halfe a foot high, fornthing reddift below, on which do grow two or three leaues of a reasonable lad greene colour, with foot stalks an inch long, one aboue another without order: the highest is but little, and seldome will spread open 3 they are something rugged, crifpie, full of neries in enery part, notched about the edges, and with some foure gather a little deeper than the reft, wherby the whole leafe is lightly dissipled into fine portions. On the top of the flalke commeth one floure confilting of foure, formetimes of fine leaves apiece, very white and tender, and rather crumpled than plaine, with some sew thort yellow threds in the midft; it standeth in a little greene buske of fine leanes, out of which when the floure fades, commeth the fruit, compofed of divers graines like that of the bramble, as of eight, ten, or twelve, fometimes of fewer, and perhaps through fome milehance but of three or two fo joyned, as they make some resemblance of a heart, from whence (it may be) hath growne that errour in Gerard of dividing this plant into two kindes: the fruit is first whitish greene, after becommeth yellow, and reddish on that side next the

It groweth naturally in a blacke moist earth or mosse, whereof the countrey maketh a sewell wee call Turfe, and that vpon the tops of wet fells and mountaines among the Heath, mosse, and brake: can turispand that you the tops of wetters and modifications among the riesus, money and place:

Lancathire, on Stainmor fuch a like place in Westmerland, and other such like high places. The leaves come forth in May, and in the beginning of lune the floures : the fruit is not ripe till

The berries have a harsh and something vipleasant taste.

His Worke was begun to be printed before such time as we received all the figures from beyond the Seas, which was the occasion I omissed these following in their fitting places but shinking it not sit to smit them wholly, having them by me, I will give you them with their titles, and the reference to the plates whereto

\* In August last whiles this worke was in the Presse, and drawing to an end, I and M. William Broad were at Chiffel-hurst with my oft mentioned friend M. George Bowles, and going over the heath there I observed this small spartum whose figure I here give, and whereof you shall fired mention, in the place noted vnder the title of the figure; but it is not there described, for that I had not feen it, nor could finde the description therof in any Author, but in Dutch, which I neither had nor vnderstood. Now this little Matweed hath some small creeping stringy roots on which grow somwhat thicke heads, confifting of three or foure leaves, as it were wrapt together in one skin, biggeft below, and so growing smaller vpwards, as in Schananth, vntill they grow up to the beight of halfe an inch, then these rushic greene leaues (whereof the longest scatte exceeds two inches) breake out of these whitish skins wherein they are wrapped, and lie along vpon the ground, and amongst these growesvp a small grassie stalke, some handfull or better high, bending backe the top, which carries two towes of small chaffic seeds. It is in the perfection about the beginning of August.

FIXIS.

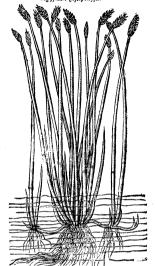
Cyperus Indicus, fine Curcuma. Turmericke. Tag. 33. Lib, 1. Cap. 27.



\* Spartum nostras parvum Lobelij. Heath Mat-weed. Pag.41.lib.1.Cap.34.the fifth.



Iuncus minor capitulis Equiseti. Club-Rush. Pag.35. Lib.1. Cap.29.the fifth.



Schænanthi flores. The floures of Camels Hay. Pag. 43. lib.1. Cap.35.the first.





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#### NOMINUM ET OPINIONUM HAR monia & consensus.

A Bel,idelt, Populus alba Abhel s. Sanina Abrono Serapionis,i. Pifum cordatum Abrotanum formina, id est, Chamacrparıssus Abrugi,i.Pisum cordatum Acanophera i I acea Acanthus Germanica, i. Sphondylium Acanthium i Onopordon Acarna Theoph i Scolymos Acetabulum, Coryledon Accipitrina,i. Hieracium, vel Sophia Acinaria palustris Gesneri, i. Vaccinia palustris Acinus i Clinopodium Achillea,i. Millefolium Aconitum bacciferum, ideft, Chrifte-Aconitam Pardalianches Dodonai,i. Doronichum Acrocorion,i. Crocus vernus Acutella,i.Refta bonis Acm pastoru,i.Geranium Adianthum album, i. Capillus Veneris Adeanthum album Plini, id est, Ruta mararia Ador est quoddam frumenti genus Ageratum,i.Balfamina minor Agnus castus, i. Vitex Agilenfz,i. Auellana Aglaophotis,i.Pæonia Egilops Plinis, id est, Cerris major Lobel. Ægilops,i. Avena sterilis Egopogon Tragi,i. Ulmaria species Ægelethron,i. Tota bona

Afchinomenen Plin,i. Noli me tan-

Alaterniu Daleschampy, s. Phillyrea

gere,vel potius herba mimofa

Alaseleti Auicenna,i. Medica

Aizoon, Semper vivum

Ainga,i.Chamapitys

Lobel.

Alectorolophos Pliny s. Fiftularia Akelnia,i.Trifolium acetofum Alchilel Serapsonis, i. Polemonium Alcibiadion, Echium Alchimelech, i. Melslotus Alfas fasa Anicenna,i. Medica Algofarel Anicenna,i. Dancus Alkahengi,i. Halicacabam Alimonia,i.Trifolium acetolum Alnam,i. Pulegium Alnes nigra,i.Frangula Althan, 1.1bifcus Albucus,s. Afphodelus albus Altercum Plin.s. Hyofcyamus Alphesera Arabibus,i Bryonia nigra Alsaharateia,i Parthenium Alfeebran.s.Ezula Alsenefu,i. Absinthium Aluesen, . Pencedanum Amaracus, . Maiorana Amellus Virgily, i. After Assicus Amelius, i. Caltha palustrus Ambubeia, Chicorium filneftre Ampelos Pliny,i. Bryonia nigra Amyrberu i Berberus Anapallus Belloniji Ficus Indica Anas i. Prunus Anablatum Cordi, i. Dentaria maior Matthi li

Anblasum Dodonai,i. Nidus avis Anchusa,i.Buglossum syluestre Andirian Rhasis,i. Fabago Andration Auerrois,i. Pencedamum Androsamum Dodonai, i. Clymenum Italorum Anetum tortnofum,i. Meuro Anguria,i. Pepo oblongus

Anonis i. Resta bovis Apiastellum Apuley,i. Bryonia nigra Apiastellum Dodonais Melista Apocynum Diof i. Periploca Apolinaris, i. Hyofcyamus Apronia,i.Bryonianigra Aprus,i.Pifum rubrum Argentino,i.Potentilla

Aria Theophrasti, i. Sorbus Alpinus

Arcium, i.Bardana Argentina j. Ulmaria Arthritica,s. Primula veris Artemisia marina 3. Cineraria Armoracia,i. Raphanus rufticus Arornas, Luniperus Arzi.i.Onza Astruntia, i Imperatoria Afterion, After Atticus Aftergis Rhafis, id est . Azaradach Anicenne Affbalasbus,i. Acasia Mash. Affilenium Sylueftre, i. Lonchitis Afplenium, Ceterach Afterca,i.Stachas Athanafia,i.Tanacetum Anluica,i.Chamamelum Aurenmolus,i. Atriplex Auornus Petri Placentii,i Frangula Azabaser,i. Meum Azez,i Lichen.

Baras,idoft,Pamia Baccharie,i.ConyzamaiorMassh. Baccharis officinarum, i. Afarum Bamia,i. Althan palustris Baptiseculas.Cyanus Barbahirci,i.Tragopogon Barba Iovis, i. Semperviyum Barba Aron, Sempervioum Batis Plmii i Crithmum Baton,i.Terebinthus Bazari Chichen i Linnus Bazara Contana i.Pfyllium Becabunga,i. Anagallis aquatica Bechien, i. Tusilago Bedoara arabibus,i.Spina alba Bedequar Math. Sylvat.i. Spina alba Bederangi, Melissa Beluidere Italica, Scoparia Beiahalalen i. Aizoon Betonica Pauli J. Veronica . Bihar i Buphthalmon Bifaria,i.Dracunculus Bifacutum, Gingidium

Balistrahagi.

## Nominum quorundam interpretatio.

Castrangula,i.Scrophularia

Basiatrahagi, i. Polygonum Bilmatva.i. Ibilens Bislingua,i Hippoglossum Bombax,i Gosspiem Botonaria i. Aphyllanthas Boutomon i. Platanaria Branca vr fina i. Acanthu Britannica, i Bistorta quorund. Braffica canina . Cynocrambe Broeggia Pliny, i. Helxine Ciffampe. Bruscus i. Ruscus Bulbus agreftis s. Colchicum Bubonium,i. After Atticus Buccinum, i Confolida regalis Bugia, i. Cortex Berberia Butomen Theoph. i. Iris palustris Bulef .. Salix

> C Achrys marinum,i.Crithmum

Cachrifera, Libanotis

Cahade i. Polium Cafal,i. Agrimonia Calabrina,i. Lonchitis Calchochrum, i. Fumaria Calcifraga,i, Crithmum Caltha,i.Calendula Gallionymum Gefn. i. Lilium convallium Callitrichum i. Capillus Vena Callion Plinis Alkakengi Calicularis i. Hyofcyamus Calvegia, i. Galanga Campboratum,i. Abrotanum magn. Candelaria,i. Taplus barbatus Cania Plin, i. Vrtica Cancum Avicen, i Cheledonium mi-Cantabrica Plin.i.Rapunculus Cantabrica Turneri, i. Cariophyllus Capillaris,i.Capillus Ven. Capnes s. Fumaria Capnitus, i. Fumaria Caprificus Plina. Ezula Tragi Caranful,i.Cartophyllus Cardamum,i,Pfendobunium Cardopatium.s.Carlina Carduns fullonums. Diplacus Carobia Attnar.i. Cerasia filiqua Carica,i. Apies Carnabadion Semionis Sethi, i.Carni Cartamus Sylvest J. Atradylia Carpenturia, i. Pseudobunium Carpesium, i. Cubebu Carpefium Gals. Rufeus Carnabadion Sim. Sethi, i. Carnen Cradel & Sinapie Caffebar i Coriandrum Cassilogo Muith fil.i Hyoscyamus. Castorie srifet i Trifolium paludosum Cafignete i. Pimpipella HaLi

Catef ,i. Atriplex Cathfum,i. Abrotanum Cataputia maior, i. Ricinus Cacon Plin.i. Equisetum Canda Vulpium,i. Alopecuros Caliros,i.Gramen Manna Caciliana Plinis Androsamum Dodo Centummorbia, i. Nummularia Centrum Galli, iHorminum Centunculus,i.Gnaphalium Cepaa,i. Anagallis aquat. Ceratonia,i.Ceratia filiqua Cercis Theops. Arbor Inda Cesis,i. Dancus Gerva maior i. Ricinus Ceraunia,i.Craffula Cernicalia,i.Trachelium Circan Gracis a Mandragora Cusnnalis,i. Capillus Ven. Cicerbita s. Sonchus Cnicus i. Carthamus Cnicum Supin. Cordi, i. Carduns Benedictus Cnicus Sylvest . Atrastylia Citragozi. Moliffa Cidromela,i. Malus Medica Cineraria,i,lacobea marina Charantia,i.Balfamina mas Chamaciffus,i.Hedera terreft. Chamalence i.Tussilago Chamapence (id est) Rosmarinum silvest. Chamaxylon Plin.i.Gnafalium Chamalea Germanica, (i.) Meze-Chamadaphue i. Laureola Chamadaphne Plin. i. Vinca Pervin-Chamaplum, i. Erysimum Chamarrhipes i Palmites Chamaleagnus, id est, Myrtus Brabantica Chamareps Plin.i. Palma bumilis Charnuba,i.Ceratia filiqua Charfi,i. Apium Chaftara .. Betonica Chath: ,i, Cucumer Chironia, i, Brionia nigra Chieini,i, Alehen Cheeradelesbroni Kanshirin Chabece, Malua Chiliodynamis, i, Polemonium and Scrophulmia Chrysolachanon Plin.i, Arriplex sas. Chryfanthemum Peruv. i. Flos folis Chryfocome Gefini, Linaria aurea Chrysogonewi Blassaria Chrysomela Athenai, i Malus Med. Citrago, i. Melifa Clavum Vani. Nymphaa Clavicula, i. Hedera Helin Clematic peregra Flammida Lovis

Zzezzzz

Clematis Daphnoides, i.Vinca, Per-Caleitrapa Matth. 1. Cardnus stella-Clematis alt. Matth. i. Viorna Cleome Horaty, i. Erysimum Colabrina,i. Arum Ægypt. Cocior, i. Faniculus Colocasia, i. Faba Agypt. Columnary J. Campana Latt. Columbina Actuar i Verbena Combul.i. Nardus Condisii. Saponaria Condurdum Plin.i. Vaccaria Confolida media Fach. i. Bellis maior Confolida media, i. Bugula Confolida minor Matth s. Prunella Consolida minor Ruell.i. Bellis minter Conzambuch Turcor.i. Hemerocallis Valent. Connarus Athenai, i. Ininba Species major Concordia,i. Agrimonia Conila,i Myrrhis Confectatrix, i. Iris nostras Coralloides Cordi, i. Dentaria Matth, Corcorus Melochia, i. Olus Indais. Corcorus Marcells vet i. Anagal mas Corydalis, i. Radix cava Cor Indum, i. Pisum cordatum Coriziola Rhafis, i Scamonea Gorona fratrum, i. Cardens Eriocephalus Corionsi.Coriandrum Согопория ф. Согин Сегий Corigiola, i. Centumnodia Corona Monachi, i. Dens Leonis Corona regia, i. Melilotus Coroneola, i. Lysimachia Corydalium, i. Eumaria Costus fouries Masshi.Panax Chiro-Costus bortorum j. Balsamita maior Costa canina.i. Qui quenervia Corydalopio dum, Confol, regalis Cotinus Dodo, Coccygria Plin Cot Avicenna.i. Medica Crepanella,i. Dentillaria Rondol. Greta marina i.Crishmum Crinica i Capillus Ven. Cucullata ji Pinguicula Cuturida, i. Dentillaria Rondelet. Cuminum Æthiop.i.Ammi Cunilago, j, Conyza Cunegundis berba, i, Eupatorium A-Vicenna Cunila Columella i Saturcia Cunophoron i Nux Indica Cander Avicema J. Saponaria Carcuma J. Cyperus Indus Curcas Cluf.i. Ricimes Cusbar, i. Coriandrum Cyanus Hierofolymitana, i. Ptarmies Austriaca Cyfe,i,Hy∬opus Cyminalis i Gentiana Cznanthemis,i,Cotula fatida

Cynoft aftos, i, Paonia Cynoforchis, i, Satyrium Cynocephalus Apul.s. Anterrhinum Cynocephalus,i, A netum Cynosbatos Diofe.i.Rofa filveft. Cynosbatos Tragi, i Oxyacambus Cynosbatos Ruellij, Rubus Cynosbatos Dalesch.s, Cappares Cyprus,i, Ligustrum Lob. Cyprus Dods, Phillirea

D

Damedrios,i,Chamadrys Danebalch:l,1,Equisetum Darach,i, Palma Daracht mous, i, Musa Datura,t, Stramonia peregr. Debonigi,i,Chamomilla Decta,i, Beta Delphinium, Consolida reg. Diapensia,i,Sanicula Didar Arabi,Ulmus Digitus Vens, Nymphas Dili,i, Ifatis Diocallia Apul.i, Chamomelum Diospiron, Miliam folis Diofpiros Plini, Lachrima Iob. Dissanthos Theop. 1, Superba Fuchsii Dochon,i, Panicam Dolichus Theopis, Phaseolus Lob. Draco berba,i, Tarcon Draco Sylvest i, Ptarmica Drofusum Haliabbi, Anifum Drofion Cordi, i Alchimilla Drypis Guillandini, Tragon Matth. Drypis Theop. i, Eryngium mar. Dryopteris Tragi, i, Pteridim Cordi Dryopteris,i. Adianthum nigrum Dryophonon Plin.i, Arabis Dod. Dulb Arab. i, Platanas Dulcifida, P. P. conia Dulcichinum Guillandini, i, Cyperus dulcis Tragi Dumbebe,i, Endivia

Chium palustre Cordi, i Scorpiois des Dod. Egbelo Dods, Labarnam Lob. Eleagnus Mat.i, Ziziphus alb. Lob. Eleofelimum, i, Paludarium Elkiageber, i Rofmarinus Empetren Ded.i.Kali Empetron Rondelety, i. Crithmum Empetron Trage, i. herba Turca Empetron, Herniaria Enephyllum Lob i Dentaria Eneaphyllum,i,Lingua serpentina Enneadynamen Gefn. i, Gramen Par-

Ephasium, i, Ranunculus

Euphrosynum Plin.i, Borage Epilobion Gefn. i, Chamanerium I.o. bel. Epimetron i Epimedium Epipactis Recentiorum, i, Helleborine Epipaltis Rondeletiyi, Herniaria Eranthemum, i. Flos Adonis Ericoides,i, Euphrasia lat. Ded. Eringium Vegetigi, Acarna Theop. Eringium Guilland. i, Carduns Stell. Erinus,i. Corcorus Plm. Ervum Sylvest.i, Catanance Eryphion Apul.s,Ruta Erysimum Theop.s,Camelina Erythrodanm, i, Rubia sinctorum Exupera i Verbena

F

Farfugium, i, Tussilago Firfium Avicenna, i, Thora Valden-

Farfrugum, i.Calshapaluft. Faranum, i,Tuffilago Faudegeni i Origanum Felterya, Centaureum minus Feniculus porcinus, i, Pencedanum Fernlacoli, i, Thapfia Ferraria, Agrimonia Ferraria Lobi, Scrophularia Festuca Plinis, Avena sterilis Flammula Iovis, i, Clematis Perigri-

Filicastrum, i Osmanda reg. Filix Plorida,i, Ofmunda regalis Filix latifolia Corde j. Ofmunda rega-

Ficaria, Chelidonium minus Flos regius, s, Consclida reg. Flos Abarualis, i, Polygala Fontalis, Potamogeston
Folium Indum, i Malabathrum Gar-

Inga Damonis,i, Hypericam Fusus s. Atractylis Fumaria Corydalis, i, Radix Cave

i G Aledragen Plan, i, Dipfacus I Garofmus, i, Atriplex Olida Gallitrichum j. Horminum Gelfeminum Indicum, i. Minab. Peru-

Viana Genitura,i. Anetrim Genicularie, t, Pha magnum Genecanthe i Bryoma nigra Genm j. Cartaphyllata Giezar, i, Daucus Giezar Aridras, j. Belbumac Gith,i, Nigella Githago Plin.i, Lollium

Gladiolus aquat i Iuncus Floridus Globularia, Aphyllanthos Gloffographe Avicen, i, Fumaria Goffypimm, Xylon Granum reg. Mesve, i, Ricinus Gromphena Plin i. Calendula Groffularia,i,Ribes Groffularia, i. Uva crifta

Н

Abonoo Aver.i,Chamamela Habal nil Serap. i, Convoluulus c ceruleus

Halcasmee Aver. i Fanicalus Halgazar Avers, Pastinaca Halicacabum vesicarium, i Alkakengi Halicacabum Peregrinum, i, Pifum

Cordstum Hamesiteos, i, Chamapites Hanab, Alshaleb, i, Solanum Haraba, i, Cucurbita Harbatum, i, Pencedanum Harenaria,i, Cornu cervi Haronigi,i, Doronicum Hafmifen Syriac. i, Convolvulus carnicus Haftula reg.i, Afphodelus albus Hafcesi, Thymus Handachocha Pliu, i, Trifol. bisumis

Haur. Arab.i, Populus alba Hebene, i, Xylalor Offic. Herculania j. Verbena Hederalis Ruelli, Afelepias Hedera spinofa,i, Smilax aspera Helxine, Parietaria Helice, i, Hedera belix Hemen, Serpillum Hepatica alba Cordi, i,Gra.Parnassi Herba Scythica, i,Glysyrrhiza vulg. Herba cafta, i, Peonia Herba Leonis,i, Palma Herba Lucis, i, Chelidonium mains

Herba Impetiginaria, Chelidon, ma-Herba Vulcani,i, Rammenlus Herba scelerata j. Ranunculus Herbaulceraria i Banunculus Herba canstica,i.Ranunenius Herba Dinestilia, i.Confolida Rega-

Herba fiella, i, Corni tervi Herba Caneri, i Heliotropium Herba radioli Apal i Polypodium Herba Leon, Dod I, Aquilogia Herba S. Anth i Domitheria Rondobtij
Herba coxendicum i Coryledia
Herba Benedika i Coryophikia
Herba Forsis jd yf , s didny Saraco Horba parelyfu, in Primula veril Herba Clavellara 3 Wiola tricolar

#### Nominum quorundam interpretatio.

Herba Lassulata, ideft Balsamita ma-Herba Pinnula,s. Hyofcy amus HerbaTurca,i.Hermaria T Anterion i . Centaureum Herba Hungarica Dodon s. Alcea Herba Simeonis Dodon i. Alcea Herba Vrbana,i. Acanthu Herba Tunica Gordony, id eft, Ocymastrum Herba Tunica Dodon. id est, Caryophyllata Herba Gallica Fracastori, i. Galega Herba Rusinalu,i. Sphondylium HerbaSardoa,id est, Ranunculus aquaticus Herba Sacra,i. Tabaco Herba Sacra Agrippa, t. Meliffa Hermodactylus Dodon, id eft, Colchi-

Hermodact, Italorum,i, Iris Tuberofa Lobel. Hesperis Clusis, i. Leucolum marinum Lobel.

Hippia,i. Alfine Hirundinaria,i. Asclepias Hortus Veneris, 1. Cotyledon Horminum Tridentinum; id est, Colus Iovis

cum

Humadh,i Lapathum Hunen,i Iuiube Huniures.Vrtica Hy drofelinum, i. Paludapium Hydroselinum Camerary,id est, Lauer mains Hyoscyamus Peruvianus J. Tabaco Hyppogloffam, Bonifacia, ideft, Laurus

Hyofyris Plin i Lacea migra Hvophthalmon,i. After Atticus Hypecoon Dadon, ideft, Cuminum fyl-Hypecoon Clustini. Alcea Veneta Hippofelinon,i.Olus atrum

Arns, id est, Arum I Iackaiak i. Anemoné Lasione, i. Campanula Lasin, i. Enula Luari, i. Nux Molcata Ibiga,i. Chamapitys Iezar Serapionis, Pastinaca Imperatrix, i. Meum Inula Rustica Scribony Largi, i. Con-Colida maior Inquinalle to Astor actions Intybus, i. Cichorium Iovis Faba, Hyofcyamus Louis Glant in Castanea Lovia Flas i. Lychnic Ionis Arbor, Quercus Iorgir,i.Eruca Ireo, i.Eryfimum Innens quadratus Celfi,i. Cyperus Ina Muscata i Chamapitys Lunaria maior Dioscor. ideft, Alys-Infacts i Sambucus

Insquiamus,i. Hyoscyamus

Exopus Cordis. Chondrella

Kanz,i. Amygdalus Kaper,i.Capparis Kauroch, . Chelidonium maius Kebikengi,i.Ranuncutus Keiri i Leucoium Kemetrisi. Pyrus Kemum,i, Cuminum Kenne i Lionftrum Kernagh,i Ricinus Kerngha,i, Ricinus Kermes, i. Coccus infectoria Kulb,i. Milum folis Kushera Anerroy, t. Coriandrum Kusbor, Coriandrum

> L Abrusca i Bryonia niora

Labrum Venetis, 1. Dipfacus Laburnum,i. Anagyris Lactaria,i. Tithymalus Lastuca leporina,i.Sonchus Lattucella, i. Sonchus Lanata Cordi, i. Aria Theoph. Lanced Christi, id est, Lingua Serpen-Lantana,i. Viburnum Lanaria,i.Radicula Lanceola,i. Quinquenernia Laudata Nobilium, 1. Veronica Lathyrus,1. Cataputia Lathyrus,i. Pifum fylueftre Laner Lanacrum,i. Dipfacus Laurus Alaxandrina, id est; Hippoglo fum Laurus rosea,i.Oleander Laurus Sylnestrio, id est, Laurus Ti-Laurentia Matthioli s. Bugula

gia. Leo Herba Dodon,i. Aquilegia Lepidium Plin.i. Piperitis Lesen Arthaur,i.Buglossum Leucacantha J. Carlina Leucacanthemum, i. Chamamelum Lipadion Plin.s. Centaureum Libanium Apulei,i. Borago Limodoron Dodon i Orobanche Lingua auis i. Fraxini (emen Lingua Pagana,i. Hippoglossum Liliago Cordi,i. Phalangium Lobel. Lifen i. Plantago Lorus Vibana, i. Trifolium edoratum Longina,i.Lonchitis Lichengi, Hepatica officinarum Lunaria Arthritica Gefineri, Auricula Urfi Luciola, e. Lingua ferpentina Lunaria Graca,i.Bolbonas

Luph Cordi, i dracunculus

Luinla,i. Trifolium Acesofum Zzzzzzz

Lycoftaphylus Cordi, id est, Sambucus AQUATICA Lycopfis,i. Bugloffum fylueftre Lycopersicum i Poma amoris

Mahaleb Anicenna,id eft, Pfeudoligu-Strum Mahaleb,i.species Phillyrea Magydaris Theoph.i. Laserpitism Malacoccissos, id est, Hedera Terrelustrus Plin bonensis Menogonion, i. Paonia Mentha Saracenica, idef Balfamita maior Men,id eft, Meum

M Achla,idest, Palma Madon Pliny, idest, Bryonia

Malinathalla Theop,i. Mala infana vel potins Cyperus Esculentus Malaccissus Cassani Bassi, Caltha pa-Maluauiscus și Ibiscus Manus martis , Quinquefolium Marana,i.Stramonia Marashrum,i.Fæniculuni Maru herba Dodon. id eft, Cerinthe Marinella,i. Phu magnum Marmarites,i.Fumaria Marmorilla,i. Agrimonia Mastastes,i.Laserpitium Maston Pliny, . Scabiofa Mater Herbarum,i Artemifia Materfilon,i.lacea nigra Matrifalusa,i. Horminum Matrifyluazi. Periclimenum Maurohebra Caput, id est, Antirrhi-Medum Dioscor, id est, Violamari-Medium Lobel.i. Iris maritima Nar-Melochiasi, Corcorns M:lampodium,i.Helleborus niger Leo Columella,i. Aquilegia Leontostomium Gesneri, idest, Aquile-Mel frugum Dioclis, i. Panicum Melampyrum, id eft, Triticum Vacci-Melaspermum j. Nigella Melich Arabid est, Trisolium fruti-Meleagris Flos. J. Fritillaria Melanthinm, s. Nigella Melofpinum,i. Pomum Spinofum Memiran Andr.Bellunensis,i.Chelid. Memiresin Auicen.idem Mend Hendi Arabibus, id oft, Sca-Memitha Arabibus, id eft, Papaner Cornstum Memacylum, Arbutus

Memiren Serapionis, i. Chelidonium

Mescatremfir , id eft , Dictame

Methel,i.Strammoned .

Merzenius J. Maiorana

· minus

Mille grana,i.Herniaria Memanthe Theop. id eft, Trifolium palustre. Militaris,i. Millefolium. Arvensis Mihas Strrax Onosma,i. Buglossum Syluctre Millemorbia,i. Scrophularia Mixa,1. Sebeften Molochia Serapionis, id est, Corcoros Ordelion Nicandri, Tordylion Matthioli. Oohris,i.Bifolium Molybdena id est, Dentillaria Ronde-Momordica,i.Balfamit.: mas Opuntia Plinig s. Ficus Indica Morghani Syriaca, idest Fabago Bel-Offaco,: Solarum fomniferum Orbscularis,s.Cyclamen Mochus Dodon, id est, Orobus Lo-Orvalast. Horminum bcL Orcofelinum,i.Petrofelinum Morella, i. Solanum hortenfe Ornus,i. Fraxinus Bubula Mula Herba Gaza,i Ceterach. Orontum, i. Antirrhumm Multibona,i. Petroselinum Ostrea Cordi, t. Ornus Tragi Mumeiz,s.Sycomorus Ofteocollon, i. Confolida masor Muralia Plin.i. Helxine Ostrutium, .. Imperatoria Муорнопон, i. Doronicum O/yris i Linaria Myrtus Sylnestris, i.Ruscus Othonna,i. Flos Africanns Myrica,i. Tamarifeus Oxyacaniha, Berbern Myriophyllum,i. Viola aquatilis. Oxyacanthus, Spina appendix, vel pyracantha Oxys,s.Trsfolium Acetofum, Oxymyrline,s.Rufeus

Nanachach,i. Ammi Nanachach,i. Ammi Oxycoccos Cordi,id eft. Vaccinia pa-Nard & Naron Arab i. Rofa Nardus Cretica, i. Phu magnum Nardus Rustica Pliniys. Conyza vel potius Afarum Palma Christi, id est, Ricinus Palalia, e. Cyclamen Narf.i. Nasturtium Nargol, . Palma Paderota,i. Acambus Nastureium hibernum,i. Barbarea Neuspher, i. Nymphea Neottia,i Nidus assis Pancratinm,i.Squilla Nepa Gaza,i, Genista pinofa Panis porcinus s. Cyclamen Nerium,i.Oliander Papaner Spumeum, i. Ben album Nicophoron Pliny, i, Smilax Affera Nicofiana,i. Tabaco Nigellastrum, Pseudomelanthium Nelofer, i. Nymphaa Nil Aucenna, id eft, Convolvalus Caruleus Nola Culinaria, i. Anemone Noli me tangere, i. Impatiens herba Peganon,i.Ruta Sylnestrie Nolimetangere i Cucumis filneffris Pemadactylon, . Ricinus Nux Metel,i. Stramona Fuchfii Peponella Gefners, id est, Pimpi-Nux Vestearia, id est, Staphylodendron Perlaro,i.Lotus arbor Nymphea minima, i. Morfus Rana Perforata,i. Hypericon Perdicion . Helxine Peristerion, i. Scabiosa minima Personata s. Bardana Calus Christi, id est, Horminum Pezice Plany funt fungi species

Odontis,i. Dentellaria Rondelstij Olualidia,i. Chamamelum Olea Bohemicaji. Ziziphus alia Oleagnos,s.Chamelea Oleastellum, i. Chamalea Olas Indiacum, s. Corcores Olus album Dodon.i. Valeriana Campestris,vel Lattuca agnina Onagra Veterum, i. Chamenerium Ontie Pliny i. Origanum Ononis, i. Kesta Bonis

Onobrychis, id eft, Caput Gallinace-Phanix . Lolium Philomedium, i. Chelidonium mains Onobrychia Belgarum, i. Campanula Ph leterium, Ben Album Phleos, Sagittaria Phthirion .. Pedicularis Onopordon, id eft, Acanthium Illyri-Phylatersa, s. Polemonium Phyllirea Dodon,i. Liquitrum Phyllon Theophrafts. Mercurialis Philanthropos, i. Aparine Opbioglossum , id est , Lingua serpen-Pycuacomen Anguill i Rhefeda Pimpinella spinosa Camerary, i. Poteri-on Lobel. Pinastella, . Pensedanum Piper aquaticum,i. Hydropiper

Panis Cuculs, id eft, Trifolium Aceto-Paronichia Dioscor id est, Rusa Mu-Passerina, Ruelly, id est, Morsus Gal-Pedicularis berba,i Staphsfagria Peduncularia Marcells, id est Staphi-

Pes anis, s. Ornschopodium Pes Leonis, i. Alchimella Pes vituli, i. Arum Pes Leporinus, i. Lagopus Petum Americe, i. I abaco

Petilius Flos,i. Flos Africanus Pharnaceum, Costus Spurius Phasganon Theop. Gladiolus Phalangitis, i. Phalangium Phellos, s. Suber Phellandrium i Cicutaria palustris Phellandrium Guillandinizi. Angelica

Piper Calecuthum, Indum, Brafilianum,i.Capsicum Piper agrestes. Vitex Pistacia Syluestris, id est, Nux Vesica. Pistana, Sagittaria Planta leono 31, Alchimilla Pneumonanthe Lobely 31. Viola Calathiana Dodonai Pedagraria Germanica, id est, Herba Gerards Polytricum,i. Capillus Veneric Polytricum Fuchfi), id est, Mufcus capillaris Polygonatum,id eft, Sigillum Salome-Polygonoides Dioscoredis, id est. Vinca PETHINCA Polyanthemum, i. Ranunculus aquaticus Pologonum,i. Centumnodia Populago, Tuffilago, vet Caliba pala-Potentilla maior j. Vlmaria Pothos Costes,s. Aquilegia Pothos Theophrassis, Aquilegia Proferpina herba s. Chamomalum Protomedia,i. Pimpinella Pfeudorchu i Befolium Pseudobunium, i. Barbarea Pseudocapsicum,i. Strichnodendron Pyrethrum syluestre, i. Ptarmica Pteridion Cordis. Dryopteris Tragi Puftech, Piftatia Pulicaria,i. Conyza

Quemi, ideft, Nigella

R Adix Naronica, id oft, Iris Rapum terra, Cyclamen Raginigi, i. Formenlum Raledialemen Haliabbi, id eft, Fama-Reginapratici. V'Imaria Rofa fatnina.i. Paonia Rofa lunonis A. Lilium terminal  $I_{res}(R_{res})$ Rorastrum, Bryonia anio A Rorella,i, Ros Colis Rotula jolis,i. Chamamelum Rhododophne i Oleander Rhododendron,

## Nominum quorundam interpretatio.

Rhododendron,i.Oleander Rhuselinum Apuleia, Rannnculus Rima Maria,t. Alliaria Rincus Marinus,i. Crithmum Rubus Cervinus,i Smilax albera Rumex i. Lapathum Ruta Capraria,i.Galega Ruta palustris,i. Thalietrum

S

Sabaler, i. Saturcia Sadeb,ideft, Ruta Sacra herba Agrippa,i Salvia Saffargel,i Malus Gydonia Safarheramon,i. Sparganium Salicaria,i.Lysimachia Saliunca Gesneri,i. Nardus Celtica Salfirora, Ros folis Salicastrum Plin.i. Amara dulcis Salix Amerina, Salix humilis Salivarie,i.Pyrethrum Salvia vita,i.Ruta muraria Salvia agrestus, id est, Scordium alte-Salvia Romana,i, Balfamita maior Salufandriași Nigelia Samalum Plin.s. Pulfatilla

Sampsheum,i. Amaracus Sangan Herculis, id est, Helleborus al-Sanguinaria,i. Cornu cervi Sanamunda,id cft, Caryophyllata quibuldam Sarix,i, Filix

Samolum Plin.i.Anagallis Aquatica

Sardinia glans, Castanea Sanch, Malus Perfica Saxifragia Lutea Fuchfij,ideft, Me-Saxifragia rubra,i.Philipendula Sagitta i Sagittaria

Scarlea, i. Horminum Scaunix Auerr.i. Nivella Sciffima Gazest. Fagus Schehedeneni, Cannabis Scheiteregi,i. Fumaria Scoparia,i.Osyris Scolopendria, i. Lingua tervina Scorodonia, i. Scordium alterum, vel salvia agrestis Seorpio Theophrasti, i. Genista spinosa

Scandix, i. Petten l'encris

Scolymos Dioscor.i.Cinara Scuck Syriaca, i. Papaver Rhaas Secacul Monardi, Sigillum Salomo-Sclago Pliny i. Sanna Sylnestris Tragi Sels.m.i.Rapum

Seligonion, Paonia Selanion i Crocus vernu Selliga,i, Nardus Celtica Semunalis, i Equiferum Seneffigi, i.V tola martia Serpentaria, Dracunculus Berinia Campana, Melitorus Serapias mai,i. Orchis formina Tragi Seygar,i.Nux moscata Sida Theoph.i.Althan palustris Sideritis tertia Matth. i. Ruta canina Monspelienfium

Siciliania Camerary, i. Androsemum Dodonei Siger Indi i. Palma Siringa carulea Dodon. id est, Lilac

Sideritis,i. Marrubium aquaticum Matthioli Siliqua dulcis,i. Ceratie filiqua Silicula Varronis,i. Fanngrecum Siliquaftrum Plini, i. Capficum Sigillum Maria,i.Bryonia nigra Single of Ficus

Sinnasbarium,i. Mentha aquatica Sinapi Persicum,i. Thlashi Sifer i. Sifarum Silaus Plin.i. Thiffelium Silon Syriacum,i. Ammi Siffitiepteris Plin.i. Pimpinella Siler Plin,i. Alnus nigra Sithim, Laren Smilax Lanis, i. Convolvulus maior flo.albo Smyrhiza Plin.i, Myrrhis Sorbus aucuparia, idest, Fraxinus bu-

Sorbius Alpina Gefn. id eft, Aria Theophrasti Sorbus Sylnestris, id est Fraxinus bubula

Solanum rubrum,i.Caplicum Solanum lignofum Plny, ideft, Amaradulcii

Solanum Tetraphyllum, id eft, Herba Paris Solanum vesicarium,i. Alkakengi Solatrum, i. Solanum hortente Solbastrella,i.Pimpinella Solibio Theoph.i. Anemone

Sparganion Matthioli, id est, Platana-Spina acuta și. Oxyacanthus Spina acida,i,Oxyacantha Spina hirci, i Tragacantha Spina infectoria, id est, Rhamnus folu-

Spina Indaica, i. Palenrus Spiraa Theoph.i.V. iburnum Sponfa solu i.Ros solis Sphaceliu Dodon . Scordium alterum Lobeli

Splyte i radix cava Spicata s. Potamogeiton Staphylodendron Plin.s. Nux vesica-Statice Dalescamp.s.Caryophyllus ma-

rinus Lobelii, Stataria,i.Pencedanum Stellaria Horat. Angerit, t. Carduus flellatus .

Struthiopteris Gordi s Lonchitis Struthium, i. Saponaria Strumaria Galeni i Lappa minor Strangulatoria Auicenna id eft, Doronicum Sucaram,i, Cicuta Succifa i. Mo, fus Diaboli Surum Anicenna, Nigella

Symphitum,i.Consolidamaior Symphoniaca,i. Hyofcyamus Supercilium Venerie, ideft, Viola agnatilis Supercilium terra, id est, Capillus Ve-Sm3i.Ligniritia

TAgotes Indica, id est, Flos Afir Tahaleb i. Lens palustris Tamecnémum Cordi, Naccaria Tarifilon Auicenna,i. Trifolium bituminolum Tatula Clusio,i. Stramonia Tatoula Turcis,i. Pomum fpinofum Tamus. Dodon.i. Bryonia Nigra Taraxacon,s. Dens Leonis Tarfa s. Tamarifeus Teda arbor j. Pinus Syluestris Terzola, Baptista Sardi, i. Eupatorium Tetrahit i. Herba Indaica Terdina Paracelfi,s. Phu magnum Terpentaria, Betonica Aquatica

Thina,i.Larix Thut i. Morns Thuia Theophrasti, i. Arbor vita Thy felsum, i. Apium fylnestre Thymbra,i.Satureta Tornfol bobo s. Heliotropium Topiaria i Acanthus Trapezuntica Daltylus, ideft, Laurocerafus Tragium,i.Fraxinella

Tragium Germanica,i. Atriplex olida Tremula,i. Populus Lybica Trifolium fibrinum,id oft Trifolium palustre Trifolium cochleatum,i. Medica Trifolium fruticans, . Polemonium Trifolium Afphalines, i. Trifolium bi-

*ситіно[ит* Tuber terraj. Cyclamen Turbith, Thapfia Turbith Anicenne, Tripolium Typhiam Theoph.i. Tuffiluee

DEsicaria peregrina, i. Pesum cordatum Veelgutta, Dod.i. Petrofelinum Veratrum s. Helleborus Veratrum,nig. Diof.i. Aftrantia nigra Verbascula,i. Primula veris Verdelbel Haliab.s.Ranunculus Victoriola,i.Hippoglossum Vitis alba s. Brionia Vitis Idaa,i Vaccinia Voga Sanguinea Matshtoli, i. Cornes famina Virgapastoris i Dipsacus Vitales, e. (raffula Vitalba,i. Viorna

Priscella, i. Momordica

Vincetexicum

Vincetoxicum,i. Asclepias Viola nigra,i.Viola martia Viola flammea,i. Viola sricolor Viperaria i. Scorzonera Vifnaga,i.Gingidion Vmbilicus veneris,i Cotyledon Vnedo Plingi. Arbutus Vngula caballina,i. Tuffilago Vlticava,i. Solanum fomniferum Vlpicum Columella,i, Allium Vrinaria,i. Dens leonis Vinea.i. Mulcus Vua lupina Marcelli, i. Sambucus aquatica Vua taminia,i. Bryonia nigra Vua lupina,i.Herba Paris

Vua versa,i.Herba Paris Vua vulpis, i. Solanum hortenfe Vvularia,i, Hippoglofinm Vonlaria, Laurus Alexandrina Vuularia Dodonai,i .Trachelium Vulvaria,i. Atriplex olida Vulgago Macerizi. Afarum Vncata Cayo,i.Stramonia

X

J Aier, i Alniriem Libanotis A Xanium J. Melanthium Xylon,i.Ocffipium Xylocaracta,s. Cerasia siliqua Xyphium,i.Gladiolus

Teget, i. Anetum

Barnacies or tree geele

1587

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Ahara Anicenna, ideft, Anthyllin Lobel. Zaston i.Olca Zarund, . Aristolochia Zarza parilla,i Sarsa parilla Zerumbeth i.Redoaria Zizania,i. Lolium Zinziber caninum,i.Capsicum Ziziphu.i.Ininba Ziziphus alba,i. Eleagnus Matib Ziziphus alba Comerarei, i. Olea Bo.

A Table of fuch English names as are attributed to the Herbes, Shrubs, and Trees mentioned in this H story.

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aine Wint alfamint time tres ilme Apples, les Applés et Je G3	689,690 684 ibid. 28,1530 Tufalent	Bach Mat Bos neit Berlom weed Marth Batle, Caty-talls White Behen	554 554
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A Table

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A Dys
Dus
A Met is Dill
A Man, Amos
Trightli, Percepter
Schy, Smallage.
Alliana, in Optical Cardida.

В

Bäldmott, Gentian
Baldmott, Ge

C

Broinch, Alliaria Carles, Erelles Catmint. Nepe: Cencleffe, Daffebill Chaffeweb, Cottonweb Cheruelos Chetterel Bascalleb (though butruly) Apium rifus. Churles treacle, Allium Churchinost, Pennyroyali Ciberage, Frimare Eitthe the Burte bocke Citheren, Golgraffe of Clivers Citte, Lappa Cittes Lappa
Cioustongue, Ellobor, niger
Cotts fort, Columbine
Cotts fort Cheledonia major
Comfat, Com Balli Criftalbre the leffer Centore Coznberries, Vaccinca paluftris Erombell, pellom Daffabill Cromberries, Erica baccifera Crowfoe is Dachis, in Lincolnellitre and Potkhire Crow lope, Sopewort Crow lett, Hyacinthus Anglicus Cropweto, Iacca nigra Cuinermost, Columbine

Entberboles Eutbereil is Bjank biane D

Culrage, Arlmart

Dinote, Cyclamen Domninsthel, Wilde Dempe Dragons female, Water Dragons Diepwort, Filipendula Duncedown, Cattlatie Dwale is Mighelhans

. .

Der woft, Dra contium Efleber, Alliaria Eflobet, Allia Cimpana Barthgall, greetor rather tmatt Centoje Genfern is Swell Fern Gran, Croffwort, yet not our Cruciata

F

Anc. white Flour de lace
I faueral, Copea
General, Copea
General Copea
G

C

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Gatentres or Gaten tre is Bogges
berry ter
Gatentres or Gate tre is Bogges
Gatentres or Gate tre is Bogges
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Gatentrepolites is Jeks
Gatentrepolites is Jeks
Gatentrepolites
Gatentre
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...

H

Aircein, Clinery.
Dammar word, Politicopy of the well
Daroboth Barrygebb
Darod eps.; visinis (livedins
Darod eps.) visinis (livedins
Darod eps.) visinis (livedins
Darod eps.) visinis (livedins
Darot laye, Chamapiny
Brethol Benbans
Bretholty, Colonia
Bretholty, Colonia
Bretholty, Chamadiny
Bretholty, Chamadiny
Bretholty, Chamadiny
Bretholty, Chamadiny
Bretholty, Chamadiny
Bretholty, Traxinis
Bretholty, Chamadiny
Bretholty,

Holfeheale, Clecampane Holfe thifte, With Lettuce Honethy, Buttonacke Honfelber, Enula campana Holfemint, Colatermint Hondwork, Polium Hynthesis Ambrada

I Acea alba, with on white Cantle Imbreck, Poullets Joan Ciner pin, bonbie Poppy.

K Andlegolis, Gofegrafie Aunge crowne, Melilorus Aung ced eş Aung cup is Crowfoe Aufle me ere Frie Panticu Extenguogt, Kauelwogt

Lingwost, Helicorus albus
Little Cidale Giomel
Lichwost in Dellitopy of the weil
Longwost, Politicae of Spain
Little prail, Ponnyropal
Little prail, Ponnyropal
Londwost water Croinfor
Londwost, Beaphilaces
Londwost, Santer

---

M

Sing Spotprengt, Pilma Christi
Spotprengt, Pilma Christi
Spotprengt, Comba Lilling
Spotprengt, Comba Lilling
Spotprengt, Spotprengt

N Cie, Lollium Respite Calamins Rep, Cats mint Roseblad, Parrelo

O Real, Dipin Dran Ouciata Oxtongue, Lingua bovis

P. Agis, deitechwet.
Palme de Dieu, Palme Cerigii
Hapwoost, Abercurp
Holling, Cloud
Holling, Helleberus iniger
Peters Ast, Tapita babasus
Helleberus iniger
Heterstood, Togita babasus
Helleberus iniger
Heterstood, Hogitatis
Homentary, Banling
Homentary, Homentary
Homentary, Homentary
H

# A Table of obsolete and lesse vsed English names.

Ims fot is water Crewfot Robin in the hole is Lychnis (ylveft. Rods gold ig Marygold

Sea Dock is Brank bilne Den Does is Denn vonn Seggrom is Kagtwort.

Centwortes Kura muren.

Self heal was fommures called Pimpernel

Corbivortes Suppleating partie Sett heal was fomuse called Pimperne Show Billing is Coyledon aquatica Singwogs is Lettine Haggerwogs is Lettine Haggerwogs is Haure worst is lacobea Branmarthie Illianor Standelwiks is Haure Standelwiks is Hayrion Haggers feel is Hove this feel Haggers feel is Hove this feel Haggers feel is Hove this feel Haggers is a feel below. Domerwort is Ariftolochia. Stike pile is Storks bill Stobfall is Palma Chrifti.

Stodwort is Drys Sparrow tonguers knot gralle Stonnerd & Stonchope is Stonecrop Studies of Stanchore is Si Studies that was Hoprell Swince Garle is Knot graffs Swicken is Groundswell Dowdwort is Columbine

Blewort is wilde Borage Cank is wilde Parinep Entfancis Clymenum Italorum

w

Mittogt is Ebulus, Sobich was fomtimecalled Filipendula Clarenceis Dabber Clarmot is Clerminon

Claywor w H. Ppla major Claterwort is Madonhaire Clepthenop is Kruerfeld white Bothen is great Dady wite Sanager is Cockle Clide Kardus is Alaum Materials White Bolbe is great Datfy Womarchis Santtlet Modbionepis Fraxinus Boodnep is Ameos Climeberry is Vaccinea mornet te Ibifcus Clittis Hyofcyamus luteus

You head is Enguinen

Waywort is Pimpernel Claybread is Plantago Claywort is Hippia major

Bethes was counted Satyrion minor, and is that which Lobel calls Scrapias formi-

A Cata-

## A Table of British Names.

# • M Catalogue of the Brittish Names of Plants, sent me by Master Robert Dauyes of Guissaney in Flint-Shire.

Met. Dill. Am ddanadl, Red Archancell Newles. Aurvanadt, vide Hab yr schen.

Banadyl.Broome. Berm yr Frengie, Creffes. Bermyr amr. water Creffes, Beamen a Buch tier. Rigtrus Beets. Blaen yr Twrch. Meicury. Blaeny gwayw Spearewort.

Bleidd dug. Wolfes bane. Brialbu Mair Cowflips, Biwynen.a Ruth. Bylmg Cockle or field Wigetia. Buff yl y Ddayar Centoric.

Arner chol. Foldfoot. Cas gan gythrel. Vernaine. Calimlyn y mel. Agrimony. Canewiwm. Knot graffe. Camamill.Camomill. Ceirch. Oats, Cennin, Leckes Cennin Pedr. Daffodill cedor y wrach. Horfetaile. Ceeid, Hemlocke. Celynen. Holly. celyan. Holly,
Cobbernyly: y kithin. Wood Sage,
cluft y ruite Laurell.
cluffups. Gillofloures,
Cluffery: Peruv. vide Galladr.,
Cluffe bygoden. Monde care,
Clainlys of who. Brookelime,
Card Ceri., Semice tree. Cowareb Hemre. Cower y lastb, Calivolyn y mel. Coed firin. Plum trees. Corfen. a Prole reed. Cribe y Bleiddiev, vide Cacammeci. Crai: h unnos. Prunel or Selfe-heale. crafanke y vran. Crowfoot. Cribe fan Fraid. Betony, Cynglennydd white Mullen. Cynfon y Celiot. S. twell.

Aily gwaed. Penny royall.
Danadl. Nettles. Danadlen wenn, White Archangell Nettle Danit y Ucm. Dandelcon. Danadlen ddall, dead Nettle.

Eiddew. Juy. Elaucio.
Eiddew y ddayar. } ground Iuy. Eidrel. | ground Juy. Eilbergr eir fide Hwb yr Jeben. Erientji. S. Johns wort. Erbin. Calamint. Eulun perfli baftard Parfley,

A. Beines. Fenich y Cwn. wilde Cammomill. Fenich, Fenell. Fettes. Fitches.

Alladr. Lungwort like Liuctwort,
Garliec, Garlicke.
Giefyn y Coed. Bugle,
Gladys. Gladiol or Corne Flag. Geleudrem, vide Llyfie Emfras. Gold Mair. Marigold. Gruc, vide Banatlos. Grayanly: y dwr. Brookelime. Gwlydd, fmall Chickeweed, Gwlydd Mair. Pimpernell, Gwenynddail, Gwenynor. Balme. Gwyddfyd. Woodbinde or Honifeckle. Gwden y Coed. Smooth Bindweed. Gwall gwener, Venus haire.
Gwall gwener, Venus haire.
Gwall y forwin. Maiden haire.
Gwayw yr Brenbin, Daffodill,
Gwenisb, Wheat.
Gwinwydden, Vinc.

Haidd, Barly, Hele meifedes. Water totch, or Typha pales? Haceys. Mallowes, Hoceys gors, Marish Mallowes, Hub yr ythen. Camock or test harrow.

Lacib bron Mair, Sage of legulalem Llaulys. Stauefacre. Llawentys. Borage. Llewic ychwannen, vide y Benfelen. Limic yenwannen, vide y zenjev Llewie yr idr. Henbane. Llewpard dig. Aconitum. Llyfe Jvan. Mugwort. Llyfe ilwydion, vide Llfe Jvan. Lyfe Unexperience Light point, Llyfe Unexperience, Pauls Betony, Llyfis y mennol; Gelandine, Llyfis prennol; Gelandine, Llyfis Efras. Eyebright, Llysie yr Crymman, vide Gwylydd Mairs Llysie llim, vide Diers weed. Llyfie pen ta. Houfleeke. L'ysie yr gwaedlin. Yarrow or Milfolle. Llysie Mair, vide Gold mair. Liyfe Mair, vide Guld mair.
Liyfe Amer, Floore genetic.
Liyfe Amer, Floore genetic.
Liyfe Amer, Floore genetic.
Liyfe Joy Edition of the Liyfe yr padiny vide Dailes.
Liyfe yr Edity vide Erbin.
Liyfe yr Edity vide Erbin.
Liyfe yr Carpen.
Liyfe Liyfe Carpen.
Liyfe Li

Llysse yr meddaglyn, wilde Carrot. Llwysen, Elme tree,

Limynlys, Scuruy graffe.

Same to the

Afod Rafois. Marchalan, Elecampane, March rhed ny derw. Polypody, Oke Ferne, Maip. Turneps.

. Artiles

## A Table of British Names.

March y/gal y gerddi. Artichoke, Mefre, Strawbergies. Menig ellydion. Fox gloues. Meirw. Iuniper tree. Meillionen y meireb. Right trefoile. Mintas Mints.) Moren. Parfneps. Moren y maes. Wilde Parineps. Mwg y ddayar. Fumetory Mroffog! Moile Mynamyd , bigail. Storks bill.

Nyddoes. Spinage. Onnen. An Aft tree.

Padere Mair, Croffewort, Fersti y dwr. water Parsley. Persti Freugie. Smallage. Phionffrayib, v. Menic y ellyllion Fidny y goc. Aron,or Cuckow pint, Poerlys, v. y lanilys. Poplys . a Poplar . Profy Bigail. Shepleards purfe. Pysy Ceirw. Tares.

Hedyn, Ferne. Rhedegat y derwyv.Galladr. Rhdag. Ric. Rhofyn.a Rofe.

Sindrami, Sotherwood,
Sindrami, Sotherwood,
Sidecked y melaydd, v. Cynffon Kwyng, Siries. Cherries. Snedan Fair. English Galengale. Soudly Cryddy. Blass yr ymrch, Saran y glowood Sorrell. Saran, Sorrell. Syli, v. Mefys.

Tafed y ki. Dogs tongue.
Tafed y neidr. Adders tongue.
Tafed yr hydd. Harts tongue.
Tafel. 2 Docke. Tafel Mair, Biffort.

Tagaradr, v. Hub yr ychen. Tafad yr edn. Birds tongue, Tafad yr ych. Buglofic. Telephin. Ospin. Tormaen.Filipendula.
Tryw,v.Caliwlyn y mel. 1970, T. Cattwiyn y men. Troed y glomen. Columbine, Triacly tylodion. Tormentilla. Troed y dryw. Parfley Breakflone, or finall Saxifrage. Triacly Cymre, Germander, Trocd yr bedydd, Larke heele.

wilffraev yv.Llyfie yr gwaedlin. Winniwn. Onions.

Bewfelen.Fleabane. Y Benles wenn,v. Clafflys. Y bengaled. Red Scabious.
Y Benlas. Blewbottle, or Cornefloure. Y bengech. Horehound. Y Clafriyes, Scabious. T Dorfagl. Medow three leafed graffe. T Droedrydd, Herbe Robert. 7 Drowygas, H.: the Kobert,
7 Drowygaws, Calindyn y mêl.
7 Drowygasioc, herbe Twopeace or Moneywort.
7 Dorwyd, wild Tanfy or filuerweed. Y dew bannoc, v. Cynffon Liwynoc. T Dinboeth. Arfmart. T Ddayarlys, Pcony. Y Deddedige wenn. Pilewort. Y fendigedi. Tutfan or Parkeleaues. T Fabgell. Poppy. T fielud. Violet. I flotud. Violet. Y fylfen Y fromwys. small Celandine, Y feidige lás, v. Llysse Ivan. Y fyddarlys. Prickmedam. T fyddygyn,v. Craith un nos. I Juangyn, Craith un nos.

Flyw fyth Llyfficu pensu.

Tgauri gochy. Bufil y Ddsyar.

Tgangay Llyfic y bidl.

Tglaria wilde Kofe or Spargwort, garra; wilde Kole of Sp. gas wenwyn. Diuels bit. Ssfog. a kinde of Spurge. T glainlys. T kreolus. Groundswell.
T gygadur. Nightshade or Morell.
T gyagraen. Todestax. Y Hem gwynn dof. Garden Orach. Y lew gwynn gwylle. wilde Orach. Y limlys v. Llyfiev lim. Y liwynbidydd. Ribwort. T' lindsc. Doder. T llyfiewyn benegidedic. Valerian. T llenadlys. Lunaria. Y Môr gelyn Sca Holly. Y Marlys. Pellitory of the wall. T Papi coch, v. 1ed Poppy, or corne Rofe. Trefcerlys Stee Sychem Of Hartwort, Small Yr Alaw. Water Lilly.
Yr ben lydan i ffordd. Waybread.
Yr ben be be Grace,
Yr webelfa, Misseltoe. 17 yscallen Fraith our Ladies thifile. Yr yscallen Fendigedic, Card. Benedict. Yr yfadla Fendigedic, Card, Benedic, Yr ballach, Promes wort, Yfadd Arain popus, Carline thiftle, Yfadd, Wide thiftles, Yfadd y mech Sow thiftle, Yfadf y mech Sow thiftle, Yfadfair, Peters worter fquares. Johns worte Tfcam Mair. Walwore, Topaddaden. White thorne. Y wermed. Wormwood. Y wermed wenn. Feuerfew. T winnidden wen. white Brionle.
T winnidden ddi. blacke Brionle.
T winfrae. Liffe yr gwaedin.
T wannijdd. Great Thickweed.





#### ATABLE, WHEREIN IS CONTAINED THE NATURE AND VERTVES OF ALL THE Herbes, Trees, and Plants, described in this present Herbal.

Α

Ausing 26bostment,60,d.845,m.1130,b. Auling Bogtment, 60,6.445, m., 1130,0.
Againd Bogtment, 766,4.
Auling Bogtment, 766,4.
Againd Bogtment 1197,11206,e. 3 d of generation, vid Bobily and Luft. Againft the ftinging of Mbbers, fee Wipers and Serpents. To heale the Begilops 74,a.1361,h.1362,d.1441,h.

Iffects of the breit, 783,i.fec Bjeect.

Iffects of the reins and bladder, 395,a. fee Beines fee Beines and Bieb=

wer.

Minds of the lungs, 306, c., 783, i fee Mungs.

To bring downe the Afterbirth, 154,c 653,a., 756,c., 796,a., 870, d.

1014,b. 1053,b. 1121,f. 124,6 a, 1291, d. 1360,b. 1578,a. 1428, b.

fee Seconbine. Lingring 3gues, 548,a. 578,a. 837,c.885,b.1015,a.1298,f,

Tgues,v. Quotibian Quartan, Tertian, 392,1.398,c. 572,a. 572,a 637,g.653,g.715,i. 756,f. 853,1.855,a. 924,c. 1051, b. 1367,g.1465,x1452,d.1506,c. Zgues and the cold fire of them, 756,d. 759,a.1002,c.1107, d.

1257,r.vid. Shakings 3gues, and the heate in them, 634,f. 819,a. 1326,d. 1431,b.

Against the sw.ling and inflammation of the Simonds of the throat,281,c. 331,d.456,b.509,f.726,a.783,h.825,3.992,f.998 3.1032.6.1333 a.1341,6.1353 k.1362,a. 1424,k, 1451,1, fec Inflammation

Against the Blopecia, 95,e.1545,a. Tocure the Biphus, vide Mountelle. Ingina,v Squittancy

Inginay Squinancy
To cly werches of the Unities, 13.4, c.
Againt S. Sutbonies fire, 66 f. 133, b. 139, a. 370, i. 395, f. 11.a. 488, c. 655, b. 799, a. 813, 6286, 1828, t. 1013, f. 1225, p. 1175, k. 131, c. 1333, t. 1393, -446 fib. C. and Gammarion.
Initiotes again fip of ions, 233, f. 236, 1475, b. 86, a. 793, d. 1029, d. 124c. n. fee num for.

1257, n.fce poyfon. Apparell from Moths, vide Clothes and Mothes. To procure Appette, 245, a. 308, d. 398, b. 522, a. 534, b 714, c. 736, b. 880, c. 896, a. 1002, d. 1027, d. 1219, i. 1314, i. 1325, g. 1326, d.

1391,c.1410,a.1424,h.1433,b.1465,i.1501,f 1507,i.1508,f.1525 e.1594,b.
Againft the Bootlerp, 459,b 886,b,759,b.883,d.916,g.1002, m.
1038,f.488,f.484,c.
To ripen and breake cold Bootlens 170,g.1545,a.fec Impo-

Toripen and breake Apoltemsof the mouth and threat, 580,20

fee Monty and Chront. To bring hot Apollems to Suppuration, 1431, h. 7484, b. 1 (11,d. To brenke inward Apollettus, 264, a. 269, a. 813, d.
Againth hidden cankrous Apollettus, 545, c.
10 cure pethicurial Apollettus, fice abso and Arbumeis.
10 cure is drivental Apollettus, fice abso and Arbumeis.
10 cure is drivental Apollettus, fice abso and Arbumeis.
10 cleavour Arton beabsylee Chapters and Apollettus, fice Apol To breake inward 3poffems,264,a. 269,3.813,d.

1002,h.1014,b.1015,a.1145,a.1366,d.1424,h.1612,a.

A Gainft the paine of the Backe, 807,d.
To ftrengthen the Backe, 700,d.812,l.1571,d.
Ballams for greene wounds, &c.360 a 405,a
To cante Bartsundle, 105,682,b.1119,4488,d.
Ag inft Bartennelle, 1525,f. for helpe Conception.
Mathe for the read monthly form Baths for vicers and running fores, 1226,n.
Baths for members out of ioynt, gour, &c. 1413,f. To helpe Bleare eyes, fee Eyes,
To make the beard grow quickly, 1107,g.
To foour away the fournineffe of the Beart, 191,a Againft Bear wormes :681,c.

Agann Dourwonnes, jos. (c. 1) Birings of erono o : 8 Beatly, 45, a 80, 32, 175, b, 2372.3175, 495, a 434.d.572,c.619,d.644,b.661,b.269,a.6923.2713,6793,d.1029, d.1172,f.1226,b.1386,a.1408,d.1414,b.157,m.1533,b.f.c. nomeng.

To driucaway venomous Bealis, 480, h. See Menomous, and To kill foure footed Beatts,763,c.967,b.1406 b.

To cure Bentinge, 662, 1.1132, 2.1158, d. Sec Myuffen. To cure Bretings, 662, at 132, at 132,

149:5,41500.c.;1905,41511,41.1008,0.
To open and jurge the Bellie mightly,663,4.816,1,925,5,1402,a
1403,34404,350: Ourge.
Against the griping paines of the Belly. 24,6.524,4.665,6.682,
1. 756g,892,4.1017, a. 1037,a. 1173,c. 1416,c. Sie Spinten.

To binde or ftop the Welly, 80,2.83 a, 116,2. 825,f. 841,2880, n. 884,e,1148, a. 1128, a. 1242, a. 1264, k. 1325, c. 1334, b.1360,b.1419, b. 1471, a.1472, c. 1498, b. 1499, f. g. 1506, d. 1518,h. 1521,c.1536,c. 1558,a.1613,a.1625.b. Sce #ile and Lagke. To dry a moift Belle, 85,b.

To ftrengthen the Beile,1538.b.

To open and breake Biles, 870,e.fec Botthes. To recaine the Birth and giue it life, 766.a.

To hafter the bringing forth of the Birth, 60,5.79, f. 154,5.363, d 1014, b; 104, bull21, t. 1188, b. 1246, a. 1360, b. 1428, b. Sec Delis u tance and &iomen.

Tod frotthe Bitth, 845,i. 1120,2, 1355, m, 1378,2, 1404, f.

To bring forth the dead Birth, fee Chitte.

To oring form the cead Artifice Cipilor.

To cure the Effecta mad Dog 28,a 60,a331,b 434,d 681,f 692 h.697.c. 702,a3810 b. 1001.g.1172,f. 1426,c.1441,g.1446,a 1439 1151 on Sec Dog & Man.
Fo. Blackeneffeoi the face comming by froke or bruile, 51,a 239

h.245 k. 395,6 665,6 fee SParks.

For wounds of the Bladder, 1116,1.

For vicers of the Blabber 1116,d-1303 Ca1619,c.

For paine of the 26lander, \$7.2651, 714,0,810,0.877,h.932, d. 984,b.1017,2.1055,b.1061,2.145,k.1206,c.1315,c.1356,c.131

For the ftone in the Binbber, fec ftotte. For inflammation of the 25labber, 522 d.821,d. 852.a. Forfloppings of the 21 boet, 578,d.586,c. 661,c.842,a. 1034

b 1042,b.1045,3.1053 a.

Good for the 25.abbit, 622,6 626,d.1025,3.1041,b.106 ;61112,b 1302,c.1502,a.fec Infirmities.

For 25lefting# 935,g.1066.b. T. ft. p 25 ktoing at the nois, 480, b. 688, g. 707, b. 1057, b. 1066, d. 1116.b.1257.ire

To flanch Bigbing after the biting of the Horfeleech, 1211,v. To flop all kindes of Bleebing 275,2 355,2 355,2 396, 421, 2. 480, 6.732 2.876,2. 939,2.949,2.991,2.1046,2.1073,2.1074, 2. 4003,1733.a37034.3333.63493.391.43.10493.1073.4.10743.a. 1120b. 1123;-1145;-1145(0.4.1240)b.1264,1640127.3.11285.a. 1375,61247.4.13795/1323,f.14713.1328,15163.t. Tettanch Bittingol wounds, 18,430,d.580,f.549,d.544,b.821

6,901,0 112;,e. 1451,n. To ake away Tolemilles, 557, d. 877, 2.Sec face.

For Wiemtibes of any ftroke or brvife, 872, q. 107, a fee Blacknes

Comparter. Toraile a Biller, 816,b.963,a, 1557,a.
Norto fuffer Billers toeife inburned orfealded parts, 1331,d. To .nereafe Bimb, 820, c,e,1216,b.

To diffolueand void distered 200000. & keepe it from cougaling 773.4, 703.8725.9, 65c. 993, b. 996, 61007, 21037, 6, 1132, 2.

To coole and temper inflamed 2510ub, 298, e. 522, c. 126 3, g. 1316 b.1594,b.

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Geod again the failing fickrefic, 106, h. 104, 75, 74, 41, 74, 75, 16, 76, 16, 77, 16, 77, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 78, 18, 7 759,0,703,0,704,0,707,36,790,1.049,1.05431.070,61.043,01910,86 977,4984,6991,61002,111007,61009,61035,611031,41.055, h.1033/d.1061,611162,b11188,61273,61323,61367,61432,4.

B.10351541.10043-1110430-1110-30-11-0-30-11-0-30-11-0-30-11-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-1-0-30-

Againft falling ofthe Mother,f e Dother. For the falling of the Vvula, See Cibuit.

For the difease called the fellony, 681,a.688;d.1419,b.1451,d.

For intermed cancer the Frinding contacts, and 1419,01451, d. Fora fellings, 6,447, h. 1015, c.

Teipen and open fellings of 1,250, c.

Teipen and the 1,250, c. For tertian and quarran fetters,fie Certian and Duarten.

Toh-lpe all feuers, 182,c For the feuer hectique, 219,2.

To allay heate in a peftident fener, 853,m. 1465, i. 1608,d.

Louisy nations pattern First, 253,m.1405,1,1008,d.
To cure wanding Fetters, 1567,5
Against pestilent fetters, 189,5
625,6,725,6,741,2,814,2,833,i.
924,21373 (1655,b.se Pestilent. Againfrold frorrs,429,b 632,c.

Againft intermitting feuers, 890, 1.167, d.fec &gues. Tokeep fige rom puttifring, 674 t. For fire in burnes and feald 3511, b.

For the fillula in the eye called Egilops, ce Agilos.
To open the narrow orifices of a fillula, 1424, m.

Good against a fistula,373 d,839,a 856,b,1c72,27424,m For fillula's or the fundament, 1165, b. For Fittula sor the tuneament, 1105,0.
To heale fittula 5,373,d,475,d,719,f.
To mundifie fittula 5,441,c.
To take away hardneffe of fittula 5,441,c.505,d.

Tokill filli,506,c.

For fhaking fits in a quotidian Ague, fee Shaking. For fits of a quartan Ague, 36 7,2,428,b.441,cace Ague. For fits of a quartan Ague, See Quartan.

Against cold Ague Atts. \$45,2.1057,d.fcc Ague. For kernels in the Flanks,fce Bernels.

For kernels in the Flanks, ice Mernets.

To purge rough fleamby freege, 174,605/3,01009,01092,b1170,a

1157,b1482 of 157,b168 Durge.

To draw raw fleamatick humorous of the head, 296,6.1501.6.

To attend or make thin thick and tough fleama, 280,6.1501.6.

To at the grantly rough and groff: fleama fleak how the lungs and

cheft, 275,b.661,3.756,6794,1.807,b.907,b.11973c,1210,b.
1302,3.5ce Cheft & Luttor. To keep raw fitth from cortuption, 661,d.

To takeaway the superfluous outgrowings of the fieth, 1007, 1. Toconfiume away proud and superfluous fileth, 536,c. 1341,h.

To drive away Fiens, 485 d. 188, d. 1247, d.

To dine away files, 490,5h.
To flay he files, 371, L1081, d.179, 6,421, 1,787,8984,6991, 34118 an 339, 1341.6.1451.6.
Good against the bloudy filt, 355.34131,3419,b421,b679,3.

B20,a.
To frop the bloudy filt, 116, b. 388,b 391,e,i. 396,k. 400,b. 631,b. 

Forheratick flores,713,e; For negative Funcin, 13, 2. To bring down or provoke womens flamers, 31, b, 4,412.60, c.79 C.154, C.170, C.178, C.239, L.264, 2.269, 3.281, C 317, B.617, C.688, L. 741.2.743 2.796,2 896,c.916,q.1014,b.1049,2.1091,2.116a,b. 741.4.743.7751,3 c90,c.916,q.1014,b.1049,a.10f1,a.110a,b. 1183,a.1219,x.145,a. 1254,k.1367,g. 1378,a. 1379,b.1383,d. 1405,a.4408,g.1453,t.1445,b.1465,b.166,b.156 @mm. To flav, ouermuch flowing of womens .flowers 364,79,7355,d. 371,1396,1400,b.413,b.295,b.929,b.949,a.1136,b.1225,11237,

c.1325,d.1328,a.1331,a.1341,9.1343,a.1373,k.1412,c. 1475,a.
1499,g.1403,b.ice Larmes.
To flay the white flux in women,fee attitues.
Against the flux of the belly caused by the weaknesse of the flux

Against the #11150 the Deny sentine by the weather of the 118-macke,1007,g1436,6. To Rop #inres of bloud,766,6. 1072,2. 1116,b, 1273,21326,c,

To top #inses of mount, boom, 1072,34, 1116,b, 1223,4-1326,c, 1328,2-1341,f-1322,3-1432,2-1448,b, 1452,c, To frop all #inses, 522,c.697,b, 1237,b, 1274,4, 1281,4, 1471,3,

1771...
To fupply want of fab, 360.p.
To kill force, 503.1.
Again fractures of the head, 60.g.
Aradures of the boncs, fee Broken bones.

Goodfor Frantithe persons, 395, 441, 572 1,d. 798, 4,009, 6,

To take away freehies, 102,b,317,i. 870,e,901,b,906,h,994,b; For the french difcale, fce French Por.

For the framed dicate, ice brench some.
framed, fee frameth.
frates in children, 279.6.
Against fraking of the gurs, fee Guts.
To dry and heale up moist and maligne vicers of the fantament,

To coole the heat of the fundament. 296,c. 807,k.

For rifts of the fundament, and the Condylemata, 67, k. 457,0.93\$ To help the falling of the fundament in children, 619, 829 . 829

To cure hard swellings of the fundament, 1274, b. 1262, c.

Ğ

O help ftoppings of the Wall, 284, 4.350, 1.395, 9548, 1.532,

For Galle of the fundament.1233,2.

To flay fpreading of @angrens,79,d.877,L1218,c.1219,L1226,h

144,0-1475.0..
To give a good finell to Garments, & prefere them from moths,
1109,0-14745.- (See Clothen & Moths.
1109,0-14745.- (See Clothen & Moths.
1101,0-1475.0... See Clothen & Comments.
1101,0-14 For Gibbinelle of the head, \$84,b.653,d 738,b.fce Distincte,

Dead,& Swimming. sende Summung.
To diuc away Guares, e 80, c, h, 485, d. 1097, e. 1369, f,
Good againft Gnaming of the belly, 787, c. 1097, g, See Belly &

To take away Grandings of the flomacke proceeding of hot can-

For a Generobea or running of the reins, 565, a. 807, e. 821, d, h. 1331 h 1364,b.1435,g 1460,f.1608,e.

To takeaway or cafe the paine of the Gont, 102,2,164,b 171,b. 3175/355,b.371,k 411,35,458,c.534,c.661,c.692,i,782,a.811, h.835,c.845,k.1002,f.1011,d.1013,h.1225,m. 1307,B.1215,h 1335,b. 1423,c. 1426,c. 1488,g. 1511,L1564,c.1575,au586,a

To purge Gouty humors,164, a.497,b. For the hot Gout, 51 1, b, e. 524, b.
An approued remedie against the Gout,

532,b.651,24 Good against the Sout in the buckle bones, 1107,a, Sec DCIAtion :

To help the Gout poliefling the feet, 488.g. To drine forth Granell 31,2.239,c 243,2331,2682,m.708,k.825 c,f.507,2.935,f.1162,2.1172,c.1364,2.1431,c.1434,f.1455,c. Scc

Againft the Gien ficknes,391, h.649,f.743,4.1314,eSee Sicknes

To mitigate Gripings of the belly, 64.2,80, b. 174, d. 273, c. 395,2 1048,6163,172,b634,6649,6916,61027,61039,b.1033,b.1033,b.1048,61051,b.1033,b.1055,a.7066,a.1266,61257,q.1373,b.11438,d1578,c.Sec Settly & Graduing.

For the red Sum in children,279,c.

For tue Transparent in the Grants, 509,6.
To firengthen the Gunns, 509,6.1451,1.1521,6.
Against vicers and forenesse of the Gunns, 825, a 1078, da33,4.

To take away heate in burning by gun-ponder, 171,k349,2 857.k.

Good

The Table of Vertues.

Good against the roughnelle and fretting afthe Butt; agraa, 932,d.1014,d.1049, .1187.a.1453,k.1533.c. Againft thetalling forth of the Gut, called Sacem ventra, 490,b

619.d.1349.b. Against the electration of the Guts, 522,f.1197, i.1605,b. College Tarte College

de enclos Him est en la como por la como la como por la como portante la como por la como por la como portante To caufe Batte to grow that is fallen off through the difeafe

... Mopicia.95...97,b.1180,b.1271,b.1448,h. 28 16. To hinder inegrowthof Baire, 116,c 1211,r. 13. To cleate the Damefrom Nissand Lice, 644,2. To caufe the Daire to come in places that want it, throughbur. ning, fealding, ar otherwife, 73, a. 171; i. 191, b. 239, £245, ki 382,

1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 1005 - 10 1136,4

Tomake the Datte red 1396.c. To make Watre blacke, 819, 8.1331, b.1341, b.1345, b.1412, 61426,

d.1475, .1491,h. To preferuerbe Batte rom falling, 27 c; 100 f.719 c.804 c.821.b 845.i. 1007.m.1291,2.1361, h.1413, f.1441, b.1498, b. 1494, c.

To heale the chaps of the Dands comming of cold, 67, k. To make the Wands fmooth, ib. Good to foften the Barbnelle of the linewes and matrix, rol d.

fee Marris.
To wafte and confume Daronelle of the Spleene, 64, c, 250, See

Spicene.
To diffolue or wafte the Darbnelle of Tumors, 60,c. See Shivele

To dinote or water the symmetry of randomy of the symmetry of

To helpe or take away the Dead ache, 68, b. 339,a 319,l, 509. f. 

1551,c 1619,c.
To eafe the juroll rable paine of the Bead, proceeding of heate, 239,2.341 c.821 d 853,0.

Topurge th. Deab, 170, 317, 319, 1.619, b. 766, b. 858, c. 1298 p. 1405, 4. Against the wounds of the head 256,2;

Good fur the Brad 154,20674,1714,3767,5,1293,20 To purge the Bead night by of foulcand thmy humaurs, 378,20 6375. 663, a.814, b.845, h. To heile Cabbed Beads in children, 1218 e. fee Scabs.

To purge water and flegme out or the spead by the mouth, 759, &

1257,k. To ftrengthen Bearing,856,2 To ftrengthen the Deatt. 152,b.674,i. 748,a.799,e.852,d. 882, p.

ton (g. 1465) d. 26,2150; f. 1526; h. 1866.c. To comfort the Wests, 64g, 441,2 590,2661,2686, h. 692,2-741,2-797,2 799,6 852,1 853,1698, c. 1023, d. 1040, j. 1043, b. 1126, 24 1a63,a.1294,h 1465,14501.t.
Good spannt the trembling and fhaking of the mests, 584, b.

7413:882,0.1047,i.1274,i.a.1343.c. Good for the Bearr burning, 308,a.339,a.876,a.1451,d.

To take away Beats of the face, 999, f.
To take away the Beats of burnings and feeldings, 171, k. \$11, b.

To abate the intemporate Beate of the Raines, 850ja. fce Ins

To quenchthe fierie Deateof the eyes, fee Eper, and Inflam: mation. To coole the Bonto of the intrailes, \$88,2,914, 2:1325,g. 1465, i.

1 501,1.1516,2. To coole the Beate of burning vicets,1394 m.

To cooleane Beate of the liner, 72,c.308,1852,2.1325,8. To mirigateall kindes of Bente, 296,c. 339,a. 1264, n. See: Inflammation. To refresh or increascinward and naturall Beate, 280, c. 880, s.

To ailapertremitie of Deate in burning Feuers or Agues, 398ad. 588,4,807,f.852,4.1264,t.1578,d.1594,b.fce Fcauers.

To allay and take away the Speats of value, 22, bit 300, b. C. Good for the Speatings Four which is a Confus prior of 30 a. A temedy against the venomous qualities of Speatings, 708,

Atomical against the respondent quantities of agreements, you, as 800, has 886, has

To cure Berneps, 639,2 Good against the Hicket, 395,2, 172,2,681,2,849, bi842,417027, d.

900年8月1四年 102 2月10日 102 2

1339,4,1526,4 (1559-8.
For flinging of Hontetts 1257,0.
To refresh a wearied Hontes, and makeshila travell the better,

4475c. Ageinstache and paincolthe Buchte bons, 395,2645,2,896, d.

To chicough Business 598,2.657,11791,2.1023,d.1187,41197, n. 1465,l.1 co.c.

To purge by fregaand wrine cholenicke Sumors, 09,2,880,c, To flay Sumors from falling into the eyer, 355,c, 674,4677,2.

To that spannings even many, man and filmy spannings, 31,642,6.
To make thinne, thicke groffe and filmy spannings, 31,642,6.
175,15,48,24,886,0896,0108,201 173,24.
See Second and James a 

To draw away martini spinnings. 605,1.894,2.8333,134,6.
To draw Dunges or she cheft and lungs, 172,6.170,6. 708, &
879,1.996,5.1226.21549,2. See Cheft and Lungs.
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To helpe those that are briten with Animas bearing 2.4.

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## An Advertisement to the Readers.

Ourteom Readers, I have thought fit to aductife you, that in this second Edition of revised Gerrard, you must not expect any Additions or Alterations, otherwise than an Amendment of those few Errata I noted in the former Edition : which were chiefig of Figurestransfoled and Verball cleapes; of which later fort you may perhaps finde here and there one, yet fuch as the meanest Reader may without any difficultie amend. I know it will be expected, that I should base giuenthe Figures of such things, as I formerly delivered the History of without them; as also an Addition of more Plants : both which (I must confesse) I could have done, and the later in great number yet upon these following considerations (whereof I would not have you ignorant) I forbore the performance. First for that I have determined with my selfe (by Gods favourable Assistance) by the joint help of some of my friends (of whom mention is made in my Epistle to the Reader) to travell over the most parts of this Kingdome, for the finding out of such Plants, as grow naturally in England, which how farre we have already performed may be found by diners places in Gerrard, but chiefly by my Mercurius Botanicus, fet forth Anno. 1634. betweene the time of the former Impression and this. For I sudgest requisite that we should taker to know those Plants which are, and eue, are like to be Inhabitants of this Isle for I verily beleeue that the disine Providence had a care in bestowing Plants in each part of the Earth, sitting and convenient to the foreknown enecessities of the future Inhabitants; and if weethroughly knew toe Vertues of the fe, we needed no Indian nor A-

Secondly, I have some friends, addited to this study, gone into forreigne parts; from whom I expect to receive some things to the surther Augmentation of my intended Worke.

Thirdly, there will be required more time for the nerformance beautiful than I have a sure of the sure of th

Thirdly, there will be required more time for the performance hereof, than I had to set forth both these Editions, for one may more casily repaire an eldswilding, than reare a new one.

Lastly, such as have bought the former Edition shall receive we injury; which they would have done, if I had added some sew things to this (for the Booke is already so bigge, it would not have admitted much.) But I have thought it more convenient to set forth apart such Figures and other Additions, as I shall indge set for compleating of this History of Plants; and then any that have this former, may if they please have the later also, and none be injured.

These with some other considerations needlesse here to be declare, moued meeto forbeare the Enlargement of this second Edition.

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